

for New York!
William D. Luce
in ing owners
United States
of detention
of inward freight
instruments
other articles -
by traveling
king, and placing
I was obliged
to make
with time
demands
/ Luce

Return to COBB, WIGHT,
ROCKLAND, Maine,
If not delivered within 10 days.

Return to DAVIS TILLSON,
LANIER, Fla.,
If not delivered within 10 days.

JOHNSON + BROTHERS,
LAW, LAND AND LOANS,
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Return to
EASTERN KANSAS BANKING COMPANY,
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W. Fuller

Return in 5 days to
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RINDGE, N. H.

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Department of the Interior,
CENSUS OFFICE.
OFFICIAL BUSINESS.
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RETURN TO
WILSON BROS.
Real Estate, Insurance & Loan Brokers,
Herington, Kansas.
Stephen Jennings
No 17 Maple street
Cambridge Port Mass.



Bank
Rockland
W. H. Luce
Captain
By

Arrived at New Orleans. found the Ocean Eagle
went on board. found her minus every thing
and possession of a keeper who represented
that he was placed on board by Mr Joseph
Wellens.

May 12 1862

Having obtained an order from General
Shepley. Military Governor of New Orleans
I took possession of the Bark Ocean Eagle
placed Mr Bidlinger on board as mate
found that she needed caulking, and
various other necessary repairs before could
possibly go to sea, also minus one set
Chains and anchors, Sails rigging on shore
in short she was completely shipless.

May 13 1862

Commenced caulking, was
successfull in finding ^{some} sails and part of
running rigging. Stored and in possession
of Henry Bidwell Podrias at New Orleans
engaged carpenter to make main top mast
which was gone.

May 14 until May 19th

Engaged in caulking painting
and other necessary work. also in recovering
as much of personal and private property as
possible.

May 20th

Commenced receiving sugar for New York
and up to this present time I William H. Luce
as owner and agent of the remaining owners
look to the Government of the United States
for indemnity for the unlawful detention
of my vessel and of the loss of inward freight
Chronometre and other navigation instruments
Chains & anchors and many other articles -
which were taken off. also necessary traveling
Expences and expences in caulking and placing
her in as good order as when I was obliged
to leave her. Said seizure was made
May 16th 1861. and up to the present time
1 year and 4 days I claim indemnity.

William H. Luce

May 21st 1862

Utearadore at work stowing cargo
long shore men at work receiving running & +
caulkers at work

May 22^d

Received cargo for New York caulkers
long shore men at work on board

May 23^d

Cargo coming on board caulkers
at work + + + +

May 24th

Cargo coming on board caulkers
at work, bending sails + + + +

May 25th

Received cargo this day men
at work on board scraping & painting

May 26th

Caulkers finished this day's
long shore men came on board

May 26th until June 9th

Engaged in receiving cargo
and other were getting ready for sea.
Crew came on board this day

June 10th 1862

Crew at work at ship's duty
still receiving cargo for New York

June 11th 1862

Crew at work at ship's duty
Receiving cargo + + + +

June 12 1862

Fine day wind S west
all hands at work on board

June 13th 1862

Nothing transpired worthy
of mention

June 14 1862

hands at liberty at ship's duty

June 15 1862

Utearadore stowing cargo crew
at work at ship's duty

June 16

Finished receiving cargo complete
cargo all on board

June 17

This day cleared from custom house
at 6 P.M. ready for sea. Captain
applied for tow but did not succeed

Wednesday June 18

Five days applied for tow boat
finding that one could not be
procured but at an enormous price at 8 A.M.
made sail and drifted with current at 8 P.M.
let go anchor about 38 miles from city

Thursday June 19th

4 A.M. weighed anchor at 6 P.M.
anchored in sight of Fort Jackson & Philip

Friday June 20

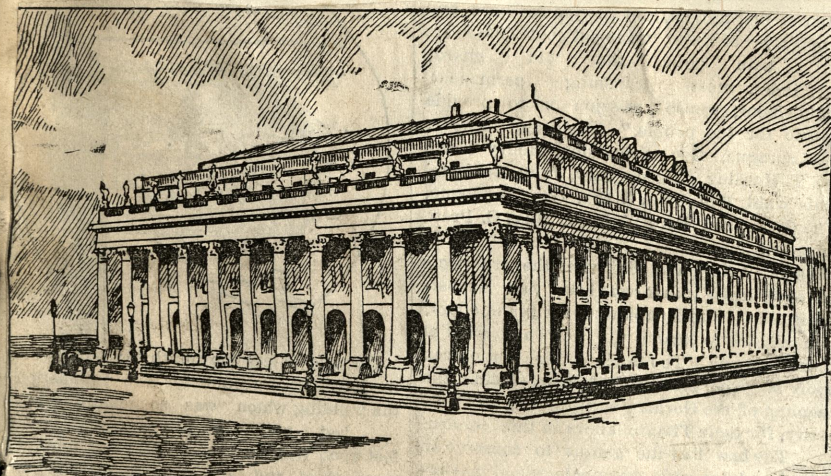
At 6 o'clock A.M. went on shore and
succeeded in procuring some small chains
which will do to sell to buy a larger one

Saturday June 21st

5 A.M. hove up anchor and
drifted down with current 7 A.M. let
go anchor in sight of the South W pass

Sunday June 22^d

Six A.M. pilot came on board
8 A.M. passed over South W pass bar
pilot left we proceeded on our way to
New York



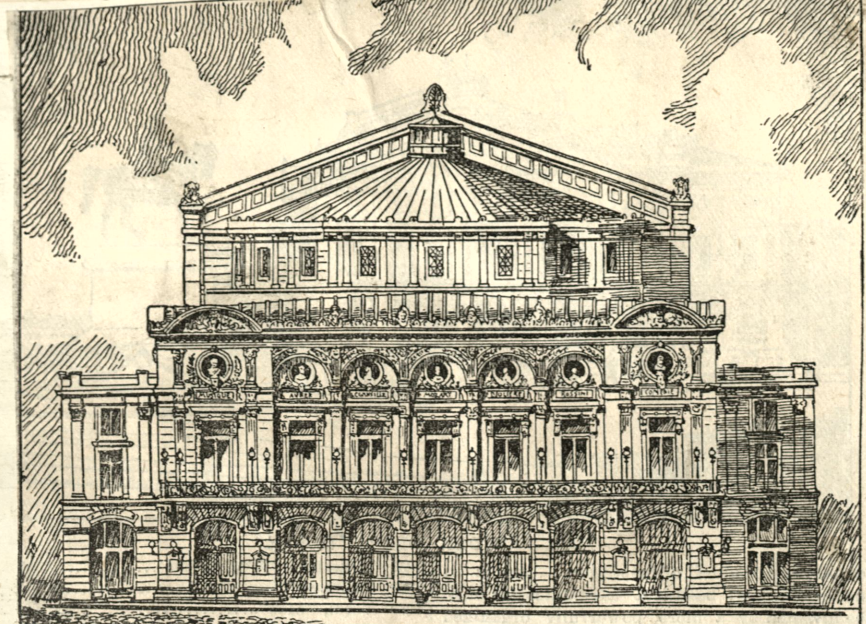
How our friend Billy Sweetser, with the
phenomenal laugh, had the new device
sprung on him.



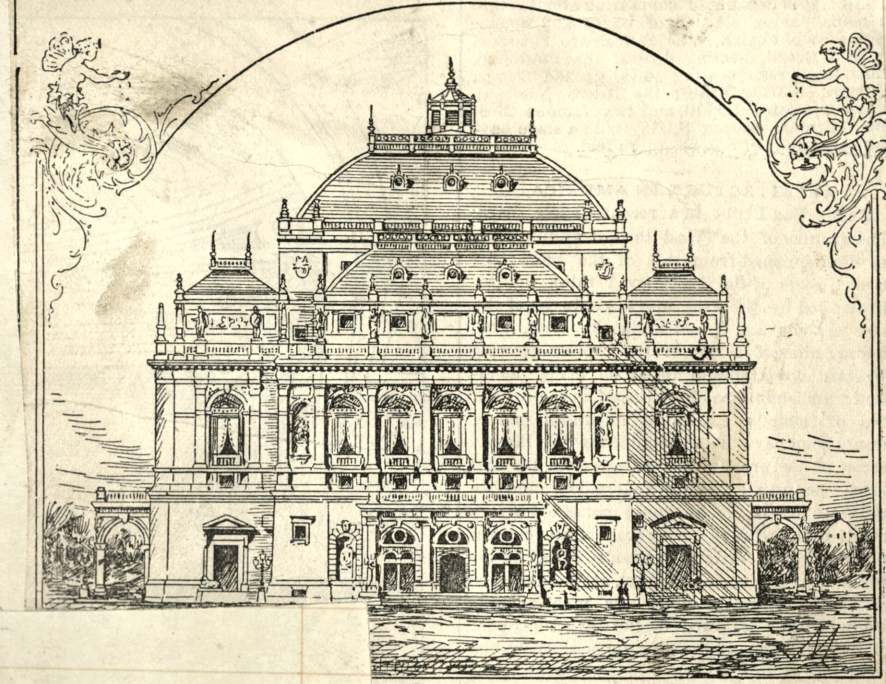
Thursday June 26
twenty four hours
light winds
by.

ter portion

5 Bark Ocean Eagle. Journal of voyage from New Orleans
 Hours Knots Course Winds



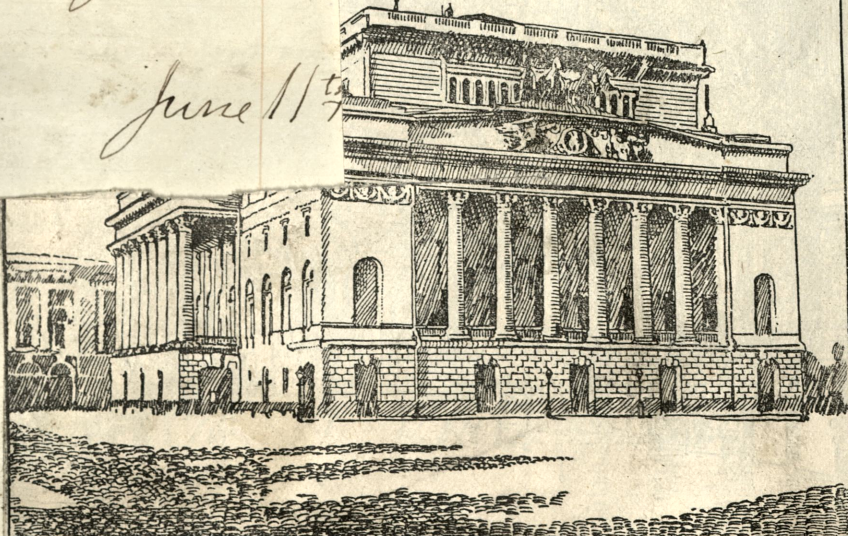
THE OPERA HOUSE, REIMS.
 It occupies the site of the ancient



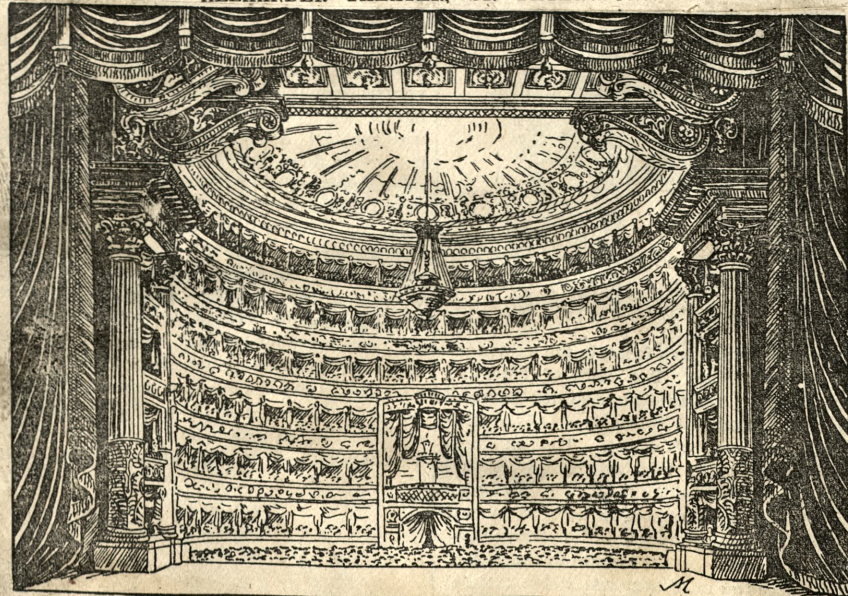
A HOUSE AT BUDA PESTH

June 10th

June 11th



ALEXANDER THEATER, ST. PETERSBURG.



INTERIOR OF LA SCALA

Remarks Sunday June 22
 At A.M. pilot came on board
 hove up anchor, made sail
 & crossed South West pass
 bar. Pilot left 12 m S.W.
 pass bore North by E true
 Distance 10 miles from
 which I take my departure
 all sail spread to the
 best advantage

Middle part
 moderate wind and fine &
 clear

Later same as
 middle. pumps carefully
 attended to
 1/2 point Easterly variation allowed

Latitude by Obs 28° 10'
 " Rec 89° 40'

Distance 44 Course S by W 1/4 W
 Remarks Tuesday June 24
 This twenty four hours
 commences with light winds
 and clear sky all sail spread
 to the best advantage
 Middle light and
 calm

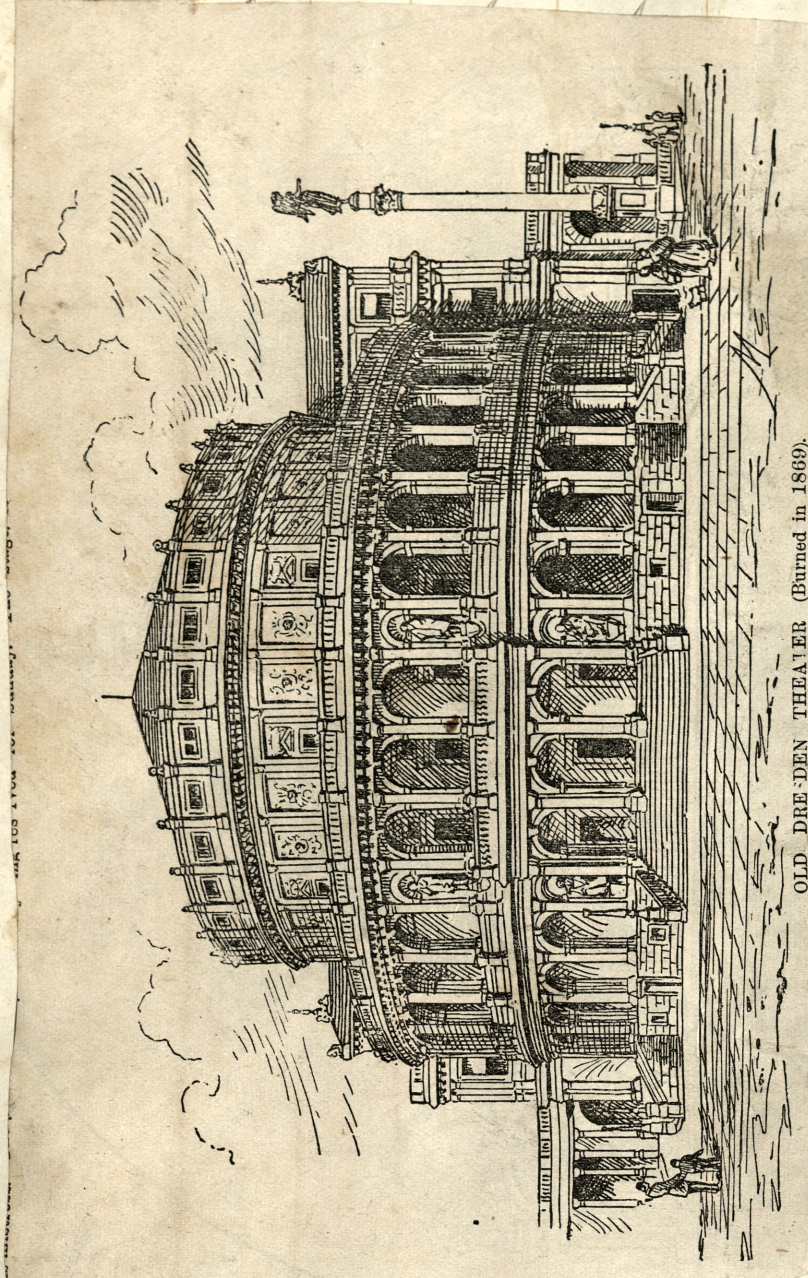
Later light wind
 from the east

Pumps carefully attended
 to
 One half point East
 variation allowed

Lat by Obs 27° 22'
 " Rec 89° 28'

1st Dep Diff of Lon
 10 1/2

to Port New York William H. Luce Master
 Hours Knots Course Winds
 1 2 S by E 6 by P



OLD BRECKEN THEATRE (Burned in 1869)

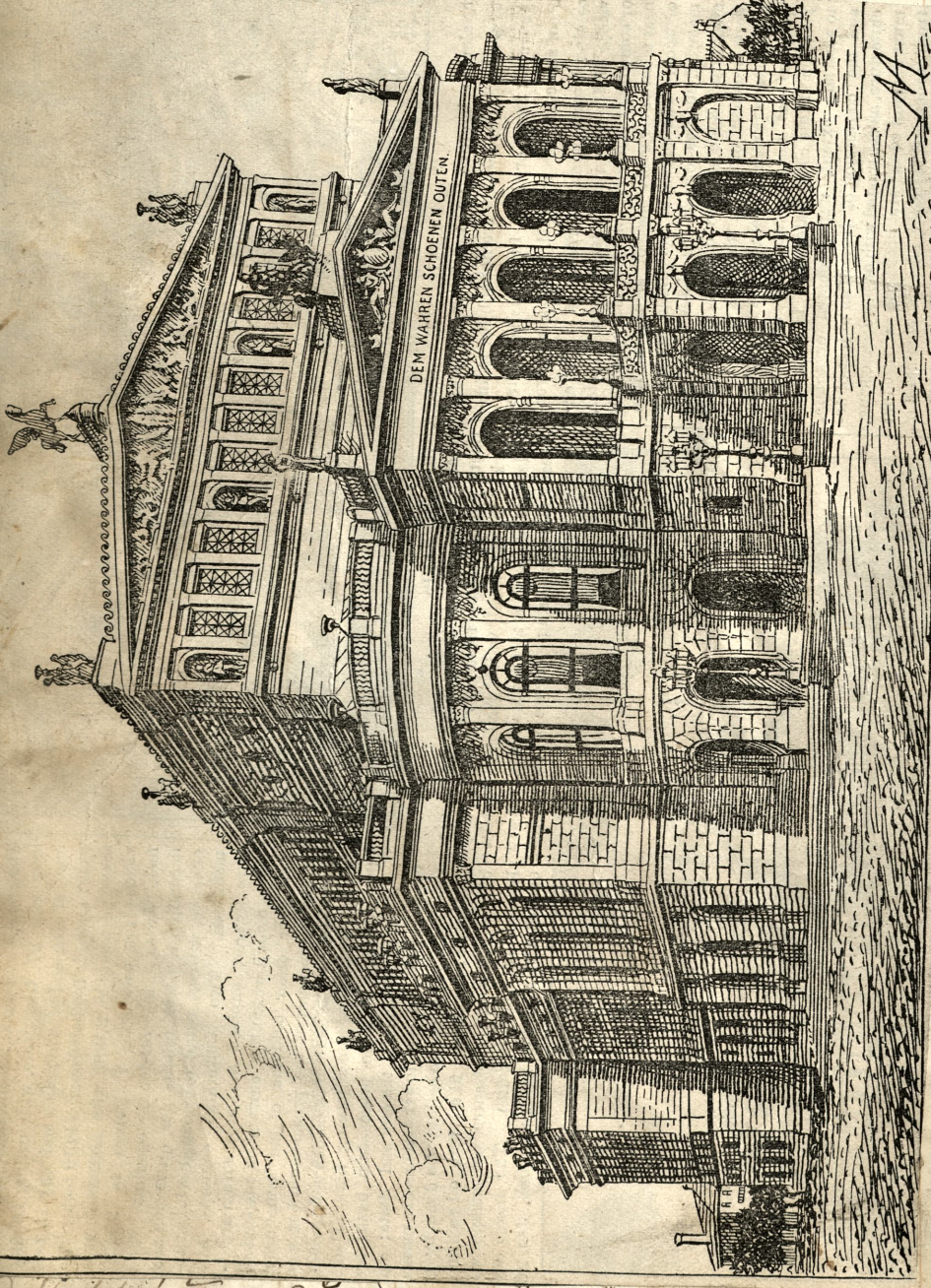
Remarks Wednesday June 25
 Commences with
 light winds and clear sky
 all sail spread to the
 best advantage.

Middle portion
 same as first
 Later ditto

Pumps carefully attended
 to
 One half point Easterly
 variation allowed

Latitude by Obs 26° 58' N
 " Rec 89° 10' W

Hours Knots Course Winds



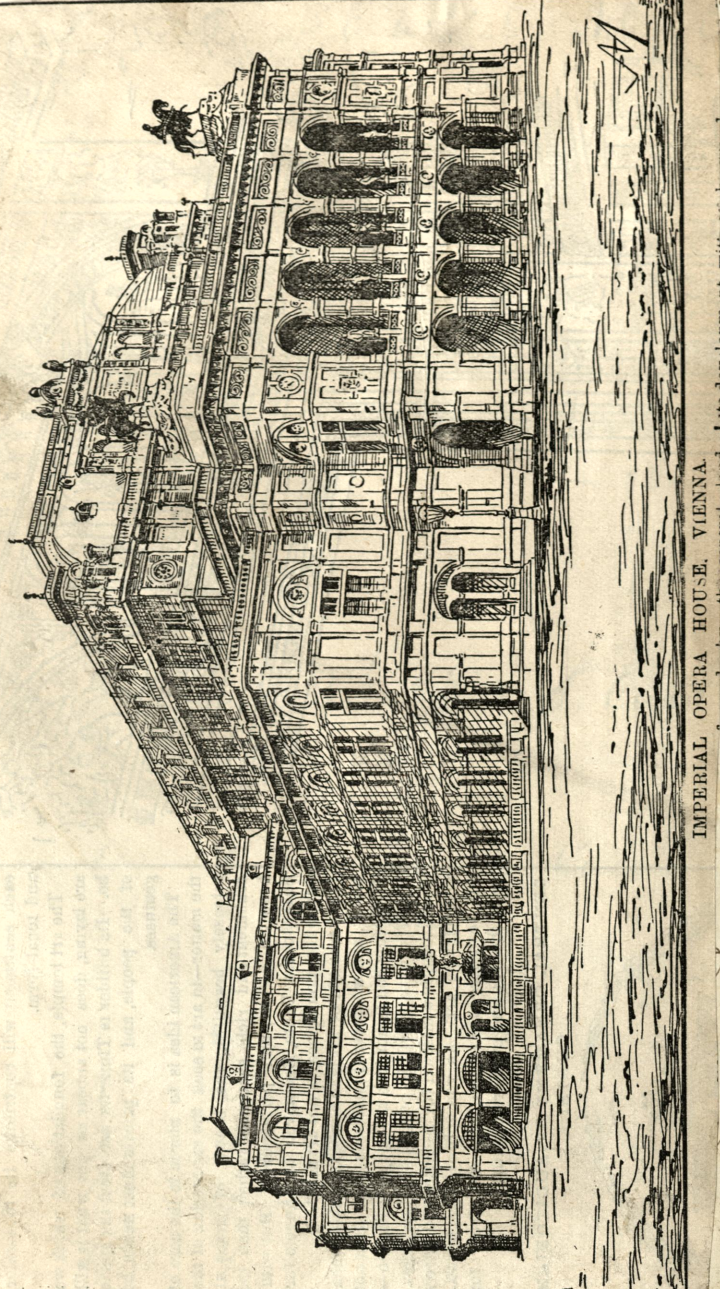
Remarks Thursday June 26
 This twenty four hours
 comes in with light winds
 and clear sky.

Water portion
 Calm & Moderate wind
 all sail spread to the best
 advantage at 1 A.M. backed
 ship. Pumps properly
 attended to throughout
 the day

1/2 point East variation
 allowed

Latitude by Obs 26° 55' N
 Longitude Rec 88° 41' W

7 Hours Knts. Course Winds



IMPERIAL OPERA HOUSE, VIENNA.

Remarks Sunday June 27 1862

Commenced with light winds & clear sky & continued throughout the first part

Later same as beginning & on tacked ship pump. promptly attended to

1/2 point East bar allowed

Latitude by Obs 22° 33'
Longitude " Rec 87° 51'

Diff of Lat 22 45 Diff of Lon 50 Distance 55 Course E. S. E.
Hours Knts. Course Winds

Remarks Saturday June 28

Moderate all day - 12 passing along no obs pumps attended to one half point east variation allowed

Latitude by Rec 26° 09' N
Latitude by Obs
Longitude " Rec 87° 10' W

Course S. E. 1/4 E

Lat 21, Dep. 37 Diff of Lon 41 Distance 60

Comes Out Strongly in Favor of the Australian Ballot - Vigorous Letter From the Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

AGUSTA, Feb. 27, 1890.
To the Editors of the Lewiston Journal:-
When the Australian ballot bill was presented to the Legislature during the session of '89, I opposed its passage entirely upon the ground that the system proposed was then an experiment which had not been tried in a single state. It was better and wiser to wait until the good or bad effects of the system had been tested in some of the other states; inasmuch as its test was sure to be made in the fall of '89 as Montana and Massachusetts had at that time enacted a similar bill, I voted for Maine to wait. Since that time I have carefully examined the provisions of what is termed the Australian ballot system, and have taken great pains to inform myself as to its practical working in the state of Massachusetts at its last election.

I am not one of those who believe corruption is widespread and continually on the increase, and having had something to do with political committees, I am not one of those who believe that money comes like showers on an April day neither am I one who believes that fabulous sums are used. My own experience is, that committees find hard work to raise money, that all moneys raised and expended by committees are accounted for with the same scrupulous honesty that a church treasurer keeps the financial affairs of his parish.

Farties are no better and no worse than the people. Under our form of government it is impossible for any man or set of men to become absolute bosses. The people would not tolerate any such tyranny, and the good politician knows that he can only remain a leader so long as he keeps in harmony with the majority of his party.

Still there has always been, if we can read history correctly, from the formation of the government to the present hour, more or less corruption attendant upon every election, and more or less intimidation of votes. It is hard to see how this can ever be thoroughly eradicated from a popular form of government. It never can be until all men are perfect and we have a heaven upon earth. But corruption and intimidation can be rendered more difficult and less frequent.

The purity and security of the ballot is the very life blood of the republic. Under our form of government we all agree to the rule of the majority, even though it be a majority of one, but this majority must be honestly obtained, and free from taint or even suspicion to produce a loyal acquiescence to the result. The Australian ballot system goes a great way in the right direction. No objection is urged against it except expense. All good citizens will agree that the cost is not to be urged for a moment or to have a feather's weight if it can be shown that the tendency of the system is to make more sure and secure the vote of every citizen to cast his ballot as he desires, and have his ballot counted as he casts it.

The great virtue of the Australian ballot system is that it throws around every man's act at the polls, secrecy. Under the system the voter casts his ballot answerable only to his own conscience, for his act. If he sees fit not to disclose to any living person how he votes, he has that right in this system guaranteed to him. Again, the polling places are relieved of the presence of persons who desire, by personal influences or intimidation, or undue pressure, to influence in any way, the act of the vote. Another strong argument is, that if this system prevails, all parties will be more careful in making nominations, and will only nominate men possessed of special fitness for the position for which they are to be voted for. Most men are not ashamed of their vote, and do not care to have secrecy about their ballot. So far as they are concerned they are perfectly willing, nay more, they are proud to proclaim to the world under which banner they march, which party they sustain.

There are, however, a large class of people who do not possess this courage, and who often change their vote from one party to another. It is a right which they possess and they should be given the privilege of exercising this right if they so desire. This system would not break down party spirit or tend to obliterate party lines. Most men are honorable. They desire to act in a straightforward, honorable way. If men attend primary meetings and these meetings are fairly and honestly conducted, they are honorably bound by the decision there made whether they are in the majority or minority and no code of moral ethics can relieve them from the responsibility and they do not desire to escape.

On the other hand this system will tend to strengthen party lines, will tend to purify the ballot box, will tend to make citizens take a greater interest in the primary meetings and herein lies the great defect in our whole system. The primary meetings should always be attended. Every citizen should feel it his duty to attend all primary meetings just as much as he should feel it his duty to vote on election day.

This system has been tried in several cities and in two states in the union, widely separate, having different populations, controlled by diverse interests. No one can dispute but that in the main, it has been an improvement over the old system, and is a great step in advance, and one that is destined to become universal in this country. Let us hope that the bill introduced by Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts in the House of Representatives will become a national law, and that this system will be made to apply to the election of members of Congress in every state and territory in the land. The republican party has nothing to fear from a pure ballot, from an honest ballot, from a correctly counted ballot. Good government demands that every ballot cast should be free from the taint of corruption, and that every ballot cast shall be counted as the voter intended it to be. The adoption of this system throughout the country will lead to another great reform, and that is, all party committees receiving funds for election purposes will be compelled by the force of public opinion to publish a statement of every expenditure, and candidates for office will be required by law to publish all expenditures made to secure nominations or elections.



CARRIER PIGEONS OF THE HIGHEST SEED.

G. W. Going to His Inauguration.



FIRST IN BED - FIRST AT MEALS - FIRST IN THE PRESIDENTIAL CHAIR.

THE BLARNEY.



Oh! did you ne'er hear of the "Blarney"?
That's found near the banks of Killarney?
Believe it from me,
No girl's heart is free,
Once she hears the sweet sound of the Blarney.
For the Blarney's so great a deceiver,
That a girl thinks you're there, though you leave her;
And never finds out
All the tricks you're about,
Till she's quite gone herself—with your Blarney.



Oh! say, would you find this same "Blarney"?
There's a castle not far from Killarney,
On the top of its wall
(But take care you don't fall),
There's a stone that contains all this Blarney.
Like a tongue, its influence such is,
That attraction it gives all it touches.
If you kiss it, they say,
From that blessed day
You may kiss whom you please with your Blarney.
—Samuel Lover.

Money must be expended for party purposes. There are many legitimate and proper expenditures which every good citizen recognizes and approves.
No man can object to the distribution of documents, of newspapers, of the employment of public speakers and the hiring of halls for meetings, and the employment of brass bands, of the uniforming of campaign clubs and of any proper means by which you can appeal to the intelligence of the voter. Money is just as necessary in the maintenance of party organization and in the management of campaigns as it is necessary in the maintenance and management of schools and churches. Let men of all parties unite in adopting every measure that will tend to purify the ballot. This is not a party measure but one demanded by any believer in the right of self government.
J. H. MANLEY.

Remarks Sunday June 28 1862

Commenced with moderate winds & calm all sail spread

Middle portion

Calm Water part light wind & clear sky one full rigged Brig in sight all day pumps carefully attended to one half point East variation allowed

Lat by Reoning 25° 52'
Lon " " 86° 34'

Distance 38 Course E. S. E. 1/4 E
Remarks Monday 30th

This 24 hours in with light winds and clear sky 4 P.M. set the mast & lower studding sail

Middle part same as beginning

Later portion moderate and clear, saw a number of vessels pumps attended to 1/2 point East variation Recored

Latitude by Obs 26° 09' N
Longitude " Rec 85° 18' W

Course S. E. 1/4 E

Lat 21, Dep. 37 Diff of Lon 65 Distance 76

GENIUS AND LABOR.

Only By Hard Work Can Great Results Be Accomplished.

Alexander Hamilton, writes George N. Lovejoy in the Philadelphia Press, on a certain occasion remarked to an intimate friend: "People are accustomed to speak of me as a man of genius. Now, call it genius if you wish; it is, in fact, only the exertion to do well what ever I take in hand to perform." And the correctness of Hamilton's definition is fully sustained in the example of scores of eminent intellects whom the world takes pleasure in referring to as "men of genius." The great Plato, whose thoughts seemed to come so easily, is said to have toiled over his manuscripts, working with slow and tedious elaboration. The opening sentences of "The Republic" on the authors' tablets was found to be written in no less than thirteen different versions. When death called him from his work the great philosopher was engaged at his desk "combining and curling and weaving and unweaving his writings after a variety of fashions." Coming to the gifted Addison, whose diction is characterized by such grace and simplicity—so much as to create envy, indeed, in the minds of all writers who have flourished since his time—we find that the great author wrote, in fact, with the most painful deliberation. It is a matter of history that the press was stopped again and again after a whole edition of the Spectator had been thrown off, in order that its author might make a slight change in a sentence. At the time Addison occupied the position of under secretary, it became necessary for him to inform Prince George of Hanover of the demise of Queen Anne, and so make known to his royal highness that the throne of England was vacant. But the fastidious secretary was in such a dilemma with respect to the choice of expression in which to convey the sad information, it was found at the last moment that the duty of writing the prince would have to be delegated to a humble clerk, who afterward boasted of doing what his superior found it impossible to perform.

The historian Gibbon, in referring to the manner in which he wrote "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," said: "Many experiments were made before I could hit the happy middle between a dull tone and a rhetorical declamation. Three times did I compose the first chapter, and twice the second and third before I was tolerably satisfied with their effect." Charles Lamb toiled most laboriously over his essays. These papers, which long ago became classics in the English language, and are replete with the most delicate fancies as well as richest philosophy, were composed with the most exacting nicety. And yet their author is regarded the world over as possessed of the highest order of genius; and so he was, but he had to labor quite as hard as many another mortal to accomplish the end in view.

La Rochefoucauld was occupied for the space of fifteen years in preparing for publication his little work entitled "Maxims," re-writing many of them more than thirty times. The celebrated French critic Saint Beuve was in the habit of devoting six days to the preparation of a single one of his weekly articles. A large portion of his time was spent in the retirement of his chamber, which, when he was occupied with his pen, no person whatever, with the single exception of his favorite servant, was allowed to enter under any circumstances. Here he wrote those critique papers which carried captive the hearts of France, and filled with wonder the cultivated mind everywhere. It took Buffon fifty years to prepare his "Studies of Nature." After the first draft was made he would re-write it often as many as eighteen times before he considered it in a condition for the printer. His manuscript was peculiar. He employed large-sized letter paper, on which he ruled five distinct columns. In the first he jotted down his first ideas; in the second he enlarged upon and pruned that which he had previously written; and so on to the fifth column, in which he would write the perfected result of his labor. And yet it is related of him that after all this excessive toil he would oftentimes re-write a passage to the extent of twenty times, on one occasion spending fourteen hours in discovering the proper word with which to finish a sentence. Bulwer found in his early career as an author that seventeen lines a day were all he was able to write. As he became more experienced, however, he acquired such facility that he was easily able to write several pages a day. And yet, with all his genius as a novelist, Bulwer was never regarded as a

ready writer. Samuel Rogers, the poet, once toiled two weeks in the preparation of a note to his "Italy," and the note comparatively brief at that. Albany Loublanque, editor of the once famous Examiner, wrote in such a labored manner that the very best he was able to do was to write two, sometimes three, editorials a week, and these were always carefully revised, to such an extent, even, that several of them were re-written a dozen times each. The great Balzac, after he had made a plan of a novel and had, after the most laborious research, gathered together the material which he proposed to embody in it, would lock himself in his private room, shut out the light of day, and then, by the aid of his study lamp, he would toil day and night over the work in hand. His servant, well knowing his peculiar habits, would attend to his every want, bringing him the necessary food and drink with which to sustain his physical needs, and thus he would toil on and on, until finally, with his task completed—as he thought—he would come forth from his retirement, looking more dead than alive. But invariably his task would prove, on reflection, not altogether satisfactory to him, and again he would seek the seclusion of his study to re-arrange and make more nearly perfect that which he had previously supposed entirely perfect. Then, too, when in the hands of the printer, he would be as apt as not to alter, in one way and another, his manuscript until printer as well as publishers were on the verge of despair.

Kinglake's beautiful "Eothen" was re-written some six times before it gave its author complete satisfaction; while Tennyson's song, "Come into the Garden, Maud," was reset some fifty times by the laureate before it thoroughly met his taste. He spent eight hours a day for six weeks in re-writing and giving finish to "Locksley Hall," though the original draft of this exquisite production occupied only two days in its composition. Tom Moore, with all his wonderful brilliancy, considered it doing extremely well if he wrote fifty lines of his "Lalla Rookh" in a week. The author of "Pleasures of Hope" was slow of thought, and consequently his habits of composition were toilsome in the highest degree. He wrote exceedingly cautiously, weighing and shaping the effect of each particular line before he permitted it to stand. He used to say that his "Gertrude of Wyoming" was his best performance, while at the same time he expressed himself to the effect that it was sadly in need of a careful revision. It was rarely the case that he was satisfied with anything he wrote. Oftentimes that which he had written at night would be given over to the flames in the morning. But his perseverance was wonderful, and he has left to the world as rare a fame, perhaps, as any poet of his age.

Death of my dear Friend H. Wight—1890—

Hezekiah Wight who died in De Land, Fla., Thursday morning was born in the town of Penobscot. He came to this city when a young man and entered into the employ of Mr. Carmen, who then kept a bakery at the brook. After about six months he left Mr. Carmen and became a clerk for Wm. A. Farnsworth, with whom he remained about a year. At the end of that time Francis Cobb, who had noted his brightness, fidelity and business capacity, made him a proposal and he became a member of the firm of Cobb, Wight & Co. The other member of the firm was A. C. Wicker. At the end of three years Mr. Wicker went out and John S. Case took his place and the firm was for a number of years Cobb, Wight & Case. The business during those years was conducted in the store now occupied by James Donahue & Co. at the South end. Upon the retirement of Mr. Case, B. P. Norton, Mr. Cobb's son-in-law, took his place, the firm being known as Cobb, Wight & Norton. Upon the retirement of Mr. Norton the business continued under the title of Cobb, Wight & Company. Mr. Wight continued in active relations to the firm until failing health warned him to desist entirely from the trade and worries of business life, since which time he has been vainly striving with alternating hope and discouragement to regain his lost health. Last fall with his wife and daughter he sought the genial climate of Florida where he spent the winter. Some little time since there was a marked change in his malady for the worse and he was joined by his brother Pearl Wight of New Orleans. A few days ago his son Fred W. Wight received alarming dispatches and on Tuesday left for Florida, hoping to reach his father's bedside before death should ensue. Unhappily he was too late. Mr. Wight, passing away while the son was on the journey. During his last days Mr. Wight had every possible attention that the warmest affection of wife, children, and brother and devoted friends could bestow upon him, and their presence to sustain and comfort him to the last. Mr. Wight was a man of rare business qualifications, unobscured integrity, devoted himself during all his active life unflinchingly to the prosperity of the firm of which he was an honored member. He was a genial, kindly and estimable citizen, of large public spirit, and generous disposition, always ready to lend a helping hand to young men and charity, even to all who needed it. He has left behind him a character unblemished, a memory revered, and a host of friends in this community.

Journal of a voyage from New Orleans unto New York
Remarks July 1st 1862

Comences with light winds & clear sky every sail set to the best advantage Middle part ditto 4 A.M. wind canted ahead. 6 canted back set studding sails Later part fine number of vessels standing with us Three fourths point East Variation allowed pumps attended to

Set by Obs 24 " 30 W
Son & Rec 88 " 54 W

4 Dist 127 Course S.E. 1/4 S
Remarks July 2nd
Comences with light winds and clear sky which continued through the day all sail spread to the best advantage pumps carefully attended to Three fourths of a point East Variation recomed 2 miles per hour

Set by Obs 24 " 09
Son & Rec 82 " 15

POLITICS AS A PROFESSION.

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt Makes an Address at Harvard.

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt of the United States civil service commission addressed a college conference meeting at Harvard, on "Public Life as a Profession." Mr. Roosevelt, after speaking of his appreciation of the opportunity of thus addressing his fellow-graduates, stated that he intended to make his talk a very informal one.

It is the duty of every man, said the speaker, to enter politics to some extent—that is, to do his part in the government of the community. Many men refrain from meddling with politics on the ground that to do so is degrading. The argument is no more valid than for the militia to refuse to fire on a mob because it is low and vicious. It is the men whom the politician should oppose, not politics, that are low. In actual work, however, the earnest man finds that the indifferent are almost as much of a hindrance as the bad citizens, and that he must contend with both. Nothing is more to be deprecated than this prevalent spirit of indifference. A man must have the capacity of enthusiasm to be of any account for anything—whether public or private life. Most of the failures of good measures are to be attributed to the good citizens not coming out to vote, or, if they do vote, voting unintelligently. A man may vote unintelligently in many ways, and it is just as possible to be an unintelligent independent as to be an unintelligent party man. Although it is the duty of every man—particularly every college man—to take an interest, and an active interest, in politics, Mr. Roosevelt wished more particularly to address those who were so situated as to be able to enter politics as a career. Politics is not a paying profession if honestly entered into. The greatest benefactors of all times, whether statesmen, philosophers, or what not, have been unpaid, or at best ill paid for their services. Of all professions politics, honestly carried on, is the least remunerative. So much so is it that it is only in exceptional cases that a man can make politics pay his living comfortably. Mere material prosperity is not, however, the only consideration. Material prosperity is in itself good, and it is quite right that a man should seek it to a certain extent, but, like the pursuit of any narrow object, the acquisition of money is liable to be debasing. Woe to the nation where material prosperity is the only thing aimed at. Men should have broader aims than mere prosperity, and the attraction politics offers is not a selfish advantage, but the fulfillment of a duty to a nation. Some men can not spend time to engage actively in these matters, but it is a great mistake to suppose that only the rich have leisure for public life. A man may lessen the denominator to the same effect as is produced by increasing the numerator, and by decreasing his wants, can increase his capabilities. In politics, like poetry, it is only occasionally that a man makes his living; but many a man can engage in public life without any loss. Mr. Roosevelt instanced the case of a certain storekeeper legislator who honestly netted a profit. Little was doing in his business at the time of sessions, and as his expenses were low, he was enabled to afford legislation from his own point of view, and confer inestimable advantage on the state. Often, where a man can not spare his time for long, he may easily devote some time for a year or two to municipal or state politics. It often happens that a man can do his best work in this way, intending to stay in politics but a short time. Not intending to make politics a career, he can retire gracefully, if necessary, and is never under the necessity of being kicked out.

Among Harvard men the leisure class should particularly interest themselves in politics. A leisure class, if idle, is a curse to the nation; but a working leisure class, so to speak, may be of great value. A man who lives for his own amusement not only fails to get very much amusement, but is despised by all right thinkers. [Applause.] It is right that men should have recreation and amusement, but fun should not be the object of life. Horse racing and society are both good in moderation, but the man who can not do better than to make himself a second-rate horseman or a leader of the 400 is not worthy of much respect. In America to-day, more than in any other time or country, it is perfectly possible for a man to be useful and yet enjoy himself fully. The usefulness of a public career is by no means dependent on its length. A man should always be ready to get out. In the long run the will of the majority of the people is doubtless right, but it is not infallible, and an honest politician may very often find himself at odds on

some issue with his constituents, with politicians or even the public at large. In such cases he should, of course, stick to his principles, even if it be political suicide. In point of fact a man very often succeeds much better if he disregards the effect of his votes on himself and follows his convictions.

As to the manner of entering politics, it is impossible to lay down rules or give advice. The prime necessity is alliance with some party or organization. As a unit, a man can be a power. Moreover, a man must be democratic in the broadest sense. He must be willing to rate men according to their worth and ability, to give no heed to creed, birth-place or social status. It is said that a college graduate stands a better chance in politics in England than here. If this be so, it can only be by granting to such men unfair advantages and privileges which no fair minded man should wish. It is true that timid and over-refined men do not stand much chance here, but that is but just. We have no use for a man who will not hit back when he is struck. The quality of righteous indignation is a noble one, and every honest man should be indignant against scoundrels and bad government, and strike them for all he is worth. As for college graduates, all they must and should expect is a fair show. Education should be a weapon, not the basis of a privilege.

The politician, said Mr. Roosevelt, in concluding, must be patient and persevering, enduring defeat and rebuffs; he must be practical though adhering to the theoretical standards of right and wrong most firmly. He should be honest and courageous. Sacrifice prejudices, if need be, but never principles. Sacrifice of prejudice is often essential for organization, and "spontaneous uprisings" are usually carefully worked up. The past successes of the Republican party is largely due to its having been run by practical men. The instincts of a great nation are safer than the deductions of mere thinkers, and, though theorists are good in their place, we need practical men to work out the salvation of the nation.

AN UNPARDONABLE OFFENCE.



First messenger boy—I hear Cully is going to be expelled from the Messenger Boys' Labor Union.
Second M. B.—What's he done?
F. M. B.—He was caught running.

THE HAUGHTY YOUNG WOMAN WHO WAITS ON THE TABLE.

True the place where I live is not over distinguished. For style—like myself, it is quite unassuming. But the prices are low, and the fare will pass muster. With a fellow whose appetite's always a-booming. And that's ever my case! 'Tis I've eaten at better, I've but one fault to find—I have never been able, yet, to finish my meal, for the cold, cutting glance of the haughty young woman who waits on the table!

O my wits they take flight, as she slams down the dishes!
And she looks so disdainful that all that I do know is—I feel like a fool who has entered Olympus, and ordered baked beans, hatered, or fish balls from Jauco!

O I tell you no goddess of myth, Greek or Roman, no proud princess of fact, no fair lady of fable, ever put on more airs or a more mien more majestic, than this haughty young woman who waits on the table!

The contemptuous tones of her high voice they harrow my young heart, as she calls out for "Clams fried in butter!"
And the steady-like gleam of her fierce eyes a-flashing, Chills the blood in my veins, and the clams on the platter!

Tho' no coward, I fly from the spot, still half-famished.
O to keep me there longer 'twould take a chain cable.
For I'd far sooner starve than to stand the stiletos of that haughty young woman who waits on the table!

Yet I do not escape her—in dreams she pursues me—And a mocking smile plays round her red lips that I scarce may see.
She has easily sized up my status financial—From my orders. She knows I am poor—and she scorns me!

Then I vow that the place I'll forswear, and forever! But alas! and alack! A man's will is unstable. And next day I go back to be sneered at and flouted. By the haughty young woman who waits on the table!

William H. Duca Master
Remarks July 3rd 1862

This twenty four hours comences with light winds and clear sky 1 P.M. heavy squalls handed begot sails blew up foresail wpper Topsail & 4 P.M. a boat from steam gun boat Thomas boarded us. Offer examine papers found all right 8 P.M. tacked through the middle heavy squalls of wind and rain. 12 M tacked 8 A.M. clear set all but light sails

two miles per hour allowed for Gulf current C. N. E. Latitude by Obs 24 " 51 Longitude by Rec 80 " 13

Distance 127 Course C. N. E 1/4 E
Remarks July 4th 1862

Comes in with light squalls & cloudy sky a number of vessels in sight 8 P.M. tacked handed top G. sail. 4 A.M. tacked set main top staz sail 6 set light sails 12 M baricent light bore West 15 miles dist Water came as beginning pumps carefully attended to 1/2 point East Variation allowed

Three miles per hour allowed for drift of Gulf N. by East

Set by Obs 26 " 06 W
Son & Rec 79 " 36 W

North E. by South
N. N. W. E. by North
Diff of Lat 15 Dep 33 Diff of Lon 37
Dist 84 Course N 26 E

My Goodness
of
Joe Manley
1890

PARTY ORGANIZATION.
What it is and how it differs from a "machine" or "ring" - A valuable article by Joseph H. Manley, Esq. of Augusta.

Augusta, Me., March 31.
To the Editors of the Lewiston Journal:-

Party organization is an absolute necessity because parties cannot exist without organization and under our form of government we will agree that they are essential. Party organization must be maintained for the purpose of keeping a party together, but there is, on the part of many people, a total misconception of the duties of members of the various party organizations.

In Maine, party organization consists of the members of the national committee; the members of the State committee; the members of the congressional committees; the members of the county committees; the members of the various city and town committees.

Now all these organizations have separate and distinct duties. The national committee has to do with the national presidential campaigns; they call the national convention, select the place where the convention shall be held and the time of holding it, and after the convention is held and the nominations made they see to it that the campaign is conducted, that speakers are employed; that reading matter is placed before the people; that the party is kept together and prevented from wasting its strength by dissension; that young men just becoming of age and voters hitherto indifferent or hostile are induced to join the party; to excite enthusiasm among all who believe in the principles of the party and in various perfectly proper and legitimate ways to urge the success of their party.

Party organizations have nothing whatever to do with selecting candidates. There are only certain duties assigned to them, and they must carry out those trusts faithfully and in a proper way. The state committee has precisely the same duties to perform relating to state elections that the national committee has relating to the national campaign, and the county committees and the city and town committees carry out in their way their duties relating to county conventions and elections, and city and town caucuses and elections.

Now all this work does not mean "machine" work or "ring" work. Unquestionably some men belonging to party organizations are over-zealous and sometimes exceed their authority; but it is self evident that while there may be these men connected with party organizations, there are in every community a class of men, more obnoxious and offensive, a set of hypocrites and demagogues who attempt to injure party organizations and to lessen the influence of members of party committees by the cry of "machine" and "ring."

The men who so vigorously cry "machine" and "ring" are men who if placed upon party committees are the very men who would prostitute the legitimate trusts confided to them, and who, if they had the power, would endeavor to make a party organization a mere "machine" and "ring."

It is impossible in the state of Maine, at least, in either party, to have what is popularly termed by these demagogues a "machine" or "ring"; and organizations cannot dictate nominations contrary to the wishes of the people and foist their own candidate upon a party.

So far as the State committee of the republican party in this State is concerned what is its machinery? We know of none other save the members of the State committee, of the congressional committees of each congressional district, of the county committees, of the city and town committees. Now the State committee has for several years published in a little pamphlet, the names of every member of these committees with their address, and this pamphlet has been forwarded to every republican who desired a copy, that they might know just who were members of every committee, and every citizen is left free to communicate with them upon any political subject he desires. The State committee has been scrupulously careful not to overstep the bounds of propriety and not to assume any power not specifically delegated to it. After the election of President Harrison, when it was known that the republican party was to come back into power in the nation, a resolution was unanimously adopted by the committee, expressing the sense of the committee, that it would be improper for any member of the committee in his official position, as a member of the committee to recommend any man for public office. We believe the spirit of this resolution has been adhered to, and we do not believe that any member of the State committee has, in his official capacity, ever recommended a man for appointment, or for election to office, as other citizens have but they have never sought to use any position the committee conferred upon them, in recommending or endorsing any applicant for federal or state appointment.

In New York City there is a complete "machine" which is controlled by a party "ring." The rules of the Tammany Hall organization make the consent of a majority of the members necessary for the admission of a new member, and the access of membership is very difficult. The time of the applicant must be posted on a bulletin and there stand until the next meeting before it can go to the committee on admissions. If reported favorably it must gain a majority present at a monthly meeting. If no general assembly can be called then be admitted unless he takes an oath to obey all orders of the general committee, whose action is sacred, and to support all nominations of the committee. He must also take obligation not to join any organization which does not recognize the authority of the primary association he seeks to join. If elected he may at any time be expelled by a majority of the members at any meeting of the association.

One can see at a glance that this kind of party organization is a "machine" and "ring," but it could not exist anywhere outside of a great city like New York. Certainly nothing of this kind exists in Maine, and it could not exist for a single day, for in Maine our entire political organizations are left with the people. Any citizen can become a member of a party and all committees are selected by popular party vote.

The greatest party organization in the state is the state committee. The members of this organization are selected one from each county at every state convention, and each member is selected by a vote of all the delegates to the state convention from each county and these delegates are in turn selected by the vote of each city and ward caucus.

No party fealty is sworn to. Every citizen is left free to act with any party he sees fit, and the people can at any time change their party organization if they are not satisfied with the power misused or misdirected, their views. If our primary caucuses are fully attended as they should be, if the citizens perform their duty in the first instance by attending the primaries and selecting members of the committee, the character and standing in the community to represent the party on these various committees, then the proper men will be placed on duty and no "machine" or "ring" can exist.

The man who is chairman of a committee, as chairman of that committee has no right and no power to dictate nominations, but, as a citizen, he has a right to favor one candidate above another. He is not deprived of his right of citizenship because he happens to be a member of a party organization no more than an officeholder is deprived of his rights of citizenship because he holds office, a position of trust and responsibility.

The line can be clearly drawn. Members of party committee and office holders, are simply agents of the people. They, if they are men of capacity and integrity, never seek to be the masters of the people. They know that they have not been given power to arbitrarily conduct the political affairs of the people.

Even Grover Cleveland in his famous order relating to the personal conduct of officers proclaimed this just doctrine. "Individual interest and activity in political affairs are by no means condemned. Office holders are never disfranchised nor forbidden the exercise of political privileges. A just discrimination between the things a citizen may properly do and the purpose for which a public office should not be used, is easy in the light of a correct appreciation of the relation between the people and those entrusted with official power."

J. H. MANLEY.

1890

THE VALUATION
Of the State of Maine as Footed by the Valuation Commission - The Total is Rising \$358,000,000 Against \$325,000,000 in 1880, and This is Exclusive of Wild Lands, Not Yet Assessed - Can a Gain of \$30,000,000 be Called a Decline?

Augusta, Me., March 28. - The valuation commission adjourned at noon to-day, after being in constant session since December 3d, and will not meet again until the second Tuesday in November. All returns from the towns and cities have been tabulated and the hearings on towns and wild lands are closed and the evidence is with the committee. There are to be no more hearings unless parties are called in to make explanations. No trips are to be made by the committee in the interim as the commission decided that the law did not contemplate anything of the kind and the committee on cities accordingly resigned.

The total valuation of the State of Maine as returned by the assessors of the cities, towns and plantations of the states is \$258,010,724. The value of the wild lands which is to be fixed by the commission is to be added.

Horses	Number	Value
Cattle 3 years old	100,533	\$7,205,412
Cattle 2 years old	7,553	65,117
Cattle 1 year old	5,103	41,182
Yearlings	37,399	330,103
Oxen	239,732	1,259,732
Cattle 3 years old	32,897	616,734
Cattle 2 years old	47,172	605,542
Yearlings	49,477	331,309
Cows	111,879	379,049
Sheep	348,393	883,671
Swine	37,205	216,715

The total valuation reported to the commission in 1880, was \$228,030,686.

One of the most important discoveries in connection with the work of the Commission was that of the large decrease of shipping property held in the State. Ten years ago it was \$8,673,063, now by the Commission's figures it is but \$5,523,626, a decrease of \$3,154,437. The valuation of shipping by counties is:

County	1880	1890
Androscoggin	\$ 1,331,212	\$ 2,100,000
Cumberland	982,679	732,193
Hancock	50,075	198,777
Kennebec	1,680,584	1,141,563
Knox	477,436	384,036
Lincoln	289,370	213,815
Penobscot	2,029,837	1,253,013
Sagadahoc	744,327	378,106
Waldo	875,923	336,230
Washington	207,554	111,925
York	8,678,003	5,523,626

Remarks July 5 1892
Saturday. Come in with light winds & cloudy sky all sail set. at 5 P.M. took for Royal main gaff topsail light sails.

Middle part
Vguals and heavy sea vessel labouring 8 A.M. tacked ship being on windings on Florida shore

Later part
Vguals with rain pumps attended to one half point East Variation allowed. 2 1/2 knots current setting due North No Obs this day

Lat by Rec 28° 14'
Lon. Rec 79° 41'

Lat 5 Distance 128 Course N 2 1/2 E

Remarks July 6th Sunday
This day commenced with heavy wind and sea cloudy sky. 4 P.M. tacked through the remainder of this squalls of wind and rain. 11 tacked. 11 A.M. ditto. pumps attended to one half point East Variation allowed 1 mile current allowed setting north due

Latitude by Obs 29° 25'
Longitude by Rec 79° 12'

Lat 29 Distance 77 Course N 6 1/4 E

The Peril of the Lime Industry.
There never was a more signal illustration of the value of a protective tariff as a bulwark and defense for our wage earners, than is now presented in Maine.
Here in the whole lime manufacture of Knox county is danger of destruction by foreign competition, and why? Not because New Brunswick manufacturers of lime have any advantage in the way of material, not because they have superior facilities, not because they have more skill or ingenuity or better machinery - but simply because they can hire labor for about one-half the wages paid in Knox county. With this disadvantage against them the lime men of Rockland, Rockport, Thomaston and vicinity cannot compete with St. John manufacturers unless such a duty is placed on the foreign product as will compensate our American manufacturers for the extra cost which they pay in the way of wages. They are unanimous in the opinion that unless the duty on lime is increased sufficiently to make up this difference, the great lime industry of Knox county will be ruined, and with that industry the prosperity of the whole county is involved. They are entitled to great sympathy in their present condition and the earnest aid of all friends of American labor in their strenuous efforts to better it. But the working men of Knox county are the ones having most at stake. It is against them that this foreign competition is really aimed. It is for them that a high tariff is asked. The wages issue is the real issue. The question before Congress is, shall the American workman have protection against the rivalry of the New Brunswick laborer who is content to work for 90 cents a day?

1890

The valuation of Knox county, as returned by the assessors to the State Valuation commission, is \$1,715,205. This is an increase since the valuation of 1880 of about \$1,000,000, all of which is in the city of Rockland. Some of the other towns have gained and some have lost, but Rockland presents the most marked change. The value of shipping in the county has fallen off from \$1,660,584 to \$1,141,563.

Free Press 1890

GRADUAL CHANGE OF ENGLISH SENTIMENT.
On the Question of Free Trade.

In the privacy of the home, people discuss their affairs with a freedom which they would not if they thought the public was a listener.

It is the same with communities and with geographical sections of any given territory. The local papers of the South utter sentiments of disloyalty and sedition which, did the authors not know their subscribers and did they not feel assured that no copy of their publication would find its way north, they never would thus give vent to, as their inmost thoughts. Residents of much boomed western towns will state facts, relating to the failings of their locality, to a supposed western man who may happen to be among them, most strikingly at variance with the highly colored accounts of the beauties of the place which are expressly made up for and sent out to the inhabitants of eastern states. The same thing is to be observed in England when English people talk among themselves of the benefits and the drawbacks which result from Free Trade. We quote below an extract from remarks lately made by one of the public men of England, Sir Edward Sullivan, in which he explains and exposes the evil effect of Free Trade upon the English people. He says:

"Free trade means untaxed foreign competition. Foreign competition means competition in cheapness; competition in cheapness means competition in cheap labor; competition in cheap labor means competition in cheap and bloody. Excessive competition is the greatest curse that can be imposed on a working community. The unrestricted competition of the whole world is rapidly making the conditions of English labor impossible. Cheap clothing and cheap food are of no value if human labor is cheapened. Excessive cheapness is of no value to the community without employment. Employment means cheapness. Those who have employment cannot buy. Those who have not employment cannot buy. Free trade means cheapness to the idlers, those with fixed incomes; but longer hours, lower wages, harder work to the workers. The workers are twenty to one to the idlers, and therefore, free trade sacrifices the interests of the nineteen to the interests of the one."

Courses
C.E. East
Winds
N.E. by N

Remarks July 7th Monday
Commences with fresh wind and heavy sea at four P.M. handed topsail and spanker at six P.M. wore ship. 10 P.M. wind more moderate made sail. 4 A.M. spread all sail. at six made a lower mast with yard connected of a ship which had apparently been cut away recently. 1/4 point East Variation allowed two and a half miles per hour allowed for drift of Gulf N by W

Lat by Obs 31° 12'
Lon. Rec 79° 30'

Lat 31 Distance 109 Course N 4 W
Remarks Tuesday July 8th
1892 Commences and continues throughout with light winds and clear sky. 8 A.M. set studding sails. number of vessels in sight. 1/4 point East Variation allowed. Recored. and 2 miles per hour current N by W, crew at work at ship's duty, pumps attended to

Lat by Obs 32° 20'
Lon. Rec 78° 40'

Remarks July 9th Wednesday
1892 Commences with fresh wind and heavy sea at four P.M. handed topsail and spanker at six P.M. wore ship. 10 P.M. wind more moderate made sail. 4 A.M. spread all sail. at six made a lower mast with yard connected of a ship which had apparently been cut away recently. 1/4 point East Variation allowed two and a half miles per hour allowed for drift of Gulf N by W

Perhaps the most popular song ever written was "Ever of Thee." It is not untrue to state that no song ever had such a sale, and certainly no publisher ever reaped so much profit from a song as did Mr. Turner from the publication of "Ever of Thee." But there is a romance attaching to it which until now has not been written.

It happened in this way: On a cold day in the January of 1850 the door of Mr. Turner's music shop, in the Poultry, London, was nervously opened, and a most unclean, ragged specimen of humanity dragged himself in. He looked as though he hadn't been washed for months. His beard was unkempt, and dirty and matted. For boots he wore some folds of filthy rags, and in all he was a specimen of the most degraded class of the community.

One of the clerks said to him: "You get out of here."

Two ladies who happened to be in the shop noticed his woe begone look, and were about to offer him some money, when a Mr. T— (a clerk in the establishment), seeing the poor fellow shivering with cold and apparent hunger, pitied him and brought him into the workshop so that he might have a "warm up" by the stove. A few minutes after, Mr. Turner, the proprietor, came in, and, seeing the ragged individual, asked what he wanted, and "who allowed him in?"

"I did," said Mr. T—; "the poor fellow looked so cold and miserable I couldn't send him out in this piercing wind without giving him a warm, and, besides, he says he has got some business with you."

"Business with me?"

"Yes, sir; I have a song I should like you to listen to."

Turner eyed him from head to foot. The miserable-looking object at the stove began to grow uneasy, and begged to be allowed to play the air of his song, which he then unearthed from his rags and handed to the music publisher. Turner looked at it and said:

"Who wrote this?"

"I did, sir," came from the rags.

"You! Well, I'll have it played over, and if it's any good I'll give you something for it."

"I beg your pardon sir; I'd prefer to play it for myself."

"What! you play? Well, bring him up to the piano room when he gets warm and we'll humor him."

In a few minutes the bundle of rags was seated at the concert grand piano, and "Ever to Thee" was played for the first time by its composer, James Lawson.

His listeners were electrified when they heard this dilapidated-looking tramp make the piano almost speak. His touch was simply marvelous, and his very soul seemed to be at his finger tips. When he had finished he turned to his little audience and said:

"I'd like to sing it for you, but I have a terrible cold. I haven't been in bed for five nights. I'm hungry sir, and I feel I could not do it justice."

Turner was almost dumb with amazement. The air would take; he knew it would be a success, and he decided that this man had a history, which, perhaps, might advertise the song. So he determined to cultivate him, and in flattery (as he thought) pressed him to sing "just one stanza." Lawson protested, but finally agreed, and if Turner was amazed when he heard him play, he was positively enraptured when that hungry voice, hungry with love, hungry physically, poured out in the sweetest of tenors the first stanza of the song in which his soul lived.

It was the story of a lost love, but he cherished it, and as he sang it was easy to see that he lived and breathed only for that love. "Ever of Thee" has never been so sung since. But that trial verse made its success, and to the experienced publisher, Mr. Turner, it was decidedly apparent that he had secured a great song.

Addressing Mr. T—, he said: "Mr. T—, take this man along; get him a bath, a shave, some decent clothes; in fact, fix him up like a gentleman, and then bring him here and we shall see about this song."

"Took him along." He took him to a bath, and while the unclean was being made clean, he bought for him a shirt, a pair of shoes, some socks, collars, cuffs and underwear. Then he had him shaved. Then they hied to a clothier, and having removed the rags, Lawson was quickly clad in fine raiment. The change was beginning to tell.

Already the tramp seemed to be the guide and treasurer. He was a splendid-looking man and had quite a distinguished appearance. But the hat was still there, and a mirror-like chimney pot was purchased to complete the make-up. T— laughed when all was finished. The clothes fitted him, and they suited him. He was a gentleman all over, and he looked it. T—

"Mr. Lawson, I wish you would go into the shop before me. They won't know you, and it will be such a joke." "I don't mind that, Mr. T—, but won't you let me have a drink? I want to—please let me have a drink." T— refused to stand the drink; he told Mr. Lawson that if he wanted a drink he could have it, but drink he could not have. Finally the two went into the Ship and Turtle dining rooms, and over chocolate and sirloin steak the author of "Ever of Thee" told the following story:

"I was once rich, Mr. T—. You know what I am now. You were astonished to hear me play the piano so well. That little song has been the only companion from which I gained any comfort for the past twelve months. It has brought back to me the days when I was rich, loved, looked up to and happy. Of course it has its sad side for me. But the memory of what it recalls is the dearest thing in my existence."

T— interrupted him at this point and indicated it was growing late.

"Please bear with me," rejoined his companion. "Let me tell you how and why I composed the little song. Two years ago I met a girl in Brighton. If God ever allowed one of His angels to come on earth she was that one. I adored her. She seemed to return the affection. I escorted her everywhere, was at her beck and call morn, noon and night, and it was currently believed that Miss Blank and I were engaged. I had to return to London on business, and when I went back to Brighton she was gone."

"Three months after I met her at a ball. She had just finished a waltz with a tall, good-looking man, and was promenading the hall on his arm. She recognized me. But when I said, 'How do you do, Miss Blank?' she quickly replied:

"I'm well, Mr. Lawson, but I am surprised to hear you call me Miss Blank. When you left Brighton so suddenly I thought I should never see you again. You left no address, never called again, and—well, I am married."

"To whom?" I gasped.

"To Mr. Prize," she replied, pointing at the same time to the gentleman with whom she had been dancing.

"That ended my life. My Marie, my dream, was gone. I left the hall, went to a low gambling place, and in drink and gambling endeavored to kill my grief. It lasted but a little time, for in four months I was penniless. "Then came my trial. The men who played with me shunned me. My friends shut their doors, and a week later my last sovereign was gone. I was utterly stranded, homeless and unhappy as it would be possible to make a human being. For nights I slept in the cabmen's coffee houses; then I was considered a nuisance, and some doorstep served me for a bed. I pawned every trinket, decent suit of clothes—everything, and finally I spent three months in a work-house under another name."

"It was there the presence of Marie haunted me again. One day—Christmas day—we were at dinner. Several rich people came to distribute among us such gifts as tobacco, warm clothing, etc. I was hungry and didn't look at the visitors, when suddenly a voice I knew said to me, 'My good man, which would you prefer, some warm clothing or some pipes and tobacco?' I looked up. It was Marie. I rushed from the tables out into the fields, and there I was found, hours after, insensible."

"In my bed, there in that workhouse hospital, I wrote the words of the song you heard me sing to-day. Then I got well, and sick of the life I left the place and became night watchman at some new building they were putting up in Aldersgate street. While there the music of my song came to me. I got a scrap of manuscript music paper and jotted it down, and for a time I was happy. My old friends often passed me at night, jolly and careless, little dreaming that James Lawson was the poor night watchman who answered their indolent questions."

"Often, when all was still, I poured out my soul in this little song, and after a while the night gamins used to come and listen to me. It pleased them. To me it brought back the memory of a dead love and a ruined life. But you are tiring of my story."

There is little else to tell.

"I could not endure the solitary meditation of my past. I again began to drink. I lost my situation, and as a last resort I thought perhaps my song was worth a few shillings, and brought it to Mr. Turner."

"At this the poor fellow burst into tears. When he was himself again they went out, and a few minutes afterwards, Mr. Turner, addressing Lawson, said:

"Mr. Lawson, here is ten shillings. It will be enough to get your supper and a decent room to-night. Tomorrow morning I want you to call here, and I shall give you a good position in my warehouse. As for your song, I want you to remember this: If you keep sober I will pay you a good royalty; but if you spend this ten shillings in drink, not another penny will you get."

Lawson left the shop, and did not make his appearance for five days. Then he was in a condition almost as bad as when he first entered it. His vest was gone, his boots were exchanged for old ones, his hat was—well, it was an apology for a hat. His coat (an old one) was buttoned tight around his collarless neck, and his face was unkempt and unshaven, as unclean as it was five days ago.

Mr. Turner looked at him. He did not even speak to him. The smell of bad rum sufficiently told him all he wished to know. He took a half-crown from his pocket, handed it to Lawson, and turned on his heel. Addressing Mr. T—, he said: "If this man comes here again put him out."

The composer of "Ever to Thee" immediately left the shop, and Heaven only knows what his fate has been. Certain it is that he never called at Turner's again.

Men, women and children of every color and clime sang the song of the tramp, Lawson. And the composer and his sad fate are forgotten and unrecognized in the dear old song, "Ever to Thee."

33.49^m
75.31

161 Distance 189 Course N.E. by E 1/2 E
Thursday July 10th 1862
This day comes in with fresh winds and clear sky
and so continues through the day. all sails spread
No variation allowed
pumps attended to
men at work at ship duty
One mile and a half allowed current N.E. by N

Lat by Obs 36.13
Sun Rec 72.48

Dep 183 Diff of Sun 163 Dist 212 Course N.E. 1/4 E

Remarks Wednesday July 9
Commences with fresh breeze
clear sky, all sail set.
middle and later part same as beginning
a number of vessels in sight. 1 1/2 knots allowed for current & N. East
in bar allowed



Allana, fair, your light brown hair
Rests tugging on your neck so rare.
Our Irish skies are in your eyes,
My Eileen aye Machree.
Where'er I roam, o'er land or foam,
With me, for aye, abides one thought,
That God, from out his heart of love,
For me a joy has wrought.

Allana, dear, you're ever near;
You bring me hope, and love, and cheer,
My Irish fay, my bloom of May,
My Eileen aye Machree.
Where'er I stray, by night or day,
I know God's angels watch your sleep
And Ireland's fairies throng around
Sweet virgils ever keep. — C. O'Connor



"Why, what's the matter, Pat?" asked an employer of his man of all work; "wherever have you been?"
"Och, to Widow Mulrooney's ball, yer amner, and an iligant time we had of it. Four fights in fifteen minutes an' a wind up knock down wid the byes from the 'swamp' that left but wan whole nose in the house an' that was on the taykettle. Bedad, the loikes of it meself has not seen since we waked Tim Donnelly."



"Sure an' thim American bastes do bother me," said a newly arrived Hibernian; "speshilly the feathered koinids. The first wan I seen of the koinid was a forkentine (porcupine). I treed him under a hay stack an' shot him wid a barn shoyel. The first time I shot him I missed him, an' the next time I hit him I hit him in the same place I missed him before."

Pare and core apples and place them around the dish, after sticking them with cloves. Soak two teaspoonfuls of tapioca in a dish of water until the water is absorbed and then mix in two cupfuls of sugar. Pour the tapioca over the apples and bake until it is a clear, thick jelly. Eat with rich cream.



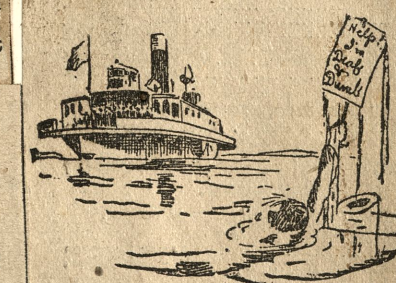
George—Father, I cannot tell a lie, I did it with my little hatchet, etc., etc.



His Father—Come to my arms, my noble boy! etc., etc. And now you may chop it up into stove wood length, and pile it neatly, inside of two hours, or I'll see you in the wood shed!—Puck.



Party falling overboard (to himself)—It's mighty lucky I've got a pencil and some paper about me!



If you're waiting for a day
In the future—far away—
When, with gold enough to spare,
You will rest from trial and care
And enjoyment and supreme
Let me tell you—'tis a dream.

If you're slaving all for wealth
At the cost of life and health,
And the present you reject
For a future you expect,
If your joys are yet to be—
Pain, not pleasure, you will see.

If you're waiting to be old
Ere you take the good of gold
And enjoy your rightful due
Of life's pleasures, sweet and true—
You will find, alas, too late,
Woful disappointment great.

Live life's journey by the way;
While the sun shines make your hay.
Now—now only you are sure
Of the pleasures that endure.
Pleasures that make memory bright—
When life noon has turned to night.

O, the heart grows hard and cold
Piling up the yellow gold,
Throwing present good away,
Dreaming that a future day
Never coming may bestow
Joys you now or never know.

Wait not till a life is spent
Ere you know its sweet content;
Take its pleasures, good and true,
While they still belong to you.
Then upon a future day,
They, and more, with you will stay.

Remarks Friday July 11
1862 This day comes in
with light winds & clear
sky, all sail set
10 P.M. wind increasing
2 a.m. squalls hand a
light sails 6 a.m. set ditto
later part fresh wind
and cloudy. No Obs this
day

Latitude by Rec 37.53-
Latitude by Obs 37.03
Longitude Rec

15 Distance 113 Course N 1/2 W
Remarks July 12 1862
Saturday commences with
fresh wind and clear sky
4 P.M. hand a royal & main
gaff topsail 2 a.m. rounded
in 40 fathoms. 9 a.m. pilot
from boat No 4 came on board
13 Absconded light house
bore W N W dist 4 miles

Latitude by Obs 39.22^m
Longitude Rec 74.16^m

73 Distance 113 Course N W 1/4 W

Scroll - over the Stage - Chicago. Auditorium Wends day July 16th



TO A WITHERED FLOWER.
 Although thou art a withered flower,
 Thy art with charming sweetness fraught.
 They are perfume with thrilling power
 Awakes from sleep a slumbering thought.
 How brightly shines that evening hour
 When thou wert culled, so fresh and fair,
 And brought to me, sweet favorite flower,
 Love's mystic language to declare.
 Long years have passed, dear flower, but still
 Thy faded petals doth unfold
 Sweet memories that ever will
 Recall the happy days of old.



Sunday July 13th 1862

Monday hauled in to

Tuesday July 10th
day hailed ship
payed off mate.

Wends day July 16th

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOSEPH R. BODWELL
OF HALLOWELL..

For Representatives to Congress
First District—THOMAS B. REED, of Portland.
Second District—NELSON DINGLEY, Jr., of Lewiston.
Third District—SETH L. MILLIKEN, of Belfast.
Fourth District—CHAS. A. BOUTELLE, of Bangor.

ROCKLAND, SEPT. 8, 1886.

Third Party Prohibitionists.
EX-GOV. STEPHEN A. HOPKINS, PRES.
REVENUE REFORM.
CURRENCY REFORM.
LABOR REFORM.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS

FOR GOVERNOR,

CLARK S. EDWARDS

OF BETHEL.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO CONGRESS,

First District—WILLIAM H. CLIFFORD,
Portland.

Second District—ALONZO GARCELON,
Wiston.

Third District—JOSEPH E. LADD, of G
diner.

Fourth District—JOHN F. LYNCH, of I
chias.

FOR SENATORS,
 North District—STEPHEN J. GUSHEE,
 Appleton.
 South District—RODNEY I. THOMPS
 of Friendship. _____
 FOR COUNTY OFFICERS,
 County Commissioners—North Distr
 CHARLES A. SYLVESTER, of Camden; S
 District—FRANKLIN TRUSSELL, o
 George.
 Register of Deeds—JUSTUS E. SHERM
 of Rockland.
 County Attorney—FRED R. ROWELL,
 South Thomaston.
 Sheriff—WILDER S. IRISH, of Rockla
 County Treasurer—SEWALL W. VEAL
 of Rockland.

CITY OF ROCKLAND

ELECTION NOTICE.

The inhabitants of the city of Rockland, qualified according to law to vote therein, are hereby notified to meet at their several ward rooms on MONDAY, THE THIRTEENTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1886, at ten o'clock in the forenoon to give in their votes for Governor.

Representative to Congress.
Senators (two).
Representatives to the State Legislature (two).
County Attorney.
County Commissioners (two).
Register of Deeds.
Sheriff.
County Treasurer.

The polls will close at four o'clock in the afternoon. The Aldermen of said city will be in open session at their regular meeting on MONDAY, on each of the several days next preceding the day of election, from one o'clock to four o'clock p. m., on the first two said days, and from one o'clock to five o'clock p. m. on the last said days, for the purpose of correcting the list of voters in and for the several wards, and receiving evidence of the qualification of voters whose names are not on said list.

List of voters in each of the several wards have been posted in each of the following places, viz:

- Ward 1. At James Adams' store.
- Ward 2. At A. E. H. Orben's store.
- Ward 3. At T. J. Tamm & Spear's store.
- Ward 4. At Cornelius Doherty's store.
- Ward 5. At Sullivan Brothers' store.
- Ward 6. At D. O. Haskell's store.
- Ward 7. At E. S. Smith's store.

A. A. BEATON, City Clerk.

Rockland August 23, 1886.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION
 The delegates of the Republican party
Knox county met at the court house in
 city yesterday. The convention
 should say, a representative
 have no doubt its action
 majority of Republican
 ness was done up very
 only about an hour.
 The convention
 E. H. Lawry of Rock
 County committee
 tion of A. M. W.
 Jones of Union was
 call for the convention was
 motion of T. H. French of Thomas.
 J. E. Walker of Thomaston and A. P.
 Clair of Hope were chosen secretaries.
 motion of B. C. Adams of Camden,
 county committee was made the commit-
 on credentials, and very soon reported
 delegates present; only two vacant.
 The temporary organization was made
 permanent.
 On motion of J. S. Case of Rockland
 committee on resolutions was appointed
 as follows: John S. Case, Rockland;
 J. Andrews, Camden; Lysander Norwood,
 Union; Nathaniel Alford, Hope; J.

On motion of B. W. Counce of Thomaston, voted that the delegates from the representative classes report to convention nominations for a County committee.

On motion of G. W. Kimball of Rockland, T. R. Simonton of Camden and S. H. Allen of Thomaston were nominated by acclamation for senators.

A committee to receive, sort and count votes was appointed, on motion of C. E. Littlefield of Rockland, as follows: A. M. Austin, Rockland; A. H. Newbert, Appleton; P. M. Studley, Thomaston.

The ballot for candidate for register of deeds resulted as follows: Whole number of votes, 101; necessary for a choice, 52; C. E. Meservy of South Thomaston had 42; W. A. Barker of Rockland had 59, was declared the nominee.

The ballot for candidate for county attorney resulted as follows: Whole number of votes, 102; necessary for a choice, 51; C. M. Walker of Rockland had 16; J. L. H. Hewett of Thomaston, 86, and was declared nominated.

On motion of G. W. Kimball, A. Crockett was nominated for sheriff by acclamation.

The ballot for county treasurer resulted as follows: Whole number of votes, 95; necessary for a choice, 58; R. H. Burnham of Rockland had 34; E. D. Graves of Rockland had 65, and was declared nominated.

J. S. Case, chairman of the committee presented the resolutions, which were adopted, as follows:

The Republicans of Knox county in convention assembled, reaffirm their confidence and belief, in those principles of the Republican party that led to its promotion and have made secure its life; and, believing that those principles commend themselves to all lovers of a wise and stable government, do resolve:

First. That the Republican party ever been the first to secure and foster movements or reform calculated to advance the physical well-being and moral elevation of society; that it has ever aimed to administer the affairs of government for the benefit and mutual interest of all citizens and sections, and that the record of its successful fills us with hope and confidence in its future triumphs.

Second. That the resolutions adopted at the Republican State convention, at Lewiston, in June of the present year, meet with our hearty and unqualified approval; we believe that upon the platform then set down, all Republicans can meet with dissent, and unite in working for our common cause.

Third. That we endorse without qualification the letter of acceptance of the publican candidate for governor, and we believe his views upon questions of labor reform and the liquor traffic to be consistent with true Republicanism, and best adapted to ensure prosperity and happiness to the people of our state and permanance to its institutions.

Fourth. That in Joseph R. Bodwell, Republican candidate for governor, we recognize a man of ability, integrity and honor, illustrating in himself the best results of industry, self-reliance, and regard to principle, and by nature and experience well qualified to assume all duties which that high office will impose.

We congratulate the people of Maine on his nomination, and for his election, the success of the Republican party, pledge our united, and most earnest effort and support.

The ballot for candidate for county clerk for the long term, resulted as follows: Whole number of votes, 101; necessary for a choice, 46; Harrison B. Allen had 90 votes, was declared the nominee.

The ballot for candidate for county commissioner resulted as follows: Whole number of votes, 91; necessary for a choice, 46; G. W. White of South Thomaston had 34; Alexander R. Rivers of Camden had 57, and was declared nominated.

The county committee, as made up, is as follows: C. S. Burton, Washington; M. Wetherbee, Warren; B. W. Counce, Thomaston; Frank B. Miller, Cushing; A. K. Ames, North Haven; E. P. Cook, Camden; Nathan Bachelder, St. George; N. F. Cobb, Rockland.

This concluded the business of the convention, and it adjourned before noon.

The afternoon Hon. Nelson Dingley, jr. addressed a meeting at the court house, last evening that gentleman and Sen. Free spoke in Fernald hall. Messrs.

ELECTION RETURNS									
VOTE OF ROCKLAND.									
	WARDS								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total	
Governor—									
Edwards	77	84	94	126	80	70	57	527	
Bodwell	106	72	132	146	143	142	127	913	
Clark	16	7	10	20	22	12	7	94	
Congressmen—									
Jarrell	63	30	49	80	50	41	40	371	
Dingley	110	75	180	143	145	141	124	913	
Simmons	21	10	56	60	53	43	21	302	
Senators—									
Gushee	70	55	76	112	76	56	44	489	
Thompson	69	55	79	116	76	57	48	500	
Allen	114	81	185	148	144	142	133	947	
Simonton	113	81	178	139	139	141	125	913	
Mosman	21	10	14	30	20	23	5	112	
Simmons	21	10	14	31	36	24	4	130	
Hall	1	1	10	2	11	3	5	33	
Every	1	1	10	2	2	9	3	33	
Circuit Commissioners—									
Sylvester	73	60	81	119	81	53	51	522	
Trussell	73	61	81	118	82	49	49	522	
Beverage	110	75	181	143	142	142	126	913	
Rivers	110	74	180	141	144	142	124	913	
Hobbs	22	10	25	32	28	26	11	115	
Bradford	21	4	15	29	21	23	6	111	
Register of Deeds—									
Sherman	112	62	81	119	91	78	45	550	
Trussell	111	74	175	145	138	136	129	911	
Vose	22	9	23	28	27	13	11	113	
Sherriff—									
Irish	74	57	85	144	101	78	56	506	
Crockett	107	77	184	130	151	130	120	811	
Carey	18	5	8	18	12	11	7	79	
Rowell	2	5	11	6	9	5	7	52	
Circuit Attorney—									
Rowell	72	62	80	116	83	59	49	551	
Hewett	109	74	184	143	143	141	125	913	
Kalloch	20	4	14	31	22	24	8	119	
Circuit Treasurer—									
Veazie	100	62	77	108	78	55	47	527	
Trussell	100	73	180	143	145	143	125	913	
Farrington	14	4	17	38	20	23	5	117	
Representatives to Legislature—									
Packard	85	53	85	132	97	78	68	688	
Doherty	115	81	186	144	147	147	139	913	
Littlefield	25	22	41	115	58	42	33	386	
Glover	114	81	186	138	138	141	128	913	
Veazie	115	81	186	138	138	141	128	913	
Spear	1	5	12	2	9	3	2	44	
VOTE OF ROCKLAND COUNTY FOR GOVERNOR, CONGRESSMEN, SENATORS, AND COUNTY OFFICERS.									
Washington	2006	2577	3534	2983	3024	2929	13	21714	5078
Edwards	154	126	113	150	142	142	142	1144	1336
Bodwell	239	105	202	274	280	287	280	237	307
Clark									

VOTE OF KNOX COUNTY CLASSES FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO LEGISLATURE.			
ROCKLAND CLASS.			
Charles E. Littlefield, Republican	.....	943	53
Wm. H. Glover, Republican	.....	913	53
Frederick A. Puckard, Labor-Reform	.....	884	53
John E. Doherty, Republican	.....	337	53
Oscar E. Blackington, Labor-Reform	.....	292	53
Lorenzo S. Robinson, Prohibitionists	.....	37	53
Elkanah Spear, Prohibitionists	.....	37	53
THOMASTON CLASS.			
Thomaston—Edward K. O'Brien, Democrat	.....	280	53
C. A. Leighton, Republican	.....	148	53
Joseph B. Watts, Labor-Reform	.....	48	53
Albert J. Pigeon	.....	15	53
Mathias—O'Brien	.....	8	53
Leighton	.....	16	53
Total—O'Brien, 288; Leighton, 154; Watts, 48; Pigeon, 15; O'Brien's plurality, 124; majority, 75.	.....	53	53
APPLETON CLASS.			
Appleton—F. L. Mansfield, Democrat	.....	917	53
A. H. Newbert, Republican	.....	171	53
G. W. Leach	.....	158	53
Washington—Mansfield	.....	135	53
Newbert	.....	135	53
Johnson, Labor-Reform	.....	54	53
Hope—Mansfield	.....	104	53
Newbert	.....	104	53
F. O. Bartlett	.....	10	53
Total—Newbert, 419; Mansfield, 272; Johnson, 34; Bartlett, 8; Leach, 1; Newbert's plurality, 147; majority, 74.	.....	53	53
NORTH HAVEN CLASS.			
North Haven—Owen P. Lyons, Democrat	.....	3	53
Thomas J. Lyons, Republican	.....	5	53
F. V. Crocker, Labor-Reform	.....	16	53
Vinalhaven—T. J. Lyons	.....	10	53
T. J. Lyons	.....	10	53
Crocker	.....	1	53
Hurricane—T. J. Lyons	.....	1	53
T. J. Lyons	.....	1	53
South Thomaston—O. P. Lyons	.....	15	53
T. J. Lyons	.....	15	53
Total—O. P. Lyons, 374; T. J. Lyons, 375; Crocker, 1.	.....	53	53
UNION CLASS.			
Union—Lewis Hall, Democrat	.....	19	53
James M. Studley, Republican	.....	2	53
Scoring	.....	2	53
Farren—Hall	.....	2	53
Studley	.....	2	53
Total Hall, 459; Studley, 338; scattering, Hall majority, 89.	.....	53	53
ST. GEORGE CLASS.			
St. George—Randall J. Condon, Democrat	.....	2	53
Charles E. Cook, Republican	.....	2	53
Washington—Condon	.....	2	53
Friendship—Condon	.....	2	53
Cook	.....	2	53
Total—Condon, 357; Cook, 37. Condon's majority, 470.	.....	53	53
CAMDEN CLASS.			
Camden—John H. Bells, Republican & Labor-Reform	.....	1	53
E. Frank Knowlton, Democrat	.....	1	53
Leach	.....	1	53
Total Bells, 459; Knowlton, 381; Leach, 23. Bells plurality, 14; majority, 45.	.....	53	53
VOTE OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND CITIES FOR GOVERNOR 1884 AND 1886.			
	1884.	1886.	
	Robb.	Boydell.	
Governors, 1884.			
Lebanon	1213	691	243
Avon	1512	1598	47
Lewis	209	118	134
Turner	304	288	55
Minot	286	116	216
Pond	304	284	176
Fort Hall	333	292	32
Houlton	331	267	24
Presque Isle	31	101	93
New Sweden	418	305	8
Brigdon	643	451	674
Brunswick	643	451	674
Cape Elizabeth	468	196	3
Cardinal	508	508	22
Cumberland	508	508	22
Falmouth	174	179	4
Gorham	378	273	100
Portland	287	218	29
Standish	287	218	29
Westbrook	316	283	292
Yarmouth	291	193	20
Farmington	473	367	27
Wilton	370	282	23
Augusta	1267	624	1239
Belgrade	146	153	2
E. Frank Knowlton	738	266	37
Hallowell	461	179	492
China	461	179	492
Monmouth	232	181	296
Oakland	232	181	296
Total Hall, 459; Studley, 338; scattering, Hall majority, 89.	.....	53	53
Congressmen, 1884.			
Lebanon	1213	691	243
Avon	1512	1598	47
Lewis	209	118	134
Turner	304	288	55
Minot	286	116	216
Pond	304		

JOSEPH R. 1886

THE REPUBLICANS SATISFIED WITH THE RESULT.

They Elect Allen and Hewett and Gain Two Representatives.

Full Vote of Rockland and Knox County.

It is thought the total vote in the state will reach 137,000, which is very large for an off year. Bodwell's plurality is set at at least 12,000. The republicans have elected all four congressmen by handsome pluralities, Reed especially doing big. The senate will probably stand 28 republicans and three democrats, a gain to the latter of three. The democrats also make a gain in the house, though the republicans have a large enough majority to insure Senator Hale's re-election.

Stephen Berry, associated press agent, makes his usual estimates as follows:

Two hundred and twenty-three towns gave: Bodwell (Republican) 45,529; Edwards (Democrat) 39,071; Clark (Prohibition) 2,573.

The same towns in 1884 gave:

Bodwell (Republican) 45,529; Edwards (Democrat) 39,071; Clark (Prohibition) 2,573.

The republican plurality this year in these towns is 9,562, against 14,030, being a loss of 4,468. A similar loss in the towns to hear from will give an aggregate vote of 127,000 divided:

Republican 65,500; Democrat 51,200; Prohibition 3,300.

THE CITY VOTE.

The election in Rockland passed off quietly though a surprising large vote was polled for an off year. The labor reform vote made considerable of a show. The third party prohibitionists poll about 35 on the general ticket. Following is the vote by wards:

Vote of Rockland by Wards.

GOVERNOR. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Tot. Jos. R. Bodwell (R) 109 72 182 145 143 127 918 C. S. Edwards (D) 77 64 94 125 90 70 537 Aaron Clark (P) 10 7 10 20 22 12 7 94

Total vote in the city 1885. Bodwell's plurality 345, majority 251. Republican plurality in 1884, 185. In 1884, 496 in total vote of 1894. The greenback vote on governor in the city in 1884 was 85.

CONGRESSMEN.

Nelson Dingley (R) 110 75 180 143 145 141 124 918 Alonzo Gardener (D) 30 40 50 50 50 41 40 371 Wm. T. Euclid (R) 30 40 50 50 50 41 40 371

SENATORS.

Sam'l H. Allen (R) 114 81 185 143 144 142 133 927 T. K. Simonson (R) 113 81 178 139 136 141 125 918 S. J. Gushue (D) 70 55 76 112 76 56 44 812 N. Thompson (D) 69 55 79 116 78 57 45 800 H. P. Strout (L) 30 0 14 20 20 23 5 89 W. H. Simmons (L) 21 0 14 31 26 24 8 130 W. W. Perry (P) 1 0 10 21 11 8 5 32 J. F. Hall (P) 1 0 10 21 11 8 5 32

COUNTY ATTORNEY.

J. H. Hewett (R) 109 74 184 143 143 141 125 919 F. R. Rowell (D) 72 60 90 116 83 59 49 821 B. K. Kallach (L) 20 4 14 31 22 24 8 123

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

H. Beverage (R) 110 75 181 143 142 142 136 915 A. R. Rivers (R) 110 74 180 141 142 142 133 915 C. A. Sylvester (D) 73 60 91 119 81 58 51 823 P. Trussell (D) 73 61 118 82 58 49 522 M. L. Mosman (L) 21 10 35 38 28 11 154 H. S. Hobbs (L) 21 4 16 20 21 23 6 119 W. B. Bradford (R) 1 0 10 21 11 8 5 32

REGISTER OF DEEDS.

A. J. Barker (R) 111 74 178 145 138 139 129 971 J. E. Sherman (D) 72 62 93 119 81 78 48 855 E. S. Vose (L) 22 9 25 29 27 13 11 135

SHERIFF.

A. J. Crockett (R) 107 77 184 150 131 120 879 W. S. Irish (D) 74 57 85 144 101 78 56 695 R. H. Carey (L) 15 3 13 18 12 37 45 600 J. E. Loring (P) 2 5 11 9 9 1 7 45

COUNTY TREASURER.

E. D. Graves (R) 100 73 180 143 145 143 135 909 S. W. Veazie (D) 90 62 77 108 78 55 47 517 R. S. Trussell (L) 14 4 17 38 20 23 5 121 S. Farrington (P) 1 5 9 2 2 2 2 2

REPRESENTATIVES TO LEGISLATURE.

C. E. Littlefield (R) 115 81 186 148 144 141 138 943 W. H. Glover (R) 114 81 186 138 139 141 117 913 P. A. Packard (D) 86 58 85 122 97 78 68 604 J. E. Dolery (D) 28 22 41 115 85 42 33 337 O. E. Blackington (L) 62 37 45 47 37 19 29 242 L. S. Robinson (P) 1 5 11 2 11 3 4 37 E. Spear (P) 1 5 11 2 11 3 4 37

THE COUNTY VOTE.

At an early hour we lay before our readers the complete vote of every town in Knox county. The result shows that the republicans have elected Allen and Hewett county attorney by narrow margins, while the democrats have carried the balance of the county offices on pluralities ranging from 23 (Veazie's) to 333 (Irish's.) The republicans gain two representatives and lose a senator, making a net legislative gain of one. The votes drawn off by the labor reform and prohibition nominations appear to have come about equally from two large parties. On the whole we think the republicans ought to congratulate themselves on their success in a pronounced democratic year. In 1882 the vote on governor was—Plaisied 3432, Robie 2607, Chase 110, Plaisied plurality of 855. The fusionists also carried every county officer by majorities varying about 800. In 1884 Redman had 365, Robie 3024, Eaton 929, Lustis (prohibition) 13, the republicans electing four out of six county officials by pluralities of about 150. This year, the republicans electing four out of six county officials by pluralities of about 150.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

H. Beverage (R) 126 126 148 148 24 22 22 148 A. R. Rivers (R) 126 126 148 148 24 22 22 148 C. A. Sylvester (D) 126 126 148 148 24 22 22 148 F. T. Russell (P) 126 126 148 148 24 22 22 148 M. L. Mosman (L) 126 126 148 148 24 22 22 148 H. S. Hobbs (L) 126 126 148 148 24 22 22 148 W. B. Bradford (P) 126 126 148 148 24 22 22 148

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

E. D. Graves (R) 126 126 148 148 24 22 22 148 S. W. Veazie (D) 126 126 148 148 24 22 22 148 R. S. Trussell (L) 126 126 148 148 24 22 22 148 S. Farrington (P) 126 126 148 148 24 22 22 148

Table with 2 columns: Name, Vote. Rows include Jos. R. Bodwell, C. S. Edwards, Aaron Clark, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Vote. Rows include Appleton, Camden, Cushing, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Vote. Rows include Matineus, North Haven, Rockland, etc.

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votes, and it gives satisfaction to see that Mr. Littlefield is considerably increased. The small vote of the third party, notwithstanding the extraordinary efforts put forth, gives the scheme a quietus for some time to come, provided the republicans are as faithful in the future as they have been hitherto in giving prohibition reasonable statutory safeguards and encouragement. The aggregate of the factionists will be but three or four thousands, a number less than the size attained by a similar party many years ago. This election clearly demonstrates the unity and solid strength of the Republican organization, and the large vote unquestionably shows that while a few men become dissatisfied and desert it, their places are filled by new converts to its doctrines. Such a contest as we have passed through, and such a result, show unmistakably where Maine will be counted in the National election of 1888, when BLAINE will again be the leader.

The City.

Rockland did very well indeed last Monday, and the election in most of the wards was conducted in a quiet and orderly manner. From ward 4 the universal report is that the exhibitions of drunkenness around the polls were disgraceful and disgusting, and that Sheriff Irish was there in the midst of it, without feeling called upon to exercise his authority at all in the interest of decency. There is a well authenticated report that five or six men were at one time hung up against a fence near the ward room spewing out the poisonous liquors they had been drinking. These men the sheriff might doubtless have addressed, in the language of Horatio Seymour to the New York mob, as his "friends." Some of them had to be steamed to the ballot box to vote for him.

For Speaker.

Our young and able citizen, C. E. Littlefield Esq., having been re-elected to the Legislature, seems destined to have further honors bestowed upon him by being assigned to the dignity of Speaker of the House of Representatives. During his first term in that body Mr. Littlefield made a favorable impression upon his fellow members, which has led to voluntary assurances of support for the Speakership from such numbers of prominent and influential members of the Legislature elect as to render his election almost a certainty. In fact, it is doubtful if he will have a competitor. The people of his own city will heartily wish Mr. Littlefield success.

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This is a net republican gain of two.

The election of Monday resulted in one of those grand Republican triumphs to which the party has been accustomed with few interruptions for many years. It is a victory, too, of more than ordinary significance, inasmuch as it is the first election since the control of the National Government passed into the hands of the Democrats.

The contest was not the usual spiritless one of an off year, but the labor question, the prohibition question, and the principle of protection to home industries were issues thrust in to the canvass and made prominent by the several parties. The Republican candidate for Governor, the press and public speakers entered into the discussion of each issue frankly, manfully, without evasion or equivocation, and with what success the votes of Monday show. A majority of 12000 at least for Bodwell over Edwards, with a third party vote of 3000 to 4000, declares emphatically that the intelligent, fair-minded people of Maine are true to the Republican party and its principles, and that neither national discomfiture or third party side-shows can shake their confidence or turn them from their steadfast allegiance.

Our able delegation in Congress, Messrs. Reed, Dingley, Milliken and Boutelle are re-elected by flattering

returns from 273 towns show the following results:

Table with 2 columns: Name, Votes. Rows include Bodwell, Edwards, Clark, Bodwell's plurality, Bodwell's majority, Total vote, Robie, Plaisied, Scatterling, Robie's plurality in 1882, etc.

Look at the returns from Hallowell, Mr. Bodwell's home; at those from Augusta, his neighboring city. Then look at the returns from Bethel, the home of the democratic candidate. Mr. Bodwell has proved a strong candidate with the people. Their votes show that they honor the qualities that have lifted him into prominence.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Vote. Rows include Appleton, Camden, Cushing, etc.

Vote of Knox County.

Representatives to Congress and County Officers.

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Republican Town Committee

September - 1886 -

1. S. L. White Oulshhead
2. F. L. Smith
3. W. H. Luce Village
4. S. W. Babb do
5. S. W. Thayer "
6. S. J. Emery "

Chairman - W. H. Luce -

Delegates -

County Convention -

1. E. Bartlett
2. J. Morgan
3. S. A. Babb
4. Charles Emery
5. S. J. Emery
6. W. H. Luce

Election Day
September 1886

1886

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOSEPH R. BODWELL.

For Representative in Congress,
NELSON DINGLEY, JR.

For Senators,
SAMUEL H. ALLEN.
THADDEUS R. SIMONTON.

For County Attorney,
JAMES H. H. HEWETT.

For County Commissioners,
HARRISON BEVERAGE.
ALEXANDER R. RIVERS.

For Register of Deeds,
WILLIAM A. BARKER.

For Sheriff,
ALBERT J. CROCKETT.

For County Treasurer,
EPHRAIM D. GRAVES.

For Representative in Legislature,
THOMAS J. LYONS.

SO. THOMASTON. - 1886
At the Town election on Monday last, the following officers were elected:
Moderator - Luther H. Rowell.
Town Clerk - Fred D. Coombs.
Selectmen - Luther H. Rowell, George L. Putnam, Wm. H. Meservey.
Treasurer - H. S. Sweetland.
Auditor - Joshua S. Spalding.
Supervisor of Schools - Charles E. Meservey.
No exclusive party nominations were made. The majority of the officers elected, however, are democrats.
In reference to the road around Mile Hill the town voted to leave the matter to the discretion of the selectmen whether or not to oppose further the building of the road, but in no case to contract for its building at a greater sum than \$300, including land damage.

A Rash Young Friend.
"Last year 74 per cent. of our exports were agricultural products - the surplus left above home consumption. Almost one fourth of our agricultural products goes abroad for a market. Yet the farmer is taxed on everything that he buys, with which to raise the surplus."
This paragraph was published in the Juvenile Biddford Standard, last week. Note the sweeping nature of the statement - "The farmer is taxed on everything that he buys." Presuming that the Standard meant by a "tax," a customs duty, we asked it to name one article which the farmer buys, except sugar, on which he pays a customs duty. The answer of the Standard begins as follows:
"Yes, with pleasure. If he buys an animal from Canada he pays 20 per cent."
Ah, our dear little Standard, that word!!
If the farmer buys an animal from Canada, certainly he pays a duty of 20 per cent. If he buys a punka from India, to keep him cool in haying time, he must pay a duty of 35 per cent. If he buys a set of false teeth from Paris, he must pay a duty of 20 per cent. If he wants to ride in a drosky made in Russia, he must pay a duty of 35 per cent. If he chooses to have his

ELECTION RETURN.---Town of South Thomaston

Put opposite each name the accurate number of votes received. Add at bottom of card full names of candidates for Representatives and their votes.

Republican.	Democratic.	Labor.	Prohibition.
Bodwell, 150	Edwards, 156	—	Clark, 3
Dingley, 157	Garcelon, 136	Eustis, 21	Eustis, —
Allen, 151	Gushee, 161	Strout, 1	Hall, 3
Simonton, 146	Thompson, 160	Simmons, —	Perry, 3
Hewett, 137	Rowell, 173	Kalloch, 1	—
Beverage, 153	Sylvester, 156	Mossman, 4	Bradford, 3
Rivers, 153	Trussell, 156	Hobbs, 1	—
Barker, 141	Sherman, 163	Vose, 5	—
Crockett, 146	Irish, 161	Carey, 1	Loring, 4
Graves, 167	Veazie, 142	Trussell, 1	Farrington, 3

Representatives to the Legislature as follows:

Thomas J. Lyons - 153
Owen P. Lyons - 153
F. B. Crocker - 4
310
313

- 1887 - Town Tichett

FOR SELECTMEN, ASSESSORS and OVERSEERS OF POOR,

Luther H. Rowell.
Joseph H. Kalloch.
J. Merrill Bartlett.

FOR TOWN CLERK,
Fred D. Coombs.

FOR TOWN TREASURER,
H. S. Sweetland.

FOR AUDITOR,
Joshua S. Spalding.

FOR SUPERVISOR OF SCHOOLS,
Charles E. Meservey.

South Thomaston

Staff
1889



COL. GEORGE A. PHILBROOK.

Col. George A. Philbrook, Commissary General, was born in Augusta, Sept. 6, 1848, and has always lived in that city. He was educated in its schools. He has been in business at Boston since 1870 and is at present connected with Wilson, Larabee & Co., one of the largest wholesale dry goods houses in the country. He was a member of Governor Bodwell's staff. Col. Philbrook is a member of the ancient and honorable artillery company of Massachusetts.

County Convention.

The Republicans of Knox County, and all other voters, who, regardless of former party ties propose to act with the Republican party in the coming State and National election, are requested to meet in convention in the Supreme Judicial Court Rooms in Rockland;

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18,

at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating two candidates for Senator, candidates for Judge of Probate, Register of Probate, County Attorney, Clerk of Courts, Sheriff, County Treasurer and one County Commissioner, and to transact any other business which may properly come before the Convention.

The basis of representation will be as follows: Each city, town and plantation will be entitled to one delegate, and for each thirty votes cast for the Republican candidate for Governor in 1885, an additional delegate, and for a majority fraction of thirty votes an additional delegate, upon this basis:

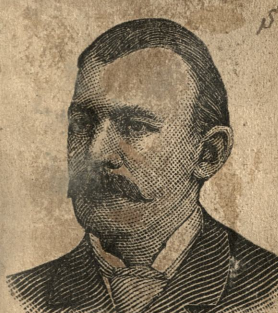
Appleton	will be entitled to 5 delegates,
Camden	" " 12 "
Cushing	" " 2 "
Friendship	" " 2 "
Hope	" " 5 "
Hurricane Isle	" " 1 "
North Haven	" " 3 "
Rockland	" " 32 "
South Thomaston	" " 6 "
St. George	" " 3 "
Thomaston	" " 6 "
Union	" " 5 "
Vinal Haven	" " 9 "
Warren	" " 7 "
Washington	" " 5 "
Mattineus Plantation	" " 1 "

E. H. LAWRY,
W. T. COBB,
A. M. WETHERBEE,
B. W. COUNCE,
F. B. MILLER,
P. B. COOPER,
NATHAN BACHELDER,
T. S. BOWDEN,



GEN. JOHN HARPER.

Inspector General John Harper of Lewiston, was born in St. Andrews, N. B. He moved to Calais, Maine, when a small child, and remained there till he was seventeen years of age, when he enlisted in Co. A. 9th Maine regiment. He served through the whole war, and was in every engagement in which this famous old regiment participated. Since 1864, General Harper has resided in Lewiston, being for some time engaged in the manufacture of short lumber. At the present time he has an excellent coal business, and is one of the best known and most popular business men in the city. In 1887 he was nominated for the legislature, and was elected handsomely, running forty-three votes ahead of the next highest name on the ticket. His services in the legislature were faithfully attended to, and gave him a high standing among the first men in the house. He was chairman of the pension committee and also served on the military and labor committees. This winter he is again a member of the legislature having run ahead of his ticket nearly a hundred votes. General Harper is an earnest Grand Army man and is the President of the 9th Maine Association.



COL. DANIEL A. ROBINSON.

Col. Daniel A. Robinson of Bangor, Surgeon General, is the leading young physician of that city and is very prominently identified with Bangor's business interests. He is an enthusiastic Republican. Dr. Robinson is a graduate of Bowdoin, class of '73. He is one of the fine-looking members of the staff. Col. Robinson has been prominently mentioned for mayor of Bangor, but his large business interests have prevented an acceptance of that honor. He was one of the leading spirits in the Burleigh canvass at Bangor. Dr. Robinson is a gentleman of high standing in fine culture.

Gentlemen

As the Republic is and has been some what lame and as there would have been more or less difficulty in communicating with the other members of the Republican Town Committee. I took it upon myself to - request the attendances of this Town at the Caucus now to be held this Evening - and such action on my part I trust will be satisfactory to you all -

A short time before the Election for Governor 2 years ago the following Gentlemen were chosen as members of the Republican Town Committee

1. G. W. White - Oulshhead
2. F. L. Smith
3. W. H. Luce Village & C. E. Meservey Secretary
4. G. W. Babb " W. H. Luce Chairman
5. S. W. Thayer "
6. J. J. Emery "
7. Ashead. Norton

At a caucus held in School House at the Village - and as we are about to enter into what will most likely prove to be an exciting and vigorous Campaign for the Election of a Governor and it being also the year of the Presidential Election - and as this year gives us our turn to the State Legislature. For a Representative I think it will be well before proceeding to

other work before the Caucus - to
 confer in the Old Board - placing
 others on, in place of those absent
~~on the Board~~
 Entirely - Said ^{Substitutes} ~~Board~~ to consist
 of the most active Republicans to
 be found in the township - But
 before proceeding to action in the
 above premises - I would like to read
 this Circular letter from J. H. Manley
 Esq Chairman of the Republican State
 Committee - Showing the necessity of

a constant and persistent effort
 in order to Elect Republican Officers
 in the coming Campaign - Both for the
 United States our own State and in
 our own township

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE,

1888.

JOSEPH H. MANLEY, Augusta, Chairman.

Executive Committee:

GEORGE C. WING, Auburn.
 CHAS. P. ALLEN, Presque Isle.
 FRED N. DOW, Portland.
 D. G. BEAN, Wilton.
 H. B. SAUNDERS, Ellsworth.
 JOSEPH H. MANLEY, Augusta.
 CHAS. E. LITTLEFIELD, Rockland.
 WILLIAM H. SMALL, Wiscasset.

EDWARD A. NOYES, Portland, Treasurer.

HEADQUARTERS, GRANITE BANK BUILDING, AUGUSTA.

J. H. MANLEY,
 FRED N. DOW,
 GEORGE C. WING,
 S. W. CARR,
 J. L. CUTLER,
 H. B. SAUNDERS.

JOHN F. STANLEY, Paris.
 J. L. CUTLER, Bangor.
 JOHN P. SPRAGUE, Monson.
 S. W. CARR, Bowdoinham.
 WILLIAM DOBSON, Pittsfield.
 W. H. FOGLER, Belfast.
 L. G. DOWNES, Calais.
 A. L. ALLEN, Alfred.

WILLIS H. WING, Secretary.

(Dictated.)

Augusta, Me. Jan 11th 1888.

My Dear Sir:

The Headquarters of the Republican State Committee has
 been opened in this city. We are entering for the first time upon
 a campaign in which the National Administration has declared itself
 openly opposed to the protective policy of this government, and has
 entered into an alliance with the free-traders of England, to open
 up the markets of this country to the pauper labor of Europe, thus
 striking a deadly blow to the industrial and agricultural interests
 of the State and the country. These great questions must be met,
 fought out and decided by the people. Let no doubtful sound be
 heard from Maine. All Republicans should be stimulated in every
 town in the State into making a thorough organization and complete
 canvass of the voters. The canvass ought to be made early, and a



COL. FRANK W. DANA.

Col. Frank W. Dana of Lewiston, Judge Advocate General, was born in Lubec, Washington County, March 25th, 1833. He attended the common schools of Lewiston, and Bowdoin College, in 1871. After leaving college, he commenced the study of law and was admitted a member of Androscoggin bar. Since that time he has been in active practice. In 1884 he was elected President of the Lewiston and Auburn Street Railway, which position he now holds. In a large measure, owing to Mr. Dana's management that the present extensive business of the road has been built up. Mr. Dana is a member of the board of managers of the Lewiston Board of Trade, and President of the Dime Mutual Accident Association.



COL. FREDERIC E. BOOTHBY.

Colonel Frederic E. Boothby of Portland, Assistant Quartermaster General, is well known as one of the principal officers of the Maine Central Railroad. Colonel Boothby has been connected with this popular railroad as general passenger and ticket agent for many years. He was a member of Governor Bodwell's staff, and one of the most genial gentlemen thereon.



COL. EDWIN J. CRAM.

Col. Edwin J. Cram of Biddeford, who succeeds Col. Farrington as Inspector of Rifle Practice, is probably the best rifle shot in the State. Col. Cram has represented Maine in famous shooting contests outside of the State with marked success. He participated in the recent Creedmoor contests with eminent credit. He is a graduate of Bowdoin College, class of '78, and a classmate of Dr. Robinson, Surgeon General of the Government staff.



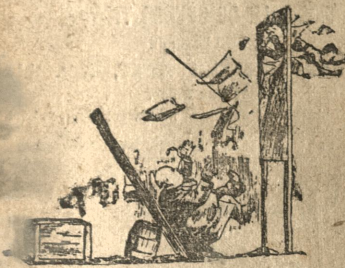
COL. FRANK D. PULLEN.

Col. Frank D. Pullen was born at Orono, Maine, April 5th, 1843, and lived on a farm until the war broke out. He went through the war in Co. G, 3rd Maine General Howard's regiment, Army of the Potomac. He served in the army three years, and at the close of the war came to Bangor and went into the clothing business and has continued in that business ever since. He was one of the charter members of the B. H. Beale Post of Bangor and has been prominent in its work. He has had 12 years service on the Republican City Committee of Bangor and has also been prominently identified with the Loyal League of Bangor since its organization in 1878. He was Commissary General on Governor Plaisted's staff in 1880-81, and Colonel and Chief of Staff in 1882-83-84-85 under Governor Robie's administration.

THE FUN WITH AN OLD GENTLEMAN.
 (From Life.)



"Won't he jump!"



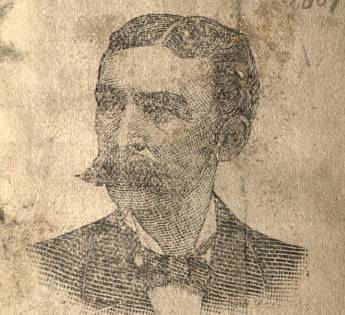
He jumps.

Col. Pullen has always been prominent in all matters pertaining to the public. He has been much interested in the State of Maine ever since the war.



COL. MILTON H. FRENCH.

Col. Milton H. French was born in Thomaston, Me., June 21st, 1860. He was educated in the public schools of Thomaston, and has always resided there. He has been in business in Boston since 1881. Col. French is a member of the ancient and honorable artillery company of Massachusetts.



COL. CHARLES D. CLARK.

Col. Charles D. Clark was born in Bangor in 1842, and graduated in the High School in that city. He moved to Boston in 1863, and shortly after enlisted in Co. B, 5th Mass. Infantry. At expiration of term of service he returned to Bangor and was connected with the Maine Militia in various grades of rank for nine years, being finally discharged as A. D. C. on the Staff General John Marshall Brown, command of the brigade. He has been a citizen of Bangor and the past twelve years, where he is connected with the well-known house of Burnham as book-keeper and cashier. He is an active member of Bowdoin Post, G. A. R., and also holds the position of Adjutant General on the staff of Gen. Whitten, commanding Patulloch's Militia, I. O. O. F.



COL. GEORGE L. THOMPSON.

Col. George Ladd Thompson was born inburyport, Mass., April 15, 1856. He resided in Augusta thirteen years. He entered Bowdoin College in 1873 and graduated in 1877. Attended the Boston University School of Medicine one year. He has been a member of the Boardman Dry goods store in Bangor since July, 1873.

list of all doubtful voters sent to the Chairman of the State Committee as soon as possible, in order that he may see to it that proper reading matter is placed in the hands of every doubtful voter during the winter and spring months. Now is the time to sow

the good seed. It is the desire of the State Committee that Town Committees, and all others interested in the success of the Republican party and the perpetuity of American institutions, shall communicate freely and often with the Chairman of the State Committee, as to the condition of the organization of the party in their localities. Every suggestion will be gratefully received and promptly acknowledged. The State Committee must rely upon the effectiveness and earnestness of active Republicans in each locality for the success of The party in this great contest.

Very Truly Yours,

J. H. Manley

Chairman.

Dictated.) Augusta, Me., April 1st, 1888.

Dear Sir:

In order that we may perfect the organization of the Republican Party throughout the State or the coming campaign, I would suggest that your town committee (as in the past), be composed of some of your most active and energetic Republicans, and that the committee be selected at the earliest possible date, in order that the roster may be prepared and distributed as soon after the State Convention in June as possible.

Please fill out enclosed blank, giving new committee, as soon as selected for this year and return to Headquarters.

Very Truly Yours,

J. H. Manley

Chairman.



COL. CHARLES P. ALLEN.


Col. Charles P. Allen was born in Presque Isle, Oct. 21, 1852, and lived on his father's farm until he was eighteen years of age. He was educated in the town schools, Presque Isle Academy and Maine State College from which he graduated in the class of '76. He then entered the law office of Col. Jasper Hutchins where he remained a time and then entered the office of H. R. Downes of Presque Isle, from which he was admitted to the Aroostook bar in September, 1877. He was County attorney four years, and has been town treasurer during the past nine years. He is President of the Presque Isle National bank and the Aroostook member of the Republican State Committee.

And now what action will you take in reference to Substitutes on your Republican Town Committee in place of those unable to serve or are absent


The Republican Town Committee now having been chosen - we will proceed to the Principal Business for which this Caucus was called ~~for~~ - I have thought best if the gentlemen of the Caucus agree - and as there would have to be four Caucuses held ^{separately} before Fall - And 4 different sets of Delegates chosen - to endeavor to have one set of Delegates serve for the 1st three Conventions - leaving the Fourth ^{Caucus} to be called at some future time - ~~My reasons are~~ Each Delegate Being Empowered to ~~fill~~ substitute some well known Republican in their place provided they do not wish to go - ^{to the convention} My reasons on the difficulty of calling a caucus in the busy season - also (the Expense) our town being so widely spread from the Centre and also the difficulty of getting together a sufficient number to make the Caucus Effectual

The 1st Call is for three Delegates to attend the Republican State Convention to Be held at Bangor April 26 (Read Notice)

Staff 1887



COL. ALBERT G. BLUNT.
Col. Albert G. Blunt was born in Fairfield when he was quite young his parents moved to Waterville. He was educated in the public schools of that city and at the Kent's Hill Seminary. He has resided in Skowhegan since 1870 where he has been actively engaged in business. Col. Blunt is not a politician but is a solid business man. He has always been a Republican.



Mrs. Dennis—Howly smoke, Pat, and what's der matter wid yoe?
Mr. Dennis—O'ive been after lickin' Mickey Flanagan.
Mrs. Dennis—It looks more loike he'd been lickin' you.—Munsey's Weekly.

A Republican State Convention
WILL BE HELD IN
NOROMBEGA HALL, BANGOR
Thursday, April 26, 1888.
At 11 O'clock, A. M.

For the purpose of selecting two candidates for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, and four delegates at large, and four alternates to attend the National Convention, to be held at Chicago, Illinois, on Tuesday, June 19th, 1888, and transacting any other business that may properly come before it.

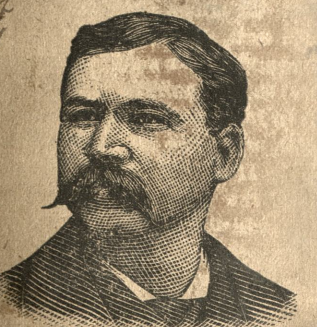
The basis of representation will be as follows: Each city, town, and plantation will be entitled to one delegate, and for each seventy-five votes cast for the Republican candidate for Governor in 1884, an additional delegate, and for a fraction of forty votes in excess of seventy-five votes, an additional delegate.

The State Committee will be in session in the reception room of the Hall at nine o'clock on the morning of the Convention, for the purpose of receiving credentials of delegates.


All electors of Maine, without regard to past political differences, who are in sympathy with the sentiments expressed in the call of the Republican National Committee for the Republican National Convention, are cordially invited to unite with the Republicans of the State in selecting delegates to this Convention.

Per order Republican State Committee,
JOSEPH H. MANLEY, Chairman,
WILLIS H. WING, Secretary,
AUGUSTA, MAINE, February 11, 1888.

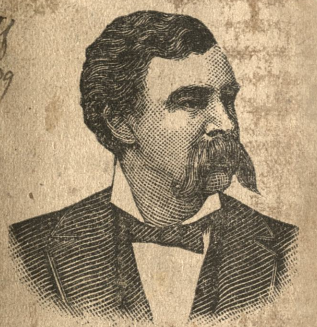
Staff 1887



MAJOR CHARLES A. COFFIN.
Major Charles A. Coffin of Harrington, Military Secretary, is the largest man on the Staff, and tips the scales at 217. Major Coffin is one of the bright young men of Washington, and his fine personal qualities well fit him for the position of Military Secretary. He is the son of Hon. Veranus Coffin of Harrington, one of the most active aggressive Republicans in Washington county.




COL. HORACE E. McDONALD.
Col. Horace E. McDonald was born in Belfast, Oct. 21st, 1842, and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. He is a jeweller by trade and has been city marshal and chief engineer of Belfast for the past three years, and still holds these positions. He is also interested in shipbuilding under the firm name of McDonald & Brown, comes of hardy Scotch stock, his grandfather on his mother's side—a soldier in the revolutionary army under Washington—living to the advanced age of 102 years. Col. McDonald was educated in the city schools of Belfast. He has always been a strong Republican and has been a delegate to various conventions of that party. He is very popular with those who know him and will make a first-class Staff officer.




COL. STANLEY PLUMMER.
Col. Plummer was born forty-two years ago in Bangorville, Piscataquis county, Maine. When seven years of age he moved with his parents to Dexter and fitted for college in the Dexter public school and at Foxcroft and East Corinth academies. He was graduated from Bowdoin College in the class of 1867, having been absent during seven months of his Sophomore year in the military service of the United States as a Sergeant. He took a prize for declamation during his junior year and one for English composition and oratory during his senior year. In 1868 he was a student at the Albany Law School. In 1869 he was elected a member of the Maine Legislature from Dexter. During 1870 and 1871 he served as county supervisor of common schools for Penobscot county. In 1872 he began the practice of law at Bangor, and was chosen city solicitor in 1873. In March, 1874, he was appointed chief clerk of the Department of the Interior at Washington, under Secretary Columbus Delano. In December, 1876, he was appointed Internal Revenue Agent, in the place of Jos. H. Manley who had resigned, by Secretary of the Treasury Lot M. Morrill, and served on special duty investigating claims of the government against Railroads and Bankers, and inspecting collectors' offices until 1881, when he was placed in charge of a Division with Headquarters at Chicago. He continued in that line of duty with Headquarters at Philadelphia, New York and Boston, until 1887, when the Democratic Administration invited him to resign, and he did so, after being assured in writing, that "no charges or insinuations had been made affecting in the slightest degree his official record, or his efficiency as an officer." In 1888 Col. Plummer settled in Skowhegan for the practice of law, and devoted several weeks to speaking for the Republican ticket in the late campaign, both in Maine and New York.

LORD AND DOW.

Biographical Sketches of the Next Residing Officers of the Legislature.



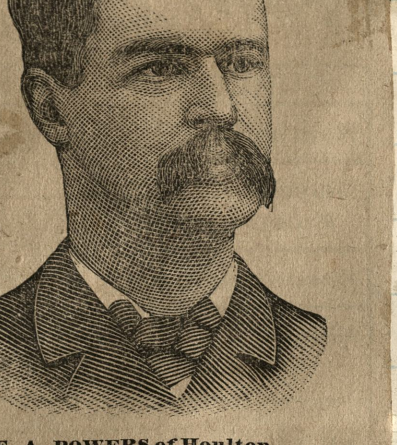
Hon. Henry Lord
Hon. Henry Lord, the next presiding officer of the Maine Senate, was born in Bangor and is about 41 years of age. He has always resided in that city receiving his education in its public schools and at the Bucksport Seminary. He was a member of the Bangor city government three years and president of the common council two years. He was a member of the Maine House in 1877 and was elected Speaker of that body in 1878. He was president of the Bangor Board of Trade for five years. He was a member of the Maine Senate in 1887 and is now serving his second term in that body. Mr. Lord is a gentleman of excellent ability and fine address. His experience as speaker of the house in 1878, admirably fits him for the duties of a presiding officer.



Hon. F. N. Dow.
Hon. F. N. Dow of Portland, who will be Speaker of the House of Representatives this winter, is about forty-eight years of age. He was born in Portland and educated in the schools of that city and at the Friends' school in Providence, R. I. He volunteered at the outbreak of the war with the first company offering its services, but being in the minority, his father refused his consent to his enlistment. He was a member of the City Council in 1867-68. He was chairman of the State Temperance Committee in 1868-69, but resigned when the temperance convention held in the latter year decided to bolt the Republican nominee and put a third candidate in the field. He was a member of the school committee of Portland, from 1868 to 1873, and refused a re-election. He was ~~ad-de-camp~~ on the staff of Gov. Perham, with the rank of Lieut. Col.; was chairman of the republican city committee of Portland in 1871-72-73 and 1877; was a member of the executive council in 1872, '73 and '74, the latter year being chairman; was nominated from Cumberland county in 1874, but was not elected; was commissioner for Maine to the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia in 1876. He was a member of the Republican State committee from 1876 to 1882, and in 1883 was elected chairman of the committee. In February 1883, on the death of Hon. Lot M. Morrill, he was appointed collector of the port of Portland, serving until 1885 when he was removed by President Cleveland for political reasons. He is a director of the P. & O. railroad company, a president of the Portland Club. He was a member of the last House of Representatives and is now serving his second term in that body. He will make an excellent presiding officer.

24 Ocean Beach from Lawrence towards N York W. H. House No. 24

The Second Call is for Three Delegates to attend the the Republican Convention; For the 2nd Congressional District Held at Lewiston April 27th (Read Notice)



F. A. POWERS of Lewiston, Former Attorney General.

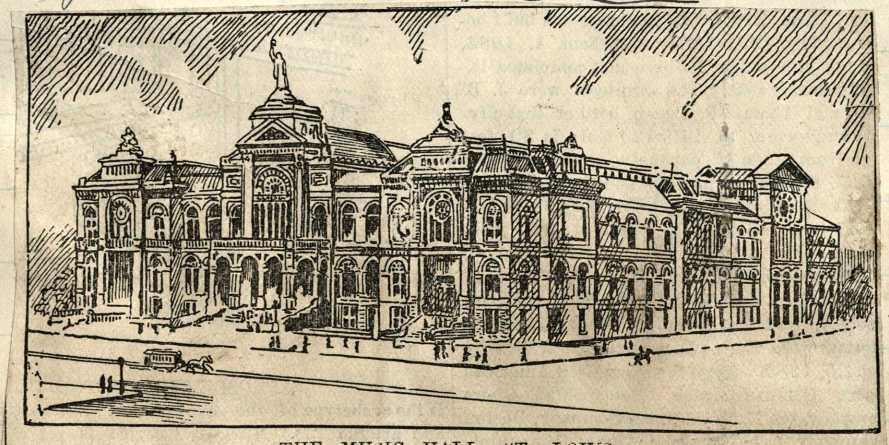
Portraits on Bank Notes.
The following list tells what portraits are on the different notes: On United States—\$1, Washington; \$2, Jefferson; \$5, Jackson; \$10, Webster; \$20, Hamilton; \$50, Franklin; \$100, Lincoln; \$500, Gen. Mansfield; \$1,000, De Witt Clinton; \$5,000, Madison; \$10,000, Jackson. On silver certificates—\$10, Robert Morris; \$20, Commodore Decatur; \$50, Edward Everett; \$100, James Monroe; \$500, Charles Sumner; \$1,000, W. D. Marey. On gold notes—\$20, Garfield; \$50, Silas Wright; \$100, Thomas H. Benton; \$500, A. Lincoln; \$1,000, Alexander Hamilton; \$5,000, James Madison; \$10,000, Andrew Jackson. — West Chester Republican.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
Republican Convention.
The Republicans of the Second Congressional District of Maine, composed of the counties of Oxford, Franklin, Androscoggin, Sagadahoc, Lincoln and Knox, are requested to send delegates to a convention to be held at the City Hall in Lewiston, on Friday, the 27th day of April, 1888, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Representative to the 51st Congress of the United States, and a candidate for Presidential Elector; also to elect two delegates and two alternates to the Republican National Convention to be held at Chicago, Illinois, on June 19th, 1888, and to select a District Committee.
The basis of representation will be as follows: each city, town and plantation will be entitled to one delegate, and for each 75 votes cast for Governor Bodwell in 1886, an additional delegate, and for a fraction of 40 votes in excess of 75 votes, an additional delegate.
T. R. SIMONTON, Republican District Committee.
REWALL S. STEARNS, FRANKLIN M. DREW, CHARLES E. PURINGTON, HORACE W. METCALF, EVERETT B. NORTON, April 4th, 1888.

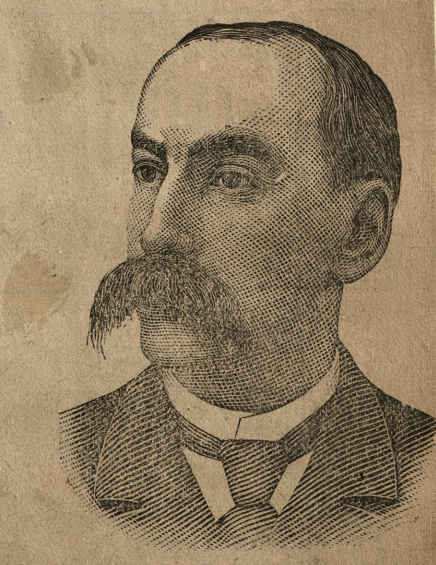
The Convention to be held for the Purpose of nominating - a candidate for Governor will be held at Bangor Portland June 28th And York Thomaston is Entitled to three Delegates also -

Are you ^{now} ready for the question Shall - Three delegates serve for at all three conventions all with power to appoint substitutes or Not -

Will you proceed to name your Delegates

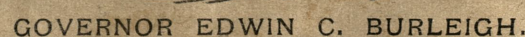


THE MUSIC HALL, ST. LOUIS.

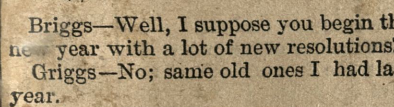


S. J. GALLAGHER of Calais, Former Adjutant General.

Will Committee make out a list of Republican Voters as near as they can ascertain in their vicinity - and send them to Chairman to assist in canvassing the town




The above list, so far as the importance of the offices is concerned, is only partially correct. Some half a dozen or more positions,



Here are forty-seven officials receive salaries amounting to \$65,330 a year. As to the salaries of the three Portland terminal revenue officials and we get a grand total of \$70,430 a year paid out in that city for official salaries. This is twenty thousand dollars more than all the salaries of those thirty-seven "first" State officers enumerated by the Biddeford Journal put together, and a number of thousand dollars more than the entire remuneration paid out by the State annually to its officials. And

To demand some Recognition from them
For this town in some respects holds
the Balance of Power in this County
and if this Town had gone Democratic
the same percent as Saint George
or North Thurnston at the last
Election for County Officer not a
Republican would have been Elected
on the County ticket - Therefore we
are in some position to demand
a reward for some of our Brother
Republicans by being recognised in
the County Convention - and by placing
him on the County ticket -
So let us believe on the Old Motto
that in Union there is Strength



April 21st at Caucus - the following members of the Republican Town Committee was chosen to serve until others was chosen or during the Presidential Campaign

- 1 - G. W. White and J. N. Morgan
 - 2 - W. H. Luce and John Blethen
 - 3 - Asheas Norton and Mark Ames
- W. H. Luce was chosen Chairman of Committee and C. E. Meservy - Secretary -

It was voted That W. H. Luce serve as delegate For all three conventions

It was voted That C. E. Meservy serve as a Delegate For all three conventions

It was voted that G. W. White serve as a Delegate For all three conventions

Viz Bangor Apr 26th - Delegates to Chicago

Viz Lewiston Apr 27th - " Representatives + +

Viz Portland June 28th - " Governor "

It was voted that the several Delegates be empowered to fill any vacancies that may occur in either of the delegates

Remarks was made by G. A. White Esq - Chairman Luce

It was voted that the Delegates be not instructed

It was voted to adjourn

Save Yourself.

Wife - Dear, you promised me a new bonnet on the first of the year. Husband - You're too late. I've just sworn off everything and have begun the new year with a clean record.

Through a Glass Darkly.

Miss Summitt - Did you see the old year out last night, Mr. Slasher? Slasher (who has been up all night celebrating) - Yes, I saw several of them.

FARM AND GARDEN.

POPULAR SUBJECTS TREATED IN A PRACTICAL MANNER.

The Age of a Horse as Indicated by the Teeth - How an Ordinary Observer May Judge Closely Up to a Certain Age, Shown by an Illustration.

An expert horseman, who has carefully studied the mouths of horses at different ages, can judge pretty accurately how old any animal is, at least up to a certain age. To make it possible for ordinary observers to make an approximate guess, Medical Classics furnishes the chart here given, with explanations as follows:

2 YEARS

3 YEARS

4 YEARS

5 YEARS

12 YEARS

AGE OF A HORSE AS INDICATED BY THE TEETH.

The foal is born with twelve grinders. When four front teeth have made their appearance the colt is 12 days old, and when the next four assert themselves its age will be about 28 days. The corner teeth make their appearance when the foal is 8 months old, and these latter attain the height of the front teeth at the age of a year. The 2-year-old has the kernel, the dark substance in the middle of the tooth's crown, ground out of all the front teeth. In the third year the middle front of teeth are shifted, and when 3 years old these are substituted by the permanent (or horse) teeth, which are larger and more yellow than their predecessors. The next four teeth are shifted in the fourth year, and the corner teeth in the fifth, giving place to the permanent nippers.

At 5 years of age a horse has forty teeth, of which twenty-four are grinders, far back in the jaw, with which we have little to do. But, be it remembered, horses invariably have tusks, which mares rarely do. Before the age of 6 is arrived at the tusk is full grown, and has a slight groove on its internal surface (which generally disappears with age, the tusk itself becoming more rounded and blunt), and at 6 the kernel or mark is worn out of the middle front teeth. There will still be a difference of color in the center of the tooth. The tusks have now attained their full growth, being nearly or quite an inch in length, convex without, concave within, tending to a point and the extremity somewhat curved. Now, or perhaps some months before, the horse may be said to have a perfect mouth.

At 7 years the mark, as described, is very nearly worn out of the four corner nippers, and fast wearing away in the corner teeth, especially in mares; but the black still remains in the center of the tooth, and is not completely filled up until the animal is 8 years old. As he gets on past 7, the bridle teeth begin to wear away. At 8 the kernel has entirely disappeared from all the lower nippers, and begins to decrease in the middle nippers. It is now said to be "past mark of mouth." There are indications, however, after this age which will enable a very shrewd observer to guess very closely at a horse's age, but none that can be relied upon by observers. As horses become advanced in years the gums shrink away and the teeth exhibit a long and narrow appearance; they lean more forward and assume an arched shape. (See illustration.)

Washington's Table.

Bargue Ocean Eagle flying in the Port of Bangor

1888

For Governor,
EDWIN C. BURLEIGH.

For Representative to Congress,
NELSON DINGLEY, JR.

For Senators,
EDMUND P. WALKER,
GERSHOM F. BURGESS.

For Judge of Probate,
REUEL ROBINSON.

For Register of Probate,
CHARLES E. MESERVEY.

For County Attorney,
JAMES H. H. HEWETT.

For Clerk of Courts,
RALPH R. ULMER.

For Sheriff,
NELSON HALL.

For County Treasurer,
EDGAR BEVERAGE.

For County Commissioner,
MARK AMES.

For Representative to Legislature,
WILLIAM H. LUCE.

NOT QUITE ROUNDED UP.

ELECTION RETURNS

VOTE OF KNOX COUNTY FOR GOVERNOR, CONGRESSMEN, SENATORS, AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

1888

NAME	GOVERNOR	CONGRESSMEN	SENATORS	COUNTY OFFICERS
Allen	102	102	102	102
Burleigh	102	102	102	102
Dingley	102	102	102	102
Hewett	102	102	102	102
Luce	102	102	102	102
Meservy	102	102	102	102
Robinson	102	102	102	102
Walker	102	102	102	102
Washington	102	102	102	102

VOTE OF ROCKLAND.

NAME	GOVERNOR	CONGRESSMEN	SENATORS	COUNTY OFFICERS
Allen	102	102	102	102
Burleigh	102	102	102	102
Dingley	102	102	102	102
Hewett	102	102	102	102
Luce	102	102	102	102
Meservy	102	102	102	102
Robinson	102	102	102	102
Walker	102	102	102	102
Washington	102	102	102	102

VOTE OF KNOX COUNTY CLASSES FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO LEGISLATURE.

NAME	GOVERNOR	CONGRESSMEN	SENATORS	COUNTY OFFICERS
Allen	102	102	102	102
Burleigh	102	102	102	102
Dingley	102	102	102	102
Hewett	102	102	102	102
Luce	102	102	102	102
Meservy	102	102	102	102
Robinson	102	102	102	102
Walker	102	102	102	102
Washington	102	102	102	102

WITH THREE ROUSING CHEERS,

Mr. Dingley Renominated by Second District Republicans.

The Earnest Desire Expressed that Mr. Blaine

Shall Again Be the Standard Bearer of the Party.

LEWISTON, April 27. - The convention of the Second District Republicans met in City Hall, Lewiston, at 11 a. m., Friday. The first delegates arrived Thursday evening, and by this morning the streets of Lewiston were full of delegates from all parts of the district. The headquarters of the convention in the early hours of the forenoon was at the DeWitt. Later, and by 10 a. m., they gathered in City Hall, and prepared for business.

The convention was called to order at 11.20 a. m., by Hon. T. R. Simonton of Camden, who read the call of the convention. He was accompanied to the stage by Rev. Geo. M. Howe of Lewiston, who offered prayer.

Hon. John P. Swasey of Canton, was called to the chair as temporary chairman and Jos. M. Hayes of Sagadahoc, Walter E. Holbrook of Franklin and Henry W. Oakes of Androscoggin, were appointed secretaries. Mr. Swasey made a ringing speech on assuming the office. In conclusion he read this despatch:

Great consternation among Democrats. In spite of the Democratic press and medical experts James G. Blaine is in perfect health.

This despatch was received with great enthusiasm and called up a rousing round of applause.

The following committee on resolutions were appointed: Androscoggin, F. M. Drew; Franklin, R. B. Fuller; Knox, Wm. H. Hodgman; Lincoln, Dr. A. Blossom; Oxford, J. S. Wright; Sagadahoc, J. W. Wakefield.

Ex-Speaker Littlefield was called on for remarks; but said that in view of the brevity of the pause he would make no speech, thanking them cordially for the invitation.

The committee on credentials reported a whole number of delegates, 283, divided as follows: Androscoggin, 78; Franklin, 16; Knox, 35; Oxford, 56; Sagadahoc, 43; Lincoln, 25.

Mr. Bliss of Knox said that Republicans know that we are here and we give notice to the world that we are here, and shall be here in November and won't get left.

On motion of Mr. Bliss, vice presidents were appointed for each county. Knox presented the name of Hon. C. A. Leighton; Sagadahoc presented the name of N. S. Partridge; Oxford presented the name of Hon. A. P. Bonney; Franklin presented the name of John M. S. Hunter; Androscoggin presented the name of J. E. Cloutier; Lincoln presented the name of Dr. A. Blossom.

Members of the district convention were nominated as follows:

Knox - Hon. T. R. Simonton.
Lincoln - Horace W. Metcalf.
Sagadahoc - Hon. F. S. Bunker of Richmond.
Franklin - Everett E. Norton of Farmington.
Androscoggin - Hon. E. H. Drew of Lewiston.
Oxford - Seward S. Stearns.

The convention having finished its preliminary business, the name of Hon. Dingley, Jr., as candidate for the 51st Congress was presented by Hon. T. R. Simonton of Camden.

Hon. J. W. Wakefield seconded the nomination which was made by acclamation, every delegate rising and giving three rousing cheers.

The committee on resolutions through Col. F. M. Dew, chairman, made the following report:

Resolved, That while the recent bill passed by the Senate known as the "Grand Army Pension Bill" is adequate and that a grateful country ought to give to its patriotic defenders in the late rebellion, their widows and orphans, the House of Representatives ought to give it a speedy passage, as affording the greatest relief at present attainable under a Democratic administration.

Resolved, That while the grandeur of the exalted selfishness and the chivalrous magnanimity exhibited by the Hon. James G. Blaine in his letter of withdrawal from the presidential candidacy excites our highest admiration, and his expressed wishes command our profound respect, yet we recognize the higher right of our country to the services of its most illustrious citizen, and therefore most heartily join the great multitude of our fellow citizens in all sections of the Union in the earnest desire that the National Republican Convention will summon him in the name of patriotic duty to again become our standard bearer, believing that he can best and most surely lead us to victory and thus best serve his country.

Resolved, That the convention cordially commend to the voters of this district, the nomination of the Hon. Nelson Dingley, Jr., for Representative to the 51st Congress of the United States and with pride point to his past faithful and distinguished services in office, and pledge to him our earnest support.

These nominations were then made:

For delegates to the National Convention: - Hon. Geo. A. Wilson of Paris and Hon. John H. Kimball of Bath.

Alternates - Henry H. Richards of Farmington and David W. Chapman of Damariscotta.

The district committee met at the close of the convention, and organized by the choice of Col. F. M. Dew of Androscoggin as chairman, and Seward S. Stearns of Oxford secretary.

If those interested will preserve this list they will find it convenient for reference.

MR. BLAINE THE MAN.

It is with appearance of a storm

2D DISTRICT REPUBLICANS.

Congressman Dingley Renominated by Acclamation, Punctuated With Three Cheers.

A Rousing Blaine Resolution Amid a Hurricane of Cheers.

Hon. T. R. Simonton of Camden Nominated Elector.

Hon. George A. Wilson of Paris and Hon. John H. Kimball of Bath

Selected as Delegates to the National Republican Convention.

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Mr. Swasey made a ringing speech on assuming the office. He spoke as follows:

Mr. Swasey's Speech.

Mr. Swasey said: Gentlemen of this convention. Accept my heartfelt gratitude for the honor which you have conferred upon me by presenting me even the temporary chairmanship of this convention. I think, gentlemen, that I appreciate to some extent at least, the character and the purpose of the men before whom I now have the honor to stand. I realize, gentlemen, that you are republicans, [applause], the enterprising, the intelligent, loyal men of the old republican party of the Second District of Maine. [Applause.] I remember that under the present apportionment of this district, we reach from the mountains to the sea; that we embrace, within our bounds, every enterprise and industry that has helped to make Maine in her material interests what under the grace of God she has grown to be since the grand old republican party was called into being. [Applause.] I read yesterday the speech of Hon. Mr. Beach at Waterville, wherein he recounted in glowing words, the vast resources and the untold possibilities of that congressional district. I have the right to claim all that he said of the Third District, for the Second District which you represent. I am mindful of the ships that sail from our ports. I do not forget how their sails whiten the seas of every clime. I see the smoke of the lime-kiln. I am reminded of the music of the hammer and the axe in our shipyards and every day, I hear in these twin cities along this winding river, the busy spindles as they hum. I realize also the vast development of these industries that have made us team with life and activity. I realize that, under the policy that has developed the business, the yet undeveloped resources of this district will double, quadruple, nay more; they will multiply with their steady gain day by day.

I realize that we have, in this Second District, a supply of undeveloped water-power, a supply simply marvelous, and it is for us to see and to guard, gentlemen, from the crushing hand of any policy that may retard or prevent its growth. Gentlemen, these industries are a source of pride and congratulation to the republican party. It is the republican party that has been instrumental in helping them to their present estate. [Applause.] We have made our history, and we have, besides this glorious record in industrial progress, contributed our share from the Second District to the grand men and the intelligent loyalty that have made this nation possible under God. [Applause.] The Washburns, [Applause] the Hammons, the Perkins, the Fries and the Dingleys. Have they not stamped their names, as good men and true, on the civilization of the age? I believe, nay, I know, that their voices are not just or forgotten, and that their names will stand out prominently in the history of this nation. [Applause.] I realize, gentlemen, that we are under a democratic national administration. I realize and I believe that Grover Cleveland, the acting President of the United States, has no legal title to that great office. I believe that out of ten million votes, claimed to be thrown for him, he was declared elected by less than 100,000, and they gathered in the slums of New York, and I believe that if the Republicans of the United States could have had their votes counted, James G. Blaine [cheers] and continued applause interrupting the speaker] whom I believe to be to-day, the greatest man living, [applause] would have been administering the affairs of this government, and a prosperity, thereby given to this nation hitherto unparalleled in her history. [Applause.]

The democratic administration characterized only for its ignorance and stupidity. A total submergence of all that is truly American in our nationality and a subservience to false and pernicious doctrines and theories. An administration that has forgotten, gentlemen, the generation that has grown up untainted by treason, and that has seen fit to deck with the judicial crime and place in a situation second to none within the gift of this nation a man who in a crucial hour saw fit to doubt and deny and deny the very laws that he is now called upon to support and administer. What is that? What is it indeed, if not a premium upon treason if not upon crime. [Applause.]

Gentlemen: I realize the work that is before us. I realize that, for the first time since the great republican party was organized and went forth on its mission, the great economic question of free trade or protection is before us. The administration may frame or couch it as they will, but under all disguise, it is the same. The issue is before us fairly and squarely whether American labor shall be kept out and fostered or whether our markets shall be opened to the productions of the world and our labor forced to compete with the wretchedness of Europe. That is the question, and the republican party—ever a party of principle and the party that seeks to be just and do what is best for the nation—says that the home and the fire side and the comforts of our daily life shall be maintained. It says that home industry as well as the development of all the vast, untold and untamable resources of the land shall be its chief care in this issue and by that sign it will prevail. [Great applause.]

True to her principles, she will fight it out along the line of battle and in the smoke of the conflict, the question is hurled back to her whether she is for the home and nation or for an empty theory. I apprehend that she will send back the answer with the boldness of self-conscious right and that the issue will be to place in the Executive Chair of this nation one, [applause] wherever he may be, [applause] who will make this nation a true and lofty people and this country a sweet spot in which to live. [Applause.]

Gentlemen I thank you for your kindness and am ready for business.

Mr. Swasey Remembers Something. "Stay!" said Mr. Swasey as he was about to take his seat. "I have a dispatch here that I wish to read."

And Reads a Dispatch. It is as follows:— "Great consternation among democrats. In spite of the democratic press and medical experts James G. Blaine is in perfect health." This dispatch was received with great enthusiasm and called up a rousing round of applause.

The Committees. The following committee on resolutions were appointed: Androscoggin, F. M. Drew; Franklin, R. B. Fuller; Knox, Wm. H. Hodgman; Lincoln, Dr. A. Blossom; Oxford, J. S. Wright; Sagadahoc, J. W. Wakefield.

The District Committee was made a committee on credentials.

These committees retired.

Ex-Speaker Littlefield was called on for remarks; but said that in view of the brevity of the pause he would make no speech, thanking them cordially for the invitation.

The committee on credentials reported whole number of delegates 253, divided as follows: Androscoggin, 75; Franklin, 16; Knox, 35; Oxford, 56; Sagadahoc, 43; Lincoln, 25.

Mr. Bliss of Knox said that republicans know that we are here and we give notice to the world that we are here, and shall be here in November and won't get left. [Applause.]

Vice Presidents. On motion of Mr. Bliss, vice presidents were appointed for each county. Knox presented the name of Hon. C. A. Leighton; Sagadahoc presented the name of N. S. Purington; Oxford presented the name of Hon. A. P. Bonney; Franklin presented the name of John M. S. Hunter; Androscoggin presented the name of J. E. Cloutier; Lincoln presented the name of Dr. A. Blossom.

District Committee. Voted to nominate members of the district committee.

They were elected as follows: Knox, Hon. T. R. Simonton; Lincoln, Horace W. Matacal; Sagadahoc, Hon. F. J. Baker of Richmond; Franklin, Everett B. Norton of Farmington; Androscoggin, Hon. F. M. Drew of Lewiston; Oxford, Seward S. Stearns.

Mr. Dingley Renominated. The convention having finished its preliminary business, the name of Hon. N. Dingley, Jr. as candidate for the 51st Congress, was presented by Hon. T. R. Simonton of Camden, in the following speech:

Remarks of Mr. Simonton. Mr. President—The spectacle now being witnessed in the State of Maine is not only unique but highly gratifying. Our members of Congress have so ably, so industriously and efficiently discharged the duties of their great offices that they have no fears of being displaced or need to desert their posts of duty to come home to look after their own interests.

The unanimity with which in every case our members of the lower house of Congress have been and will be renominated for another term of office shows that their constituents are in full sympathy with their distinguished services in the great and great industries of agriculture, manufacturing, shipping and fisheries on which the prosperity and happiness of our people so materially depend.

The republicans of the several districts of Maine are to their representatives. "Well done" is our cry, and our further service. Were the terms of our able, faithful and distinguished Senators expiring, the people would with equal enthusiasm express their approval of their important services by unanimously returning them for further service. [Applause.]

In the Second District we have not simply an honest and faithful representative in Congress [applause] but one who, whenever he speaks on committee or on the floor of Congress in behalf of our navigation and fishing interests, the protection of American industries, and the men who periled their lives in defence of the Union, or speaks a word in defence of prohibition, is sure to command the attentive respect of the representatives of all parts of the State.

He asked the member from Missouri, if it was not a fact that they had severe laws in that State against murder, theft and other crimes, and whether these crimes were not still committed in that State. These questions elicited this slenderer of prohibition, which is not only the fundamental law of Maine but of the republican party as well. [Applause.]

Gentlemen of this Convention, I take great pleasure in nominating Hon. Nelson Dingley, Jr., for re-election. I now, gentlemen, move that the Hon. Nelson Dingley, Jr., be re-nominated by acclamation.

Mr. Wakefield Seconds the Nomination. Hon. J. W. Wakefield: I feel that it is the duty that I owe to republicans of Sagadahoc to second this nomination. The republicans of my county fully appreciate the services, more than any other, of the Hon. Nelson Dingley, Jr., and I feel that it is my duty to second the nomination of Congressman Dingley by acclamation.

Capt. Merrill of Farmington: And followed by three rousing cheers.

Mr. Simonton: I accept the amendment. [Laughter.]

The Chairman: The Convention hears the motion. All in favor rise.

Every delegate arose, and the motion was declared unanimously carried.

Three rousing cheers were then given for the nominee.

The Committee on Resolutions through Col. F. M. Drew, chairman, made the following report:

Resolved, That the republicans of the Second District, in convention assembled, heartily endorse and re-affirm the platform of the Republican State Convention, held in Bangor, yesterday.

Resolved, That while the recent bill passed by the Senate, known as the "Grand Army Pension Bill" is not adequate for its purpose, a grateful county ought to provide for its part of the pensioners in the late rebellion, their widows and orphans, the House of Representatives ought to give it a speedy passage, as affording the greatest relief at present attainable under a democratic administration.

Resolved, That while the grandeur of the exalted selflessness and the chivalrous magnanimity exhibited by the Hon. James G. Blaine in his letter of withdrawal from the presidential candidacy excites our highest admiration, and his expressed wishes command our profound respect, yet we recognize the higher right of our country to the services of its most illustrious citizen, and therefore most heartily join the great multitude of our fellow citizens of the Union in the earnest desire that the National Republican Convention will summon him in the name of patriotic duty to accept of our standard bearer, believing that he can best and most surely lead us to victory, and thus best serve his country.

Resolved, That the Convention cordially commends the voters of this district, the nomination of Hon. Nelson Dingley, Jr., for Representative to the 51st Congress of the United States, and with pride point to his past faithful and disinterested services in office, and pledge to him our earnest support.

Elector and Delegates to Chicago.

The following committee were appointed by the various delegations to nominate an elector and delegates to the Nat'l Convention and alternate: Androscoggin, G. W. Bean, Rufus Prince; Franklin, Geo. R. Fernald and E. L. Merrill; Knox, Hiram Bliss, Jr., and Wm. H. Luce; Oxford, James S. Wright, Seward L. Stearns; Sagadahoc, J. W. Wakefield and J. R. Cunningham.

On motion of Hon. Wm. E. Hogan it was voted that the several delegates appoint each two members to constitute a committee of 12 to bring in names of candidates for Presidential elector and delegates to the National Convention to be held June 19th at Chicago.

This committee retired, and the convention awaited its return.

They subsequently reported as follows:— For Presidential elector, Hon. Thaddeus R. Simonton of Camden.

For delegates to National Convention, Hon. Geo. A. Wilson of Paris and Hon. John H. Kimball of Bath. Alternates, Henry R. Richards of Farmington and David W. Chapman of Damariscotta.

A rising vote of thanks to the officers of the convention was taken.

A committee of three consisting of Chas. E. Littlefield, Everett B. Norton, and Hon. F. M. Drew were appointed a committee to notify Mr. Dingley of his nomination.

District Committee Organizes. The District Committee met at the close of the convention, and organized by the choice of Col. F. M. Drew of Androscoggin, as chairman, and Seward S. Stearns of Oxford, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Ticket Nominated in Knox County—An Eloquent Address.

The Republicans of Knox County held their convention in the court house in this city Saturday morning at ten o'clock, there being present one hundred and three delegates, the number allowed being one hundred and four. Mr. Frank B. Miller of Cushing presided and W. B. Eastman of Warren and H. M. Noyes of Vinalhaven acted as secretaries.

Mr. Miller called the convention to order and in opening addressed the convention briefly.

The following committee on resolutions was appointed: John Lovejoy of Rockland, C. Prince of Thomaston, L. A. Lane of Washington, W. A. Albee of Camden, Harrison Beverage of North Haven.

presented the name of A. H. Newbert of Appleton, for the same position, it being seconded by T. J. Lyons of Vinalhaven. F. J. Ware of Vinalhaven presented the name of T. J. Lyons of Vinalhaven for that position, and in urging the claim casually mentioned Mr. Blaine's name, which elicited ringing applause. The nomination of Mr. Lyons was seconded by E. S. Vose of Cushing, and the convention then proceeded to ballot with the following result. Whole number of votes, 102; necessary for choice, 52; Lyons, 15; Newbert, 23; Walker, 64. Mr. Walker was then declared nominated, and on motion of Mr. Ware, seconded by Mr. Bliss, it was declared unanimous. Dr. W. A. Albee of Camden presented the name of G. F. Burgess of Camden for the other senatorship, Mr. Bliss seconded the motion, and the nomination was made by acclamation. The gentlemen, whose names were presented, are well known to our readers as capable, efficient business men of good executive ability and well fitted to represent their constituency in the senate.

The name of E. K. Gould of this city was presented by T. H. Mc Lain as register of probate, while Mr. Bliss presented the name of C. E. Meservey, Esq., also of this city, the latter nomination being seconded by Christopher Prince of Thomaston and C. M. Walker, Esq., of this city. The ballot being taken resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes, 101; necessary to a choice, 51; Meservey, 57; Gould, 44. On motion of Mr. McLain, Mr. Meservey's nomination was made unanimous.

Mr. Meservey has assisted Mr. Beaton, the present register of probate, for some time past, and understands thoroughly the duties of the position. His nomination is a good one.

For county attorney, J. H. H. Hewett of Thomaston, on motion of Christopher Prince of Thomaston was nominated by acclamation. Mr. Hewett is the present incumbent and has discharged the duties of the office very satisfactorily.

For clerk of courts the name of Ralph R. Ulmer, Esq., of this city was presented by C. M. Walker, Esq., and he was nominated by acclamation. Mr. Ulmer is a member of the Knox County bar and is in every way well qualified for the position.

Capt. Nelson Hall of Tenant's Harbor was nominated for sheriff by acclamation on motion of W. H. Mathews, and this action of the convention was greeted with a burst of applause. Capt. Hall is a man of quick perception, and would make an excellent man for the position. He lost one of his arms in the defense of his country, but could do more towards enforcing the law with the one that remains than many, who have held the position have done with both.

J. C. Cleveland of this city presented the name of Edgar Beverage, also of this city, for county treasurer. The ballot was as follows:

Whole number of votes 99; necessary for a choice 45; F. M. Shaw, 2; R. H. Burnham, 2; Edgar Beverage 85. Mr. Beverage is well fitted for the position and will receive a strong support.

E. S. Vose of Cushing offered the name of A. R. Rivers of Cushing for county commissioner, and the motion was seconded by Mr. Ware. G. W. White of South Thomaston stated that although his name had been suggested by the city papers as a candidate for the position, he was not. He presented the name of Harrison Beverage of North Haven.

Dr. W. A. Albee presented the name of Capt. H. J. Sleeper of Union. Capt. Wm. Luce of South Thomaston presented the name of Mark Ames of that place, and the ballot resulted in Mr. Ames' nomination as follows:

Whole number of votes, 95; necessary for a choice, 48; Mark Ames, 61; H. Beverage, 7; H. J. Sleeper, 18; A. R. Rivers, 9.

Mr. Ames is well and favorably known throughout the county and requires no endorsement. If elected he will make an excellent commissioner.

It was then announced to the convention that E. M. Wood, of Camden, who had served so long and faithfully as judge of probate, positively declined another nomination, and on motion of T. P. Pierce, seconded by T. R. Simonton, Esq., Reuel Robinson, of Camden, was nominated by acclamation.

Following is the county committee: Rockland, W. L. Blackington, W. W. Case; Thomaston, B. W. Counce; Camden, J. S. Cleveland; Appleton, Hope and Washington, A. H. Newbert; Cushing and Friendship, F. B. Miller; St George, Nathan Bachelder; Warren and Union, Warren Jones.

The committee on resolutions reported endorsing the doings of the National and State Republican conventions and criticizing the attitude of the administration on the tariff and fisheries questions and pledging the support of the convention to the various nominations.

In the afternoon Hon. J. R. Burton of Kansas, delivered a ringing speech, which was the name of F. S. Walls of Vinalhaven as a clear, decisive and convincing address, dealt with the question of protection to American industries. It was a telling blow in city. Hiram Bliss, Esq., of Washington and institutions. Mr. Burton spoke of the

REPRESENTATION—MISREPRESENTATION

HOW CAPT. LUCE FOOLED THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The following communication was prepared by a Republican for a Republican paper, but as it was refused publication there, we give it a show in the interest of free discussion:

Admiral Luce, the great political horse-marine, seems just now to be the greatest toad in the puddle. Last Saturday, he was the hero of the hour, the admired and petted of the crowd at the convention. Since he retired from the sea, and settled down in South Thomaston, he has been trying to boss the affairs of the party. It took an infinite amount of cheek for him to stand up in the convention and read the declaration that the town had never been represented on the county ticket, and that, owing to its location on the borders of St. George and Thomaston, nothing could heal the wounds of his long-suffering constituents save the placing of Mark Ames on the ticket, when the facts were, that Mr. White was several times nominated and elected register of deeds, Capt. Spaulding was three times a candidate and twice elected sheriff, and Mr. Meservey, despite Capt. Luce's efforts to undermine, was already the nominee of that very convention for register of probate. But the convention was hungry, and perhaps thirsty, and amused by the ridiculous statements and comical manner of the whole performance, and did not stop to think. When men laugh loudest, they think least. And so Mark Ames, a political cipher, and who would be but a cipher if elected commissioner, was foisted on the convention, and Mr. Beverage of North Haven and Mr. Rivers of Cushing, citizens of two towns that have furnished no Republican county officers since the county was formed, and Capt. Sleeper of Union, all three men well qualified and capable of strengthening the ticket, were slaughtered to gratify the whim of a man who in his written speech used the arts of a mountebank. The comical captain was pleased to talk about the malarial airs that swept over South Thomaston. There must have been a deadly sirocco in all the northern and Western section of the county. Cushing, Friendship, Warren, Union, Washington, Hope and Appleton have no representative on the ticket.

August 21. OUTSPOKEN.

The Republicans have nominated Capt. William Luce of South Thomaston for representative to legislature from the class composed of that town, North Haven, Vinalhaven and Hurricane. William is a first-rate fellow, and in presenting the name of Mr. Ames at the Republican convention he showed his ability to make a tip-top speech. But the Democrats have arranged to carry that class this year. The Republicans carried it by a plurality of one vote in 1886, and that vote has been lost to them long ago. Capt. William will find this a very malarial year for Republican candidates, and he will be lucky if that south-west wind doesn't blow him overboard. The Democrats will name the representative at a caucus at Knox hall to-morrow evening, August 25.

Capt. Wm. Luce (R) is probably defeated in the South Thomaston, Hurricane, Vinalhaven and North Haven class, by Robert Harrington (D). A hot fight has been made against Capt. Luce, his opponent being a popular candidate and securing a large labor vote. Capt. Luce, however, has the satisfaction of seeing South Thomaston go Republican mainly through his efforts.—*Courier*.

We would on no account deprive Capt. Luce of any credit due him. It is unquestionable true that the Republican campaign in South Thomaston was carried on by his work and his money; and it is suspected that he was nominated to secure the benefit of that work and that money for the state and county ticket, rather than with any idea of electing him. However, Capt. Luce seems satisfied, and this is none of our business. But as the *Courier* speaks of the result in South Thomaston as a great Republican victory, we would invite its attention to the returns of four years ago. In September, 1884, the vote was—Republican

155, Democratic 101; this year—Republican 185, Democratic 161. Net Democratic gain, 30. We fail to see how even Capt. Luce—who is very easily satisfied if making the town Republican through his efforts and getting out to death in the house of his friends satisfies him—can derive any great satisfaction from the contemplation of this result.

In the Free Press report of the same election, Mr. Harrington is spoken of as a "Democratic and Labor candidate," and a "candidate of a combined ticket." That is absolutely false, and the falsehood is probably willful. Mr. Harrington was nominated by a Democratic caucus, and by none other. He was in no sense the candidate of the Union Labor party. He got the votes of many members of that party, and a greater number of Republicans, but he was elected as a Democrat and is a Democrat, and it is mere lying to represent otherwise.

The *Opinion* prints an article made up of meaningless words and phrases, that purports to be the spiteful cogitations of a republican against two South Thomaston men, Mr. Mark Ames and Capt. Wm. Luce. He undertakes to slur Mr. Ames as not being a politician, forgetting that we need a man of good judgment and practical business ability instead of a politician for a County Commissioner. In his wrath, he makes accusation against Capt. Luce without the slightest provocation or foundation. The captain is a man who despises anything mean or underhanded and deals in an open, honest, honorable manner at all times. Capt. Luce has been chosen by the Republicans of that class as their nominee for representative in the State legislature, showing that they recognize his fitness and ability and well knowing too, that the varied interests of that class whether of the farm, quarry, shop, the seaman and fisherman will be most effectually represented if he is elected.

—Capt. Luce, father of our general merchant, C. E. Luce, writes to the Wilson Bros. of this city, that he is a candidate for the legislature in his district in Maine and that he is making it red hot for the "other fellow." The final battle was fought Tuesday, the smoke is rising above the horizon and we think we can see the portly form of the jolly captain "looming" for the centre of political gravity with his certificate of election floating high up on the main mast.

The Analysis of a Citizens' Caucus.

Mr. Editor: On Friday night, March 14th, a Citizens' Caucus was held at Knox Hall, South Thomaston, to nominate town officers for the coming year. It being a very stormy night, and within a radius of one-half a mile of Knox Hall the Democratic party being largely in the majority, the caucus was "packed" and "worked," as has been done in times before, almost entirely in their favor, and without the common courtesy which should exist in a township as nearly equally divided as this as regards the two parties, the last election showing 150 for Governor Bodwell, 156 for Edwards, and 3 prohibition. The four most important town officers being the three Selectmen and Town Treasurer, common courtesy would have given two out of the four to the Republican party.

The caucus proceeded to ballot for Mr. Luther H. Rowell for first Selectman, and Capt. Henry S. Sweetland for Treasurer, who were elected, as understood, by a unanimous ballot from both parties. Courtesy, right and justice would now have given the other two Selectmen of the Republicans' own choosing; but instead of this, two gentlemen were foisted upon the Republicans whom they might or might not want, viz.: Mr. Montgomery, a gentleman who might indeed have been the choice of the Republicans had he not been placed

upon the ticket and nominated by the Democrats,—and another, Mr. George Putnam, of doubtful politics, he having been a Greenbacker, and not having yet *lit on any roost*. Mr. Montgomery refused to stand, as his business required all his time. Mr. Joseph Kallioch, (Rep.) having received the next highest ballot in caucus, was placed upon the ticket, by right; also Mr. J. Merrill Bartlett, a young Republican, in place of Mr. Putnam, on the ground of equal representation. Being pressed for time to have the tickets printed on Saturday, and for consulting Republicans away from the centre of the town,—Mr. Montgomery refusing to serve,—a delegation of Democrats waited upon Mr. Meservey, a Republican, who, without knowing the state of affairs, was persuaded to take the place on the ticket vacated by Montgomery.

Thus the ticket at the town meeting held on Monday presented the spectacle of all being united as courtesy required, on the regular Democratic nominees of the citizens' caucus, and of two Republicans being voted for by Republicans against two other Republicans, (calling Mr. Putnam one of the party,) and two of them placed on the ticket by Democratic manipulation; and the result was the election of Putnam and Meservey by a majority consisting of Democrats and misled Republicans.

RESULT. Four Democrats elected out of seven on the whole ticket, one Republican, viz.: Mr. Charles E. Meservey, School Agent, Mr. Putnam, (Greenbacker,) and Mr. Meservey whom the Democrats kindly picked out, (waiting upon him Sunday) for the Republicans to vote for, and he was elected by them. He was induced to take the nomination on the extremely small plea that some Republicans had bolted the caucus because the few Republicans present refused to accept the candidates picked out for them by the ring of Democrats present at the caucus in majority.

And, verily, if such are to be the future rulings and final results in a citizen's caucus, what is the use of a Republican organization in this town? Is there not ability enough in the two hundred Republican voters of this town to agree upon our own men and vote for and elect them without placing ourselves and such Republican town officers as may be chosen, under obligations to the Democrats? Or is it still to be as has been the custom in a great degree in the past,—but never so prominently displayed as this year,—that the Democrats are to agree upon their own candidates, and then to insist that the Republicans shall take and vote for whatever Republicans they, the Democrats, may choose for us?

In justice to many of the Republicans from the Head of the Bay and elsewhere who voted as they did it should be explained that they did so without a full knowledge of the way in which the caucus was conducted, and of what was going on, and under the influence of the *old* story, that one or two Republicans at the village had constituted themselves a ring and were trying to elect two men without consulting the other Republicans of the town, when the real facts were that they, the few Republicans at the caucus who were able to get there that stormy Friday night were there to do the best that they could against the Democratic majority present, and who were finally left in the lurch by their own party who were influenced by the false representations from the Democratic view of the matter. *Memo* Gentlemen, let us Republicans agree in future amongst ourselves as to who shall be our candidates from our own party, and insist that they shall be put upon the ballot in fair proportions, or let us nominate a ticket on party lines. For better a square defeat than a small share of a victory dictated and controlled by a small ring of Democrats in the centre of this township.

A REPUBLICAN.

Capt. William H. Luce.

Our esteemed friend Capt. Luce is favorably known to almost every citizen of Herington where he has large interests is a candidate on the Republican State ticket of Maine for Representative in tour of the closest contested towns in the state. We hope and trust he will be triumphantly elected as he deserves to be, as we know Maine will have no truer man to her interests than the old sailor, Capt. Luce.

Opinion

THE VICTORS AND THE SPOILS

Before the baked meats of the Democratic funeral were out of the way, the Republicans commenced to prepare for their wedding feast by a vigorous contest over the division of the same. A very large number of patriots in this community are of opinion that they are entitled to offices as a reward of their services in the late campaign. The distribution of the spoils of office under President Harrison's administration, is the leading topic in political circles now. Those who had an idea that the noble souls who have been struggling to get votes for the g. o. p., did it in order to defeat the efforts of the wicked free traders to destroy our industries and to prevent President Cleveland wrapping the country up in a brown-paper parcel and sending it to Queen Victoria as a jubilee present, find that in fact they were working for office. Nobody ever heard them say anything about office before election, but you can't get them to talk of anything else now. Not a word about the tariff or retaliation, but lots about the "claims" of certain persons for place. Funny, isn't it? From current talk, we learn that Mr. J. E. Moore of Thomaston, collector of customs for this district, must walk the plank at once after March 4. If he is allowed to remain till the beginning of the fiscal year, July 1, he will have good luck. For his place, Mr. Edwin Sprague of this city and Capt. William H. Luce of South Thomaston are candidates, and both are making a lively canvass. Both exhibit wounds received in behalf of this party in support of their claims. Mr. Sprague was removed from the position two years ago, and Capt. Luce was defeated when he run for representative last September. Other candidates for the place will no doubt come forward. Mr. R. H. Burnham and Mr. J. A. Tolman, and perhaps some others, look with longing on the place of deputy collector at this port, now held by Mr. A. I. Mather. Mr. Ulmer, the inspector, who has held through Cleveland's administration, is to be removed by the new collector, it is said, to make room for a hungrier but not better Republican. It is thought that Capt. Hurley will be allowed to continue in the position of postmaster till the expiration of his term, in December. Mr. K. K. Rankin, now chief clerk, holding over from the Republican era, will probably succeed him.

There are other candidates, however. Among them, Mr. John Lovejoy, secretary of the Lime association; Mr. T. E. Simonton, dry goods merchant; City Marshal A. J. Crockett; O. G. Conant, who formerly held the place. Mr. Charles D. Jones is likely to be chief clerk. He would like to succeed Mr. Dame as superintendent for New England, as he has been giving all his time to politics since he was removed from the position of railway postal clerk; but that, he has been informed, is meat for his master—to wit, Mr. Bigelow, another martyr—and he can have his choice, moderate his ambitions and take a smaller place or get nothing. It is said that Mr. R. L. Fogg, who has been spending his vacation out of government office in the position of street commissioner of Rockland and then in that of superintendent of the Limerock railroad, is to have something nice. We put down these rumors as we hear them, and do not vouch for them as a view of the inside of Republican local politics. But it is evident that a very lively scramble for the plums of office is progressing among the Republican politicians, and it is likely to be still more lively later on.

Portland

For Candidate for Governor,

Henry B. Cleaves.

June 12, 1888

Hons. A. F. Crockett, John S. Case, Chas. E. Littlefield, Edwin Sprague, J. H. Glover, Capt. W. H. Luce and W. T. Cobb are at Augusta, attending the legislature.

CURRENT WORMS.—It is a pity to see the currant and gooseberry bushes so often deprived of their leaves by these worms, when a preventive is so easily secured. Powdered white hellebore is a perfect remedy. It may be applied either by dusting it over the foliage when wet, or else by using two ounces of powder to a pailful of water, and then sprinkling the foliage with a common sprinkling pot. Two or three applications during the season, when the work of the worms appears in the leaves, will preserve the bushes and the fruit completely. Let the matter of applying the remedy be taken in hand early, for the loss of only a portion of the leaves seriously affects both the quality and quantity of the fruit.

The Rockland correspondent of the Portland Press has been going over the county minutely, trying to find converts to the Republican faith, but so far without success. In despair, he finally runs in on the editor of the Press two well-known Independents—Messrs. F. J. Ware of Vinalhaven and E. S. Vose of Cushing. Both are men who do their own thinking and vote as they please, wearing the livery of no party. We do not know how either of them will vote this year, and have no authority to speak for either; but we feel assured that they will be as independent as always heretofore, and, however they may vote, it will be because they want to, and not because it is the ticket of any party. The first conversion from Democracy to Republicanism, is yet to be reported in Knox county.

Yesterday's Portland Press contained the following card from Mr. Ware:

Vinalhaven, Sept. 4.

To the Editor of the Press: In the issue of your paper Sept. 3d, I noticed an item that read that F. J. Ware, first selectman of Vinalhaven, is another accession to the Republicans from the Democrats. I wish you to correct this item as it is incorrect. I never was a Democrat,—have always been independent of party.

Yours, F. J. WARE.

—1888

Republican Caucus.

The Republican caucus to nominate delegates to the county convention, was held in the Armory last evening at half-past seven o'clock. Hon. D. N. Mortland was called to the chair, and C. M. Walker, Esq., made secretary. The following were chosen as delegates: J. T. Hall, J. A. Clough, W. H. Smith, E. F. Hooper, C. A. Crockett, O. F. Perry, T. P. Pierce, W. M. Case, W. A. McLain, R. L. Fogg, W. A. Hill, D. N. Mortland, J. Greenhalgh, F. E. Spear, E. W. Berry, T. H. McLain, S. A. Fish, E. D. Graves, E. S. Bird, J. C. Cleveland, G. H. Thomas, G. W. Storer, H. M. Brown, Jr., N. Jones, D. H. Ingraham, J. E. Rhoades, John Lovejoy, A. J. Erskine, Gilbert Ulmer, Jr., James Donahue, J. F. Fogler, J. D. May.

Gov. Burleigh

When Representative Harrington of South Thomaston was introduced to the Governor, he said: "Harrington? Oh, you are the man that dined our friend Luce. I am pleased to meet you."

Banana - 1888

The committee on resolutions of the Republican state convention was as follows: Androscoggin, R. C. Boothby, Livermore; Arrostook, Frederick A. Powers, Houlton; Cumberland, Arden W. Coombs, Portland; Franklin, S. K. Wellman; Hancock, J. C. Chilton, Ellsworth; Kennebec, Elliott Wood, Winthrop; Knox, T. R. Simonton, Camden; Oxford, O. H. Hersey, Buckfield; Penobscot, E. C. Ryder, Springfield; Piscataquis, Henry F. Haggitt, Milo; Sagadahoc, James W. Wakefield, Bath; Somerset, C. A. Harrington, Norridgewock; Washington, L. G. Downes, Calais; York, Willis T. Emmons, Saco.

The following were made vice presidents of the State Convention at Bangor, Thursday: Androscoggin, Albert M. Penley, Auburn; Arrostook, James W. Ambrose, Sherman; Cumberland, Charles E. Gibbs, Bridgton; Franklin, James W. Whitney, Farmington; Hancock, John D. Hopkins, Ellsworth; Kennebec, George E. Macomber, Augusta; Knox, Wm. H. Luce, South Thomaston; Lincoln, Lewis Freeman, Waldoboro; Oxford, Enoch Foster, Bethel; Penobscot, Lewis Barker, Bangor; Piscataquis, A. W. Gilman, Foxcroft; Sagadahoc, Wm. Rogers, Bath; Somerset, J. C. Connor, Pittsfield; Waldo, Wm. H. Hunt, Liberty; Washington, N. S. Allan, Dennyville; York, Mark F. Wentworth, Kittery.

A Republican State Convention

WILL BE HELD IN
NOROMBEGA HALL, BANGOR,
Thursday, April 26, 1888.
At 11 O'clock, A. M.,

For the purpose of selecting two candidates for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, and four delegates at large, and four alternates to attend the National Convention, to be held at Chicago, Illinois, on Tuesday, June 19th, 1888, and transacting any other business that may properly come before it.

The basis of representation will be as follows: Each city, town, and plantation will be entitled to one delegate, and for each seventy-five votes cast for the Republican candidate for Governor in 1884, an additional delegate, and for a fraction of forty votes in excess of seventy-five votes, an additional delegate. The State Committee will be in session in the reception room of the Hall at nine o'clock on the morning of the Convention, for the purpose of receiving credentials of delegates.

All electors of Maine, without regard to past political differences, who are in sympathy with the sentiments expressed in the call of the Republican National Committee for the Republican National Convention, are cordially invited to unite with the Republicans of the State in selecting delegates to this Convention.

Per order Republican State Committee.
JOSEPH H. MANLEY, Chairman.
WILLIS H. WING, Secretary.
BANGOR, MAINE, February 11, 1888.

OUR GLORIOUS Victory!

1888



MAINE MAKES ENORMOUS GAINS.

KNOX A PRIZE COUNTY IN GAINS.

The election of Monday resulted in one of the grandest Republican victories since the days of the war. It is a triumph, too, of more than ordinary importance, inasmuch as it substantially indicates the figure for the November election. The contest was an exceptionally spirited one, the issue between the two leading parties being one that comes home to every voter. The Republican candidates have entered into the discussion of the issues in a frank and straightforward manner, definitely stating their position, without evasion or equivocation, and meeting with a success, for which the returns vouch most strongly. A plurality of 20,000 for Burleigh over Putnam, with a Third party vote of about 2,000, declares most emphatically that the intelligent, fair minded voters of Maine are in favor of Republican principles, and recognize in the Free Trade fallacy a dangerous menace to our country's prosperity.

Our able delegation in Congress, Messrs. Reed, Dingley, Miliken and Boutelle are elected by splendid votes.

In the first district Reed gets a plurality of 2,700; in the second district Mr. Dingley, 5,000; while Boutelle's and Miliken's pluralities are upwards of 6,000. Mr. Stephen Berry, Maine agent of the Associated Press, made the following estimate:

There are 507 towns and plantations in Maine. Of these we have received returns from 241 which give Burleigh, Republican, 56,019; Putnam, Democratic, 41,640; Cushing, Prohibition, 1,774; scattering, 957. The same towns, in 1886, gave Republican, 48,160; Democratic, 38,095; Prohibition, 2,442; scattering, 28. Burleigh's plurality is 14,373, against 10,055 in 1886, a Republican gain of 4,308. The 266 towns to hear from gave in 1886, Republican 20,881; Democratic, 27,194; Prohibition, 1,426. If the same ratio of gain and loss is maintained the final vote will stand, Republican, 80,252; Democratic, 60,445; Prohibition, 2,810; scattering, 957; total, 144,164, with a plurality for the Republicans of 19,807.

In 1884 the vote stood, Republican, 78,639; Democratic, 58,959; Republican plurality, 19,745.

The labor vote this year is included in the scattering, but evidently some of the scattering should be assigned to the Prohibition vote. The Presidential vote in 1884 was smaller than the governor vote in the aggregate but showed a slightly larger plurality, viz.: 20,064. The legislature in 1880 stood Republican Senators, 27; Democrats, 4; Republican representatives, 122; Democratic, 27; Prohibition and Independent, one each. The Republicans will gain a few in the House and perhaps in the Senate. The four Representatives to Congress are elected with increased majorities.

REPRESENTATIVES.

In the Washington, Appleton and Hope class Pearl G. Ingalls, (R) defeated L. M. Staples (D); In the South Thomaston, Vinalhaven, Hurricane and North Haven class Capt. William H. Luce, (R) was defeated by a few votes by Robert Harrington, Democratic and Labor candidate. Mr. Luce made a gallant fight against the candidate of a combined ticket and in an extremely difficult class for Republicans to carry. J. H. Eells, (R) defeats J. P. Wellman (D&L) in the Camden class, a re-election for Mr. Eells; F. A. Alden (D) is elected in the Warren-Union class. Hugh Gordon, (D) is elected in the St. George, Friendship and Cushing class. E. K. O'Brien is re-elected in Thomas; William H. Glover and A. D. Bird, representatives from this city are

elected by a magnificent majority.

REPRESENTATIVES TO LEGISLATURE FROM ROCKLAND.

Glover 1044
Bird 1042
Thurston 545
Flint 559
Charles 144
Ripley 135

THE VOTE FOR KNOX COUNTY.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.		1886	1888
NAMES OF PLACES.			
Appleton, Camden, Cushing, Friendship, Hope, Hurricane Isle, North Haven, Rockland, So. Thomaston, St. George, Thomaston, Union, Vinalhaven, Warren, Washington, Matineus Plan.,		126 154 7 129 162 5 10 339 420 105 18 50 26 29 88 0 40 147 106 67 2 52 38 1 915 573 94 105 156 3 49 222 5 182 234 24 134 184 13 255 212 3 183 222 3 131 194 8	129 162 5 10 339 420 105 18 50 26 29 88 0 40 147 106 67 2 52 38 1 1067 518 29 192 185 161 3 2 349 3 2 292 13 48 189 188 34 109 253 27 1 23 16 26 16
Total,		2875 2908 335	3297 3194 75 364

CONGRESSMEN.

Dingley.	Allen.	Howard.	East.
Appleton, Camden, Cushing, Friendship, Hope, Hurricane Isle, North Haven, Rockland, So. Thomaston, St. George, Thomaston, Union, Vinalhaven, Warren, Washington, Matineus Plan.,			
129 161 9 33 31 80 147 106 67 2 52 38 1 915 573 94 105 156 3 49 222 5 182 234 24 134 184 13 255 212 3 183 222 3 131 194 8			
Total,			

SENATORS.

Walker.	Burgess.	S. J. Gubbe.	Condon.	Smith.	Albee.	Hall.	J. S. Gubbe.
Appleton, Camden, Cushing, Friendship, Hope, Hurricane Isle, North Haven, Rockland, St. George, So. Thomaston, Thomaston, Union, Vinalhaven, Warren, Washington, Matineus Plan.,							
113 116 189 152 62 599 414 414 73 68 20 20 32 40 146 156 114 117 73 68 21 21 21 22 87 83 345 350 1 2 2 2 189 185 157 162 190 182 324 306 2 34 13 13 170 178 187 342 245 105 233 223 235 275 275 2 1 162 181 179 181 13 23 27 26 15 10 2 2							
Total,							

JUDGE OF PROBATE AND REGISTER OF PROBATE.

Judge Probate.	Register Probate.
Names of Places.	
Appleton, Camden, Cushing, Friendship, Hope, Hurricane, North Haven, Rockland, St. George, So. Thomaston, Thomaston, Union, Vinalhaven, Warren, Washington, Matineus Plan.,	
123 160 6 53 519 471 29 53 31 80 30 147 117 70 22 6 15 69 46 69 46 1042 559 28 137 84 350 2 2 186 161 181 186 298 12 41 171 186 236 192 233 273 162 181 16 16 26 10 3401 3213 83 268 3283 3588 90	
Total,	

COUNTY ATTORNEY, CLERK OF COURTS.

County Attorney.	Clerk of Courts.
Names of Places.	
Appleton, Camden, Cushing, Friendship, Hope, Hurricane Isle, North Haven, Rockland, St. George, So. Thomaston, Thomaston, Union, Vinalhaven, Warren, Washington, Matineus Plan.,	
123 157 10 2 485 436 34 77 39 148 93 61 117 70 22 6 14 1039 563 134 27 84 246 2 2 184 158 264 237 26 9 188 194 288 218 237 292 2 158 182 23 23 26 16 2	
Total,	

SHERIFF AND COUNTY TREASURER.

Sheriff.	County Treasurer.
Names of Places.	
Appleton, Camden, Cushing, Friendship, Hope, Hurricane Isle, North Haven, Rockland, St. George, So. Thomaston, Thomaston, Union, Vinalhaven, Warren, Washington, Matineus Plan.,	
140 132 63 21 511 457 63 21 30 31 80 147 106 67 2 52 38 1 915 573 94 105 156 3 49 222 5 182 234 24 134 184 13 255 212 3 183 222 3 131 194 8	
Total,	

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

Names of Places.	Commissioner.
Appleton, Camden, Cushing, Friendship, Hope, Hurricane Isle, North Haven, Rockland, St. George, So. Thomaston, Thomaston, Union, Vinalhaven, Warren, Washington, Matineus Plan.,	
123 160 6 53 519 471 29 53 31 80 30 147 117 70 22 6 15 69 46 69 46 1042 559 28 137 84 350 2 2 186 161 181 186 298 12 41 171 186 236 192 233 273 162 181 16 16 26 10 3401 3213 83 268 3283 3588 90	
Total,	

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

1888	1886
Names of Places.	
Appleton, Camden, Cushing, Friendship, Hope, Hurricane Isle, North Haven, Rockland, St. George, So. Thomaston, Thomaston, Union, Vinalhaven, Warren, Washington, Matineus Plan.,	
126 154 7 129 162 5 10 339 420 105 18 50 26 29 88 0 40 147 106 67 2 52 38 1 915 573 94 105 156 3 49 222 5 182 234 24 134 184 13 255 212 3 183 222 3 131 194 8	
Total,	

RETURNS FROM ALL THE COUNTIES IN THE STATE.

1888	1886
Names of Places.	
Appleton, Camden, Cushing, Friendship, Hope, Hurricane Isle, North Haven, Rockland, St. George, So. Thomaston, Thomaston, Union, Vinalhaven, Warren, Washington, Matineus Plan.,	
126 154 7 129 162 5 10 339 420 105 18 50 26 29 88 0 40 147 106 67 2 52 38 1 915 573 94 105 156 3 49 222 5 182 234 24 134 184 13 255 212 3 183 222 3 131 194 8	
Total,	

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

1888	1886
Names of Places.	
Appleton, Camden, Cushing, Friendship, Hope, Hurricane Isle, North Haven, Rockland, St. George, So. Thomaston, Thomaston, Union, Vinalhaven, Warren, Washington, Matineus Plan.,	
126 154 7 129 162 5 10 339 420 105 18 50 26 29 88 0 40 147 106 67 2 52 38 1 915 573 94 105 156 3 49 222 5 182 234 24 134 184 13 255 212 3 183 222 3 131 194 8	
Total,	

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

1888	1886
Names of Places.	
Appleton, Camden, Cushing, Friendship, Hope, Hurricane Isle, North Haven, Rockland, St. George, So. Thomaston, Thomaston, Union, Vinalhaven, Warren, Washington, Matineus Plan.,	
126 154 7 129 162 5 10 339 420 105 18 50 26 29 88 0 40 147 106 67 2 52 38 1 915 573 94 105 156 3 49 222 5 182 234 24 134 184 13 255 212 3 183 222 3 131 194 8	
Total,	

HANCOCK COUNTY.

1888	1886
Names of Places.	
Appleton, Camden, Cushing, Friendship, Hope, Hurricane Isle, North Haven, Rockland, St. George, So. Thomaston, Thomaston, Union, Vinalhaven, Warren, Washington, Matineus Plan.,	
126 154 7 129 162 5 10 339 420 105 18 50 26 29 88 0 40 147 106 67 2 52 38 1 915 573 94 105 156 3 49 222 5 182 234 24 134 184 13 255 212 3 183 222 3 131 194 8	
Total,	

OXFORD COUNTY.

1888	1886
Names of Places.	
Appleton, Camden, Cushing, Friendship, Hope, Hurricane Isle, North Haven, Rockland, St. George, So. Thomaston, Thomaston, Union, Vinalhaven, Warren, Washington, Matineus Plan.,	
126 154 7 129 162 5 10 339 420 105 18 50 26 29 88 0 40 147 106 67 2 52 38 1 915 573 94 105 156 3 49 222 5 182 234 24 134 184 13 255 212 3 183 222 3 131 194 8	
Total,	

KENNEBEC COUNTY.

1888	1886
Names of Places.	
Appleton, Camden, Cushing, Friendship, Hope, Hurricane Isle, North Haven, Rockland, St. George, So. Thomaston, Thomaston, Union, Vinalhaven, Warren, Washington, Matineus Plan.,	
126 154 7 129 162 5 10 339 420 105 18 50 26 29 88 0 40 147 106 67 2 52 38 1 915 573 94 105 156 3 49 222 5 182 234 24 134 184 13 255 212 3 183 222 3 131 194 8	
Total,	

LINCOLN COUNTY.

1888	1886
Names of Places.	
Appleton, Camden, Cushing, Friendship, Hope, Hurricane Isle, North Haven, Rockland, St. George, So. Thomaston, Thomaston, Union, Vinalhaven, Warren, Washington, Matineus Plan.,	
126 154 7 129 162 5 10 339 420 105 18 50 26 29 88 0 40 147 106 67 2 52 38 1 915 573 94 105 156 3 49 222 5 182 234 24 134 184 13 255 212 3 183 222 3 131 194 8	
Total,	

PENOBSCOT COUNTY.

1888	1886
Names of Places.	
Appleton, Camden, Cushing, Friendship, Hope, Hurricane Isle, North Haven, Rockland, St. George, So. Thomaston, Thomaston, Union, Vinalhaven, Warren, Washington, Matineus Plan.,	
126 154 7 129 162 5 10 339 420 105 18 50 26 29 88 0 40 147 106 67 2 52 38 1 915 573 94 105 156 3 49 222 5 182 234 24 134 184 13 255 212 3 183 222 3 131 194 8	
Total,	

COUNTY OF PISCATAQUIS.

1888	1886
Names of Places.	
Appleton, Camden, Cushing, Friendship, Hope, Hurricane Isle, North Haven, Rockland, St. George, So. Thomaston, Thomaston, Union, Vinalhaven, Warren, Washington, Matineus Plan.,	
126 154 7 129 162 5 10 339 420 105 18 50 26 29 88 0 40 147 106 67 2 52 38 1 915 573 94 105 156 3 49 222 5 182 234 24 134 184 13 255 212 3 183 222 3 131 194 8	
Total,	

SAGadahoc COUNTY.

1888	1886
Names of Places.	
Appleton, Camden, Cushing, Friendship, Hope, Hurricane Isle, North Haven, Rockland, St. George, So. Thomaston, Thomaston, Union, Vinalhaven, Warren, Washington, Matineus Plan.,	
126 154 7 129 162 5 10 339 420 105 18 50 26 29 88 0 40 147 106 67 2 52 38 1 915 573 94 105 156 3 49 222 5 182 234 24 134 184 13 255 212 3 183 222 3 131 194 8	
Total,	

SOMERSET COUNTY.

1888	1886
Names of Places.	
Appleton, Camden, Cushing, Friendship, Hope, Hurricane Isle, North Haven, Rockland, St. George, So. Thomaston, Thomaston, Union, Vinalhaven, Warren, Washington, Matineus Plan.,	
126 154 7 129 162 5 10 339 420 105 18 50 26 29 88 0 40 147 106 67 2 52 38 1 915 573 94 105 156 3 49 222 5 182 234 24 134 184 13 255 212 3 183 222 3 131 194 8	
Total,	

WALDO COUNTY.

1888	1886
Names of Places.	
Appleton, Camden, Cushing, Friendship, Hope, Hurricane Isle, North Haven, Rockland, St. George, So. Thomaston, Thomaston, Union, Vinalhaven, Warren, Washington, Matineus Plan.,	
126 154 7 129 162 5 10 339 420 105 18 50 26 29 88 0 40 147 106 67 2 52 38 1 915 573 94 105 156 3 49 222 5 182 234 24 134 184 13 255 212 3 183 222 3 131 194 8	
Total,	

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

1888	1886
Names of Places.	
Appleton, Camden, Cushing, Friendship, Hope, Hurricane Isle, North Haven, Rockland, St. George, So. Thomaston, Thomaston, Union, Vinalhaven, Warren, Washington, Matineus Plan.,	
126 154 7 129 162 5 10 339 420 105 18 50 26 29 88 0 40 147 106 67 2 52 38 1 915 573 94 105 156 3 49 222 5 182 234 24 134 184 13 255 212 3 183 222 3 131 194 8	
Total,	

YORK COUNTY.

1888	1886
Names of Places.	
Appleton, Camden, Cushing, Friendship, Hope, Hurricane Isle, North Haven, Rockland, St. George, So. Thomaston, Thomaston, Union, Vinalhaven, Warren, Washington, Matineus Plan.,	
126 154 7 129 162 5 10 339 420 105 18 50 26 29 88 0 40 147 106 67 2 52 38 1 915 573 94 105 156 3 49 222 5 182 234 24 134 184 13 255 212 3 183 222 3 131 194 8	
Total,	

Republican Conventions.

The State Convention held at Bangor Thursday was one of the largest and most enthusiastic political conventions held for years. Norombega hall was packed to overflowing. The convention was called to order by Hon. J. H. Manley and the temporary organization perfected as follows: Temporary Chairman, H. H. Burbank; Temporary Secretaries, I. M. S. Hunter, E. P. Boutelle, W. A. Newcomb, L. H. Cobb. The temporary organization was made permanent with the addition of the following vice-presidents:

Androscoggin—Albert M. Penley, Auburn.

Arrostook—James W. Ambrose, Sherman.

Cumberland—Charles E. Gibbs, Bridgton.

Franklin—James W. Whitney, Farmington.

Hancock—John D. Hopkins, Ellsworth.

Kennebec—George E. Macomber, Augusta.

Knox—Wm. H. Luce, South Thomaston.

Lincoln—Lewis Freeman, Waldoboro.

Oxford—Enoch Foster, Bethel.

Penobscot—Lewis Barker, Bangor.

Piscataquis—A. W. Gilman, Foxcroft.

Sagadahoc—Wm. Rogers, Bath.

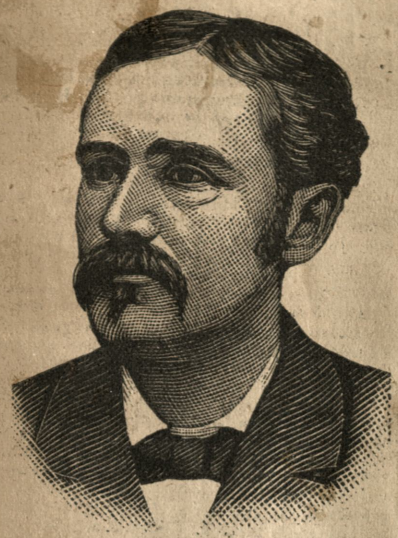
Somerset—J. C. Connor, Pittsfield.

Waldo—Wm. H. Hunt, Liberty.

Washington—N. S. Allan, Dennyville.

Dec. 2, 1847. He is a member of the firm of J. H. & T. Lord, lumbermen and general traders. Mr. Lord has held a number of official positions. In 1864 he was a clerk in the War Department at Washington. He has been a town officer of Standish and served in the lower branch of the legislature in 1879 and 1880. He was in the Senate in 1881 and 1883. He was a member of the Council in 1887-88, and was chairman of that body. Mr. Lord's intimate acquaintance with the work of the Council admirably fits him for his additional term of service in that body.

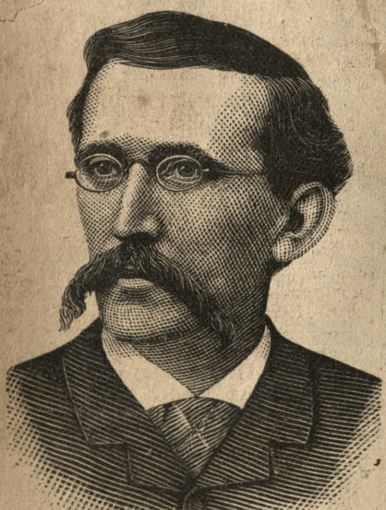
Third District.



HON. S. W. CARR

was born in Bowdoinham in 1840. He was educated at the common schools and Westbrook Seminary. He is a merchant and manufacturer, and is one of the directors in the National Village Bank at Bowdoinham. He has been a member of the republican State committee since 1884. He was county commissioner 8 years, and was re-nominated by acclamation and re-elected in September. He has always been a republican.

Fourth District.



HON. D. W. ALLEN

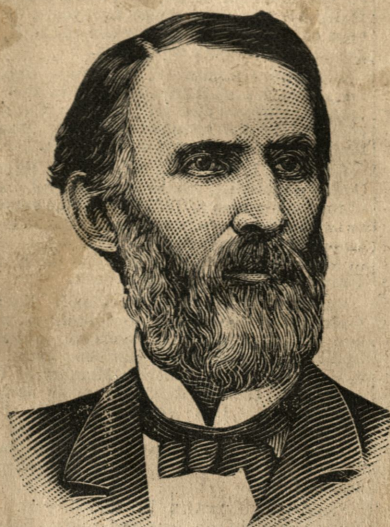
the newly elected councillor from the fourth district. He is one of the solid business men of Fairfield. He was born in that town in 1845 and is consequently 43 years of age. When five years old his parents moved to West Waterville where he attended the public schools till 1861 when he became a clerk in the hardware store of J. H. Gilbreth in Fairfield. At the age of 22 he entered into partnership with A. E. Gerald and has been engaged in the hardware business ever since, at present being the senior member of the firm of D. W. Allen & Co. Though repeatedly solicited to become a candidate for political honor, Mr. Allen has never before held an official position. He has always been a consistent republican.

5th Dis.—HON. WILLIAM T. COBB

was born in Rockland July 23, 1857. He attended school there and graduated from the High School in 1873. He then entered Bowdoin College, graduating in the class of 1877. After his graduating he went to Germany to study law. He studied one year at the University of Leipzig and one year at the University of Berlin. Upon his return home he entered the Harvard Law School and studied there one year.

He read law with Rice & Hall of Rockland, and was admitted to practice in 1881. He never practiced law but went immediately into business as a member of the firm of Cobb, Wight & Co., wholesale grocers and ship chandlers, of which firm he is still a member, and in 1884 became a member of the firm of Francis Cobb & Co.

Sixth District.



HON. S. C. HATCH

Was born in Bangor and educated in the public schools of that city and Gorham Seminary. He was for fourteen years a member of the city government, and for fifteen years one of the assessors of the city. He has had four years of service in the legislature, and was State treasurer for three years. He has had seven years' service as executive councillor, and his wide experience will make him a valuable member of the new council.

Seventh District.



HON. ANSEL L. LUMBERT

was born in Ripley, Somerset county, Maine, and is now 37 years of age. He prepared for college at the Maine Central Institute at Pittsfield and graduated from Bowdoin College in the class of '79. He served in the Maine senate in 1885 and 1887. He is a practicing lawyer in Houlton, Maine, where he has a large business in his profession. Mr. Lumbert is one of the rising young men of the State. He is energetic and able and well qualified for the duties of the office to which he has been elected.

Free Press

The petition for the appointment of Capt. W. H. Luce to the Collectorship of Waldoboro Dist. meets the hearty approval of the South Thomaston Republicans, who recognize his ability and fitness for the position. The Republicans of this town also recognize the fact that as many republican votes minus one are cast in this town as in Thomaston, which has been one of the pets of the appointed power. So far as we have been able to learn the appointment of Capt. Luce is favored by the most influential gentlemen throughout the Dist.

1889

The annual town meeting occurs March 11. The Republicans will meet in caucus at Luce Hall, Wednesday evening, March 6th, at 7 o'clock sharp, to nominate town officers for the ensuing year. The Democrats meet for the same purpose on the same evening, at Knox Hall.

A solid South against a solid North! This is one solemn fact. While the democrats carry New Jersey and Connecticut, the republicans win West Virginia, New Jersey and Connecticut are only the political overflow of the metropolis, and we may as well accept it as the solid South against the solid North. And in this we note the one circumstance most to be regretted, something that our Southern friends should think over seriously. That solid South delusion, that holding in an inextricable political embrace the dead and damned Confederacy—truly, truly, it is a miserable business, and now we see what becomes of it. If our Southern friends—those who have sense enough to remember that some things have happened since 1865—would only set themselves to the abandonment of this forlorn fanaticism it would be a national gain. It is really such politics as we hear about in Bedlam and other stricken res and should be abandoned now and forever.

B. Journal 1888

It was Senator Berry of Arkansas, formerly Second Lieutenant of the Sixteenth Arkansas Infantry of the Confederate Army, Representative Oates of Alabama, formerly Colonel in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, and Representative Kilgore of Texas, formerly Adjutant General of Ector's Brigade in the Confederate Army of the Tennessee who, in the Senate and House respectively, interposed objections to the bill raving the rank of General for the purpose of conferring it upon Gen. Sheridan. It was Representative Kilgore also who alluded to Union veterans the other day as "paupers." These are specimen actions of ex-Confederates in Congress, which show to what extent they have forgotten the issues and divisions of the war period. Others might be cited, if it were worth while. Northern Democratic papers manifest considerable squeamishness over these and similar demonstrations of ex-Confederate dominance in Congress, and they wax righteously indignant whenever a Republican paper ventures to comment upon them. It is interesting to notice that the same reserve is not always maintained in the South, and that representatives of that section, when addressing their own people, at least, do not hesitate to glory over facts which their Northern Democratic allies try to cover up. For example, there was a reunion of ex-Confederates some time ago at Greenville, S. C., at which addresses were made by Senator Butler, Gen. Young and others. Gen. Young, in the course of his address, said with emphasis:

"People may make you believe that there is a new South, but such is not the case. There may be a new ship, but the old captain is on the quarter deck and the old pilot at the helm. You may talk about your new South, but who is now the Governor of the Old Dominion but the splendid Fitzhugh Lee? Who is the Governor of South Carolina but the chivalrous and patriotic Richardson? Who is the Governor of Georgia but the gallant, the devoted Gordon? And who is the Governor of Missouri but the brave Marmaduke? All of them are the comrades of the old South. In commerce, too, we find the ex-Confederates at the head, Green, Alexander and Logan being railroad magnates, and in every other commercial industry we find veterans in the lead. In the Senate, among others, we find the gallant and magnificent Hampton, the chivalrous, glorious and excellent Butler. In the House we have fifty-seven rebel soldiers, of the 157 Democrats. In the Senate, of the thirty-five Democrats twenty-two are 'rebel soldiers,' and Confederate soldiers are now at the helm in State affairs, and managing the affairs for the glory and perpetuity of the Union. See what we accomplish by the united help of our three Northern States. We have elected the first Democratic President in a quarter of a century."

Straight Rep. Ticket Mar 10 - 1889

Moderator,
HUGH R. HATCH.

Selectmen,
ALVIN O. GLOVER,
JOSIAH W. CLARK,
JOSEPH H. KALLOCH.

Town Clerk,
CHARLES M. WIGGIN.

Treasurer,
MARK AMES.

Auditor,
J. MERRILL BARTLETT.

Supervisor of Schools,
CHARLES E. MESERVEY.

List of Names of Those Present at Regular Caucus March 6th 1889

H. P. Babb	1
E. Hall	2
A. O. Glover	3
E. Bartlett	4
J. N. Morgan	5
Chas Wiggins	6
H. Wiggins	7
John Ingram	8
McConchie	9
Dea Mark Ames	10
Will Griffin	11
Frede Hayden	12
B. D. Bartlett	13
Frede Dow	14
J. R. Hatch	15
Abel Allen	16
Arthur Norton	17
Sandy Cornell	18
George Stanton	19

Rockland 1889

MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL ELECT

The new city council elect will consist of the following:

Aldermen.—J. T. Hall, Elmer F. Hooper, Edward A. Butler, F. W. Wight, James Donahue, W. A. Barker, J. E. Rhodes.

Councilmen.—W. H. Smith, John A. Clough, J. H. Sullivan, J. B. Howard, Robert Anderson, J. P. Bradbury, E. B. Spear, C. T. Spear, W. R. Prescott, R. B. Miller, C. E. Weeks, H. I. Hix, John Simpson, Edgar Crockett, C. E. Rising, D. D. Wardwell, Geo. D. Hayden, Sam'l W. Lawry, Chas. L. Smith, A. W. Lovejoy, Geo. W. McKenney.

Opinion Nov 14 1889

SOUTH THOMASTON.

Governor Burleigh has tendered to Mr. Mark Ames of South Thomaston the appointment of delegate to the American congress of the National Prison association at Nashville, Tenn., to represent the State of Maine.

Free Press Nov 1889

Deacon Mark Ames received a letter last week from Governor Burleigh asking him to accept an appointment as delegate to represent Maine at the American congress of the National Prison association of the United States, which convenes in the Senate chamber of the capitol at Nashville, Tenn., next Saturday, Nov. 16.

Delegates to the Prison Convention.

Augusta, Me., Nov. 9 (Special).—The Governor has appointed D. G. Bean of Wilton, and Warden Allen of the State Prison, commissioners to attend the prison convention at Nashville, Tenn. Invitations to attend have been extended to the sheriffs, county commissioners, ex-prison inspectors and others interested in prisons to attend, but these are all the acceptances received thus far.

Names of Those Present

Leventt Hall	1
H. P. Babb	2
E. Bartlett	3
Asheol Norton	4
George Stanton	5
Glover	6
Wm. Harvey	7
Frede Hayden	8
John Ingram	9
McConchie	10
Amos Fisk	11
J. V. Norton	12
C. A. Eastman	13
Merrill Bartlett	14

Opinion

MARCH 8, 1889.

For several years, South Thomaston has been Democratic by a small majority, and during that time non-partisan town government has been chosen each year, Democrats and Republicans agreeing to make no nominations and draw no party lines. The Republicans have professed to regard politics as out of place in town affairs. But for a year or two the Democrats have lost ground—not from any changes of politics by individuals, but by the removal to the West of some young and active Democrats and by Republicans moving into the town—so that the Republicans believe that they have a majority. And the first thing they do is to call a party caucus, draw the party lines as firmly as if it were a national campaign, and announce their intention of filling every town office with a Republican and not permit any Democrat to have any votes in municipal affairs. Town meeting is to be held next Monday, and the party is to be freely used to force all Republicans to vote the regular ticket. We shall see how the new policy will work. But consistency is merely a law.

At a Caucus Held at Luce's Hall - Wednesday March 6 1889 - the following business was transacted - Caucus was called to order by Mr. H. Luce Chairman of the Republican Town Committee and the following men were unanimously chosen to form officers in the straight Republican Ticket
Hugh R. Hatch - moderator - A. O. Glover Secretary

Moderator
Hugh R. Hatch

Selectmen

A. O. Glover
Josiah H. Clark
Joseph H. Kalloch

Clerk
Charles M. Wiggins

Treasurer
Mark Ames

Supervisor of S
W. O. Holman

of Substitution & could not stand so

So Thomaston Feb 9 1889

In an informal Caucus assembled at Luce's Hall to see whether to put into the field in this Spring Election a straight Republican Ticket. Mr. Glover, chosen President Wm. Harvey Secretary. Remarks by Capt. Luce the substance of which is whether we shall run a straight ticket or not on party lines. Mr. Babb thought that local issues might have a tendency against a straight Republican ticket. Mr. Bartlett was in favor of a strict party lines

Captn. Fred Hayden was in favor of a strict Party nominations
Mr. Crockett in favor of party nomination.
Dr. Eastman made a very neat speech in favor of straight Republican nominations
Mr. Morgan made a few stirring remarks in favor of a straight ticket.
After various remarks the sense of the meeting was called and all were in favor of a straight ticket

See Page
next
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placed in ticket
C. A. Meserve was

THE NEW DEPOT.

It Will Be a Story-and-a-Half High and Cost \$2000.

W. H. Glover & Co. have been awarded the job of building the new K. & L. passenger depot at the corner of Union and Portland streets and will strike in on it next Monday. The building will be a story and a half high, 18,500 feet on the ground, and constructed largely on the plan of the Maine Central depot at Richmond, as stated last week. The structure will be of wood and will look attractive on the outside, the principal entrance of course being on Union street. The work will be done by the day and will cost about \$2000. The freight and baggage depot will stand north of this, a building 150 feet long by 17 feet wide. The contract for this is not yet awarded.

The passenger depot will be ready for use in about five weeks.

No waiting through a mile of snow-drifts this winter.

If our readers would momentarily excuse us we would like to lay down our pen for an instant to remark,

Bully For The Down Town Depot.

THE AUTOCHAT OF THE SEAS.

To the Editor of the Boston Post:

Reading what A. J. Pease says in the Post of Sept. 16 of B. F. Butler, I am reminded of a report about him last year when he was in Maine with his yacht. At Rockland he took a pilot who was a highly respectable sea captain, but of whom Butler took no notice whatever, never asked him to take a drink with the other gentlemen, and at Mt. Desert, or wherever he was discharged, paid him \$25 instead of \$50, which was the usual price and the price asked, and never even condescended to argue with him, treating him as he would a very mean dog. When Butler was running for governor of Massachusetts last, I happened to be in Rockland, and heard the story with several documents from an old democrat, who said Butler was an autochat.

WILLIAM H. MOODY.

LIBERTY, Me., Sept. 17, 1884.

The Boston Commercial Bulletin says:—"Few of the thousands of people who travel daily on the cars have any idea what an ordinary passenger car costs, and the wildest guesses are often heard. The average price of a passenger car is about \$4,500. Pullman cars average from \$6,000 to \$10,000; a locomotive spoils \$11,000 or \$12,000, while an ordinary freight or box car costs about \$225."

THE CLIPPERS.

Fate of some of the Old-Time Swift-Winged Skimmers of the Seas.

[San Francisco Call.]

Since 1850 the grand fleet of clipper ships that became identified with the California trade has melted away, and the graceful lines of those greyhounds of commerce are rarely to be seen. The sceptre and glory of the extreme clipper has departed. Some have been degraded to menial service in foreign ports. Very many went to destruction and their fate is known, while others have gone down to the deep dark caves of the ocean and left no tidings.

The year 1853 is noted for the number, beauty and fleetness of its vessels, and by 1855 the American packets engaged in the California trade were among the noblest, fleetest and largest types of merchant vessels afloat in any sea. Extreme clippers remained in vogue only a few years. Owing to their depth and sharpness, they lacked the strength that was necessary to fit them for the severe ordeals they had to encounter on the ocean, and they gave way to the less graceful but stronger, though slower, model now in use. Following is a partial list of the old fleet with a record of their fate so far as is known:

Andrew Jackson, sold in England and ultimately cast away.
Adele, sold to England and lost.
Asterion, lost at Baker's Island in 1863.
Autocrat, wrecked on Arch Rock (this harbor) in 1868.
Black Prince, lost between here and China.
Bald Eagle, lost with all hands on a voyage from Hongkong to San Francisco in 1861.
Commonwealth, burned by the Alabama, April 24, 1863.
Challenger, sold to Peru, and engaged in the carriage of coolies.
Cremorne, hence for Liverpool in 1870 lost with all hands.
Carrier Dove, went ashore and proved a total loss near Tybee, in 1876.
Dione, abandoned at sea in 1864.
David Brown, lost with all hands on a voyage hence to Liverpool in 1862.
Defiant, sold at Liverpool in 1876.
Dictator, burned by the Florida.
Donati, abandoned at sea in 1864.
Dreadnought, a total loss on Terra del Fuego, July, 1869.
Davy Crockett, sold to Germany and now carrying petroleum.
Dashing Wave, still running and in the lumber trade from Puget Sound to this port.

Items

Edwin Forest, burned in China.
E. Bulky, lost at Point Arena, July, 1864.
Express, burned by the Alabama in July, 1863.
Endeavor, burned in Japan.
Electric Spark, sold to Germany. Lost off the Irish coast in 1869.
Elizabeth Kimball, lost on Easter Island.
Flying Dragon, lost on Arch Rock (this harbor), January, 1862.
Fleetwood, struck an iceberg off Cape Horn and lost May, 1859.
Flying Cloud, sold to England, stranded at St. John, N. B., in June, 1874, and burned June, 1875.
Fannie S. Parley, lost off Cape Horn with all hands, April, 1859.
Francis Palmer, now of this port and in the whaling trade. This vessel was lost to see the U. S. ship Levant, which was lost with all hands in the Pacific Ocean.
Flying Fish, lost at Foochow, China.
Flying Dutchman, ashore and a total loss on Long Island, January 20, 1858.
Grace Darling, lost with all hands while bound from Departure Bay to this port.
Golden Hind, lost on Terra del Fuego in 1872.
Golden Fleece, wrecked at the entrance of this harbor in the early '50's. Subsequently another ship of the same name was built. She was condemned at Montevideo in 1877.
Great Admiral, lost off Patagonia.
Great Republic, sold; went under a foreign flag, and ultimately abandoned off the Cape of Good Hope. Hornet, burned at sea May 3, 1866.
Harvey Birch, burned by the Nashville while bound from Liverpool to New York.
Helen A. Miller, lost on Falkland Islands in 1859.
Herald of the Morning, sold to Germany.
Invincible, burned at Philadelphia in 1867.
Jenny Ford, lost on Point Bonita, December 31, 1863.
J. E. Thayer, burned at Elide Island in 1860.
Julia Castner, capsized in this harbor and drifted to sea, June 28, 1859.
John Marshall, lost with all hands on Vancouver Island.
John Bright, lost on Rocas Reef in 1874, while bound from New York to San Francisco.
J. C. Fremont, lost on Christmas Island in 1854.
Kate Hooper, burned at Melbourne December 29, 1863.
Kingfisher, condemned at Montevideo in 1871.
Lucky Star, lost in the China Sea in 1862.
Lady Washington, lost at Baker's Island May 3, 1864.
Lookout, lost on this coast while in the coal trade.
Live Yankee, lost with all hands on a voyage from Portland to San Francisco.
Mary Robinson, burned at Howland's Island, 1864.
Masiff, burned at sea, September 15, 1859, while bound hence to China.
Medford, dismantled; condemned at Rio September, 1858.
Manitou, lost, with all hands, off Cape Horn, January, 1849.
Mary L. Sutton, lost at Baker's Island, November 20, 1864.
Morning Light, lost at sea.
Noonday, lost January 3, 1863, on Noonday Rock, off this port.
Northern Eagle, burned at Esquimalt, September 21, 1859, subsequently built upon and renamed the Wm. H. Gawley, recently cast away on the South Beach, near this harbor.
Nabob, lost at Aparri, November 6, 1862.
N. B. Palmer, sold to Germany, and now carrying petroleum.
Napier, sold to Germany, and foundered while loaded with guano.
Ocean Telegraph, sold to Germany, and lost.
Oxnard, lost off Cape Horn, January, 1859.
Ocean Express, sold to Peru, and engaged in the carriage of coolies between China and Callao.
Polynesia, burned in this harbor, on March 3, 1862.
Panama, sold to Peru, and carried coolies; she was finally cast away.
Phantom, lost on Pratos Shoals in 1862.
Panther, lost between Nainaimo and Victoria, while bound to this port with coal.
Queen of the Pacific, lost September, 1859, off Pernambuco.
Reporter, lost off Cape Horn August 18, 1862.
Ringleader, lost on Pescadores, China, May, 1863.
Red Rover, sold to Australia, re-named the Young Australia, and was lost in Brisbane harbor.
Romance of the Sea, lost with all hands in 1862, while bound hence to China.
Robin Hood, lost at Baker's Island in 1869.
Robt. S. Squal, condemned at Falkland Islands, July 17, 1864.
Susan H. land, burned at Pernambuco, December 7, 1864.
St. Charles, lost at Baker's Island June 6, 1864.
Sonora, sunk by collision in the English Channel, September 3, 1876.
Samuel Russell, lost in the China Sea in 1857.
Sierra Nevada, sold to England and renamed Royal Dane.
Tycoon, burned by the Alabama March 29, 1864.
Telegraph or Henry Brigham, burned at sea. This was the first ship to take merchandise hence to New York.
Thatcher Magoun, sold to Germany.
Undaunted, condemned at Rio in 1863.
Viking, lost at Samoda June 4, 1863.
Vaguer, lost on the voyage hence to Melbourne, in 1854.
Young America, sold to Austria and now carrying petroleum.
War Hawk, for several years in the lumber trade; burned at Port Discovery in 1883.

Something About Maine Offices.

Patronage is a source of weakness to any party. That is universally recognized by all judicious men. The way to render it the least harmful is to keep it within reach of the people. When they can have a voice in the danger of bad appointments is least to be feared. The custom in Maine has always been to entrust it to representatives of the people. It is worth while to remember that the patronage of the custom houses within the last few years has become much different from what it was. Since the moities act was repealed and the civil service law enacted the relative value of patronage in the different districts has been greatly changed.

The collectorship of Portland used to be worth the attention of our most distinguished men, for it was worth when Gov. Washburn had it from \$20,000 to \$25,000 a year. Now the salary of \$6,000 is all in Maine.

In those days my relations with the General were very close and intimate. I believe it is only just to say that, in all events and some of these are as much the illustrious line, no career was ever more crowded with useful public service, or with great achievements, for the State in matters of importance. Witness those cases relating to taxation of corporations, intricate and difficult in their details, involving the whole range and scope of constitutional provisions, begun, conducted and brought out to successful and final conclusion during his administration of that office. I see in this convention members of the bar, I think, from nearly every county in the State, men with whom it has been my civil service law and rules show what each district has as follows:

No. of Employees.	Salaries.
10	\$13,384.00
22	24,847.00
8	9,228.70
4	3,389.97
44	\$49,048.47
No. of Employees.	Salaries.
8	\$3,617.13
9	4,210.04
10	4,035.08
27	\$11,862.25
No. of Employees.	Salaries.
8	\$8,869.18
7	8,587.40
4	3,016.58
19	\$20,472.93
No. of Employees.	Salaries.
17	\$2,920.00
2	701.00
2	527.40
2	250.40
22	\$34,408.80

York swung hats and newspapers, and even the least demonstrative swung their arms. The first delegate to second Mr. Cleaves' nomination was Mr. J. G. Hoyt of Farmington. He spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF J. G. HOYT, ESQ.
Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention:

It has been the good fortune of the Republican party of Maine during the years that it has held political power, to have its best, its wisest and its most representative men to the various offices at its command. It has the advice of Mr. Boutelle, that of Bath on passed into a proverb that there is no State in the Union that has a more successful record in Congress and the cabinet during the years of Republican supremacy as taken alone. These are all the vacancies thus the State of Maine. It is today one of the sons who is in a foreign land out of office, out of active political life, out of the Presidential race of his own country, who is the chief officer of the great Republican party of this country, and, although he will not be the Republican standard bearer of this campaign, yet he points the way to Republican victory. [Applause.] It has been the good fortune of the Republican party in Maine to have selected that long line of honorable men that have adorned the history of this State during the last thirty years as its governors. Some of these men have been distinguished as statesmen, others have been honored as business men, and still others have been the champions of the holy cause of temperance. It is no less the imperative duty of the Republican party today, in these times of peace, in the absence of any great crisis, when peace is more difficult to select men of marked qualifications to not high the standard of requirement in the gubernatorial candidate. It is given to the Republican party of Maine to lead the column in November to the restoration of the grand old Republican party to power. [Applause.] Here in Maine we have fought a preliminary skirmish to that great and important battle. What more can this convention do today than to select as its standard bearer that representative man who gave his youth to his country, who helped to win that greatest of all Republican victories that was won at Appomattox, who helped to bring about that greatest of all victories when the Democratic party laid down its arms at the feet of Grant. These heroes alone made it possible for the Republican party to win all subsequent victories; they breathed the breath of life into the Republican party. This hero of Maine came back from the war and entered upon a career of manual labor and, in the meantime, fitted and educated himself so that almost before his youth was past he was elected to one of the highest offices in the State of Maine. How he acquitted himself in that office, how he made himself the equal of any man who ever preceded him or succeeded him in that office, how he made the people of his great

Continued from last page

State his debt to his masterful efforts in the tax cases against the corporations, you all know.

This gentleman of whom I speak stands in the front ranks of his profession. He has been brought forward by the citizens of this State as a man eminently qualified among all the citizens of this State to all the high office of governor. On behalf of the Republicans of Franklin County and other sections of the State, I take great pleasure in seconding the nomination of the Hon. Henry B. Cleaves. [Applause.]

L. T. Carleton, Esq., of Kennebec, followed in a speech that stirred up again all the fires of the afternoon. He spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF L. T. CARLETON, ESQ.
Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention:

In behalf of a portion of the delegation from that stronghold of rock-ribbed Republicans of Maine, the old county of Kennebec, and in behalf of a vast majority of the old soldiers of Maine, I rise to second the nomination of a candidate for Governor, the Hon. Henry B. Cleaves. [Applause.]

For one hundred years after his death, the name of a gallant French soldier was borne in the roll of grenadiers to which he belonged, and his name was called at every roll call, and while this government endures, the gallant deeds and the heroic conduct of the soldiers of the war will be mentioned in Republican conventions. [Applause.] At least, it is not out of place, I take it, in a Republican convention to refer to the old soldier. It has not yet gone out of practice in a Republican convention to eulogize the deeds of the boys in blue. [Great applause.] Gentlemen of the convention, you are today to transact important business for the State, for the whole State, because whoever shall be chosen for your standard bearer, whoever shall be selected to lead the Republican hosts is going to be elected by a large majority. [Applause.] We want our strongest and our best man. Henry B. Cleaves, of Portland, is that man. [Applause.] I need not refer to what everybody knows in the State of Maine to prove that assertion. I need not refer to the fact that at the age of twenty years, he heard the earnest and trumpet-tongued call of Abraham Lincoln for three hundred thousand more men and left his home among the hills of grand old Cumberland county and went to the front and for three long years suffered and sacrificed, he should be forever incapacitated from holding office, or public trust. [Applause.] But, gentlemen, other objections are made to him. It is said that he is not eligible to that office. Now, gentlemen, here is the question: When I came to Portland I did not suppose I was coming into a law court. I supposed that I was coming into a Republican State convention to talk common sense people. And I say to you that this great bugaboo that is made about this matter never suggested itself to these gentlemen until they learned that they were beaten. Then, for the first time, did you hear that Sebastian S. Marble was a candidate for Governor? Burleigh was ineligible. [Laughter.] Now, I propose to discuss this matter, for it is not worthy of attention. There are no troubles or difficulties in the way. Mr. Burleigh has already stated that after his nomination and election he would resign to the State treasury, and I, for one, am not afraid but that the present able and efficient Governor of Maine can find somewhere in the State some man better qualified than Mr. Burleigh to take the State treasury. [Applause.] Now, gentlemen, the people of Maine are a thinking people, and what they want in a governor is not brilliant quality, not hair-splitting qualities, but a man of good common sense, familiar with the wants of the people, familiar with the affairs of this State, a man who has been tried and found true to every trust; and if gentlemen of the convention, you will give the people of Maine this man of the people, this man of the State, this man of the hearts and strengthen the arms of every man who battles for the success of the Republican party. [Great applause.]

After Mr. Carleton concluded and quiet had been restored there was a moment of suspense. The third candidate remained to be presented, and everyone turned to the Arrostook gallery and they found Arrostook took on its feet this time. So was Penobscot, and the large mass of Burleigh found in Kennebec, and so began the final act, which surpassed the others even in the volume and supply of its enthusiasm. Kennebec man pulled up the pole that held the placard of his country and waved it wildly, and continued to wave it at every good point made by Frederick Powers in his speech presented by Mr. Burleigh's name. As Mr. Powers was at his best, his enthusiastic Kennebec delegate was pretty busy. This is Mr. Powers' speech:

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Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention:

I am proud to belong to a party which numbers in its ranks the names of so many men who would make good governors of the State. I have no words which by way of insinuation or suggestion can be considered as a reflection upon any of the distinguished gentlemen whose names have been presented here, and who, in common with you all, I sincerely respect and admire. [Applause.] I propose that, whatever shall be the result of this convention, whoever may be the nominee of the Republican party behind me, go forth from me which in the coming election shall give aid and comfort to the enemy. [Applause.] And now, gentlemen, let us have a solid delegation from the county of Arrostook to the State convention, for in no single caucus held in the county has there been a single dissenting vote; in behalf of an overwhelming majority of the Republicans of Eastern Maine, who have furnished us the last twenty-five years, I propose to you the name of a man for your candidate for Governor who, for years, has lived in the noonday glare of public life, who is without blemish and without reproach, the name of Hon. Edwin C. Burleigh. [Great applause.] He speaks well for a man that he should be strongest where he is best known, and not only the county of

his birth has sent here a solid delegation, backed by the unanimous Republican party, not only Eastern Maine has sent here an overwhelming majority of its delegates, where is located his business interests, but all over the State, wherever the discharge of his public duties has made him known, have come up men to labor and to work for his nomination. [Applause.] Born upon the farm, as have been so many of the men whose names have made the history of this State, raised in poverty, among the ranks of the common people, in the humble walks of life, he has trod step by step the rugged road which leads from obscurity to eminence, and has shown in his own career what industry, honesty, ability and integrity can accomplish. [Great applause.] Familiar with public men and with public affairs as are few men within the limits of this State, and yet in close sympathy with the masses of the people from whom he sprang, he is not the candidate of politicians. I say to you that he has behind him in this contest the rank and file of the Republican party. [Applause.] The men who stand up by tens of thousands to be counted by the polls, who from forest and farm, from remote hamlets and near cities have come up here to place in nomination as a candidate of their choice this true man of the people of Maine, no word of doubt or reproach can be cast upon his character; a chosen leader of that party in this State, with whose success or defeat the cause of true temperance must stand or fall. Able, honestly and faithfully he has served the State in the past, and the people of this State will find him faithful over a few things now propose to make him ruler over many. [Applause.] True, gentlemen, he is not a soldier in man more than in arms, and he admires the services and sacrifices of the men that risked life and limb to preserve this union, and to whom we owe it today that we have a flag to honor and a country to protect us. [Applause.] But, gentlemen, I know of no reason why this man who, as soon as he was eighteen years of age, left the first of his life in the service of his country, was hurried to Augusta, and enlisted in the First District of Columbia Cavalry, but who, on account of physical disability, could not pass examination, and so he was not sent to the front. [Applause.] I say I know of no reason why he should be forever incapacitated from holding office, or public trust. [Applause.] But, gentlemen, other objections are made to him. It is said that he is not eligible to that office. Now, gentlemen, here is the question: When I came to Portland I did not suppose I was coming into a law court. I supposed that I was coming into a Republican State convention to talk common sense people. And I say to you that this great bugaboo that is made about this matter never suggested itself to these gentlemen until they learned that they were beaten. Then, for the first time, did you hear that Sebastian S. Marble was a candidate for Governor? Burleigh was ineligible. [Laughter.] Now, I propose to discuss this matter, for it is not worthy of attention. There are no troubles or difficulties in the way. Mr. Burleigh has already stated that after his nomination and election he would resign to the State treasury, and I, for one, am not afraid but that the present able and efficient Governor of Maine can find somewhere in the State some man better qualified than Mr. Burleigh to take the State treasury. [Applause.] Now, gentlemen, the people of Maine are a thinking people, and what they want in a governor is not brilliant quality, not hair-splitting qualities, but a man of good common sense, familiar with the wants of the people, familiar with the affairs of this State, a man who has been tried and found true to every trust; and if gentlemen of the convention, you will give the people of Maine this man of the people, this man of the State, this man of the hearts and strengthen the arms of every man who battles for the success of the Republican party. [Great applause.]

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Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention:

I am proud to belong to a party which numbers in its ranks the names of so many men who would make good governors of the State. I have no words which by way of insinuation or suggestion can be considered as a reflection upon any of the distinguished gentlemen whose names have been presented here, and who, in common with you all, I sincerely respect and admire. [Applause.] I propose that, whatever shall be the result of this convention, whoever may be the nominee of the Republican party behind me, go forth from me which in the coming election shall give aid and comfort to the enemy. [Applause.] And now, gentlemen, let us have a solid delegation from the county of Arrostook to the State convention, for in no single caucus held in the county has there been a single dissenting vote; in behalf of an overwhelming majority of the Republicans of Eastern Maine, who have furnished us the last twenty-five years, I propose to you the name of a man for your candidate for Governor who, for years, has lived in the noonday glare of public life, who is without blemish and without reproach, the name of Hon. Edwin C. Burleigh. [Great applause.] He speaks well for a man that he should be strongest where he is best known, and not only the county of

his birth has sent here a solid delegation, backed by the unanimous Republican party, not only Eastern Maine has sent here an overwhelming majority of its delegates, where is located his business interests, but all over the State, wherever the discharge of his public duties has made him known, have come up men to labor and to work for his nomination. [Applause.] Born upon the farm, as have been so many of the men whose names have made the history of this State, raised in poverty, among the ranks of the common people, in the humble walks of life, he has trod step by step the rugged road which leads from obscurity to eminence, and has shown in his own career what industry, honesty, ability and integrity can accomplish. [Great applause.] Familiar with public men and with public affairs as are few men within the limits of this State, and yet in close sympathy with the masses of the people from whom he sprang, he is not the candidate of politicians. I say to you that he has behind him in this contest the rank and file of the Republican party. [Applause.] The men who stand up by tens of thousands to be counted by the polls, who from forest and farm, from remote hamlets and near cities have come up here to place in nomination as a candidate of their choice this true man of the people of Maine, no word of doubt or reproach can be cast upon his character; a chosen leader of that party in this State, with whose success or defeat the cause of true temperance must stand or fall. Able, honestly and faithfully he has served the State in the past, and the people of this State will find him faithful over a few things now propose to make him ruler over many. [Applause.] True, gentlemen, he is not a soldier in man more than in arms, and he admires the services and sacrifices of the men that risked life and limb to preserve this union, and to whom we owe it today that we have a flag to honor and a country to protect us. [Applause.] But, gentlemen, I know of no reason why this man who, as soon as he was eighteen years of age, left the first of his life in the service of his country, was hurried to Augusta, and enlisted in the First District of Columbia Cavalry, but who, on account of physical disability, could not pass examination, and so he was not sent to the front. [Applause.] I say I know of no reason why he should be forever incapacitated from holding office, or public trust. [Applause.] But, gentlemen, other objections are made to him. It is said that he is not eligible to that office. Now, gentlemen, here is the question: When I came to Portland I did not suppose I was coming into a law court. I supposed that I was coming into a Republican State convention to talk common sense people. And I say to you that this great bugaboo that is made about this matter never suggested itself to these gentlemen until they learned that they were beaten. Then, for the first time, did you hear that Sebastian S. Marble was a candidate for Governor? Burleigh was ineligible. [Laughter.] Now, I propose to discuss this matter, for it is not worthy of attention. There are no troubles or difficulties in the way. Mr. Burleigh has already stated that after his nomination and election he would resign to the State treasury, and I, for one, am not afraid but that the present able and efficient Governor of Maine can find somewhere in the State some man better qualified than Mr. Burleigh to take the State treasury. [Applause.] Now, gentlemen, the people of Maine are a thinking people, and what they want in a governor is not brilliant quality, not hair-splitting qualities, but a man of good common sense, familiar with the wants of the people, familiar with the affairs of this State, a man who has been tried and found true to every trust; and if gentlemen of the convention, you will give the people of Maine this man of the people, this man of the State, this man of the hearts and strengthen the arms of every man who battles for the success of the Republican party. [Great applause.]

After Mr. Carleton concluded and quiet had been restored there was a moment of suspense. The third candidate remained to be presented, and everyone turned to the Arrostook gallery and they found Arrostook took on its feet this time. So was Penobscot, and the large mass of Burleigh found in Kennebec, and so began the final act, which surpassed the others even in the volume and supply of its enthusiasm. Kennebec man pulled up the pole that held the placard of his country and waved it wildly, and continued to wave it at every good point made by Frederick Powers in his speech presented by Mr. Burleigh's name. As Mr. Powers was at his best, his enthusiastic Kennebec delegate was pretty busy. This is Mr. Powers' speech:

SPEECH OF HON. FRED POWERS.
Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention:

I am proud to belong to a party which numbers in its ranks the names of so many men who would make good governors of the State. I have no words which by way of insinuation or suggestion can be considered as a reflection upon any of the distinguished gentlemen whose names have been presented here, and who, in common with you all, I sincerely respect and admire. [Applause.] I propose that, whatever shall be the result of this convention, whoever may be the nominee of the Republican party behind me, go forth from me which in the coming election shall give aid and comfort to the enemy. [Applause.] And now, gentlemen, let us have a solid delegation from the county of Arrostook to the State convention, for in no single caucus held in the county has there been a single dissenting vote; in behalf of an overwhelming majority of the Republicans of Eastern Maine, who have furnished us the last twenty-five years, I propose to you the name of a man for your candidate for Governor who, for years, has lived in the noonday glare of public life, who is without blemish and without reproach, the name of Hon. Edwin C. Burleigh. [Great applause.] He speaks well for a man that he should be strongest where he is best known, and not only the county of

his birth has sent here a solid delegation, backed by the unanimous Republican party, not only Eastern Maine has sent here an overwhelming majority of its delegates, where is located his business interests, but all over the State, wherever the discharge of his public duties has made him known, have come up men to labor and to work for his nomination. [Applause.] Born upon the farm, as have been so many of the men whose names have made the history of this State, raised in poverty, among the ranks of the common people, in the humble walks of life, he has trod step by step the rugged road which leads from obscurity to eminence, and has shown in his own career what industry, honesty, ability and integrity can accomplish. [Great applause.] Familiar with public men and with public affairs as are few men within the limits of this State, and yet in close sympathy with the masses of the people from whom he sprang, he is not the candidate of politicians. I say to you that he has behind him in this contest the rank and file of the Republican party. [Applause.] The men who stand up by tens of thousands to be counted by the polls, who from forest and farm, from remote hamlets and near cities have come up here to place in nomination as a candidate of their choice this true man of the people of Maine, no word of doubt or reproach can be cast upon his character; a chosen leader of that party in this State, with whose success or defeat the cause of true temperance must stand or fall. Able, honestly and faithfully he has served the State in the past, and the people of this State will find him faithful over a few things now propose to make him ruler over many. [Applause.] True, gentlemen, he is not a soldier in man more than in arms, and he admires the services and sacrifices of the men that risked life and limb to preserve this union, and to whom we owe it today that we have a flag to honor and a country to protect us. [Applause.] But, gentlemen, I know of no reason why this man who, as soon as he was eighteen years of age, left the first of his life in the service of his country, was hurried to Augusta, and enlisted in the First District of Columbia Cavalry, but who, on account of physical disability, could not pass examination, and so he was not sent to the front. [Applause.] I say I know of no reason why he should be forever incapacitated from holding office, or public trust. [Applause.] But, gentlemen, other objections are made to him. It is said that he is not eligible to that office. Now, gentlemen, here is the question: When I came to Portland I did not suppose I was coming into a law court. I supposed that I was coming into a Republican State convention to talk common sense people. And I say to you that this great bugaboo that is made about this matter never suggested itself to these gentlemen until they learned that they were beaten. Then, for the first time, did you hear that Sebastian S. Marble was a candidate for Governor? Burleigh was ineligible. [Laughter.] Now, I propose to discuss this matter, for it is not worthy of attention. There are no troubles or difficulties in the way. Mr. Burleigh has already stated that after his nomination and election he would resign to the State treasury, and I, for one, am not afraid but that the present able and efficient Governor of Maine can find somewhere in the State some man better qualified than Mr. Burleigh to take the State treasury. [Applause.] Now, gentlemen, the people of Maine are a thinking people, and what they want in a governor is not brilliant quality, not hair-splitting qualities, but a man of good common sense, familiar with the wants of the people, familiar with the affairs of this State, a man who has been tried and found true to every trust; and if gentlemen of the convention, you will give the people of Maine this man of the people, this man of the State, this man of the hearts and strengthen the arms of every man who battles for the success of the Republican party. [Great applause.]

SPEECH OF L. T. CARLETON, ESQ.
Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention:

In behalf of a portion of the delegation from that stronghold of rock-ribbed Republicans of Maine, the old county of Kennebec, and in behalf of a vast majority of the old soldiers of Maine, I rise to second the nomination of a candidate for Governor, the Hon. Henry B. Cleaves. [Applause.] For one hundred years after his death, the name of a gallant French soldier was borne in the roll of grenadiers to which he belonged, and his name was called at every roll call, and while this government endures, the gallant deeds and the heroic conduct of the soldiers of the war will be mentioned in Republican conventions. [Applause.] At least, it is not out of place, I take it, in a Republican convention to refer to the old soldier. It has not yet gone out of practice in a Republican convention to eulogize the deeds of the boys in blue. [Great applause.] Gentlemen of the convention, you are today to transact important business for the State, for the whole State, because whoever shall be chosen for your standard bearer, whoever shall be selected to lead the Republican hosts is going to be elected by a large majority. [Applause.] We want our strongest and our best man. Henry B. Cleaves, of Portland, is that man. [Applause.] I need not refer to what everybody knows in the State of Maine to prove that assertion. I need not refer to the fact that at the age of twenty years, he heard the earnest and trumpet-tongued call of Abraham Lincoln for three hundred thousand more men and left his home among the hills of grand old Cumberland county and went to the front and for three long years suffered and sacrificed, he should be forever incapacitated from holding office, or public trust. [Applause.] But, gentlemen, other objections are made to him. It is said that he is not eligible to that office. Now, gentlemen, here is the question: When I came to Portland I did not suppose I was coming into a law court. I supposed that I was coming into a Republican State convention to talk common sense people. And I say to you that this great bugaboo that is made about this matter never suggested itself to these gentlemen until they learned that they were beaten. Then, for the first time, did you hear that Sebastian S. Marble was a candidate for Governor? Burleigh was ineligible. [Laughter.] Now, I propose to discuss this matter, for it is not worthy of attention. There are no troubles or difficulties in the way. Mr. Burleigh has already stated that after his nomination and election he would resign to the State treasury, and I, for one, am not afraid but that the present able and efficient Governor of Maine can find somewhere in the State some man better qualified than Mr. Burleigh to take the State treasury. [Applause.] Now, gentlemen, the people of Maine are a thinking people, and what they want in a governor is not brilliant quality, not hair-splitting qualities, but a man of good common sense, familiar with the wants of the people, familiar with the affairs of this State, a man who has been tried and found true to every trust; and if gentlemen of the convention, you will give the people of Maine this man of the people, this man of the State, this man of the hearts and strengthen the arms of every man who battles for the success of the Republican party. [Great applause.]

After Mr

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- Memorandum as to Town Meeting - from Mar 11 - 1889 -
- 1st - Have ballots printed with space between names
 - 2nd - Have Moderators and Town Clerk printed on single tickets
 - 3rd - Demand either a Committee of three to count Ballots or one Republican if a Dem moderator
 - 4th - Object to voting without the check list - as I believe there was more votes put in Box than there was persons in meeting
 - 5 - Get if possible fair Play
 - 6 - Motion that the tickets voted should all be cast together - Elect moderator and town Clerk

Lewiston Journal
1889

FROM WASHINGTON.

Census Appointments for New England.
Washington, Nov. 1.—Census Superintendent Porter has completed the list of places which will be assigned to Maine and other New England States. The entire personnel of the service in Maine—two supervisors and enumerators in each town or classed towns—will be appointed upon the recommendation of Senators Frye and Hale, who will confer with the representatives in Congress as to enumerators. A similar plan will be pursued in the other States. With this in view, a schedule for organization for the collection of statistical data has been prepared for the use of the senators. A large number of applications for persons for the different places have been accumulating in the census office for the past four months, none of which have been opened, but will be referred in bulk to the senators in those States. As this is the rule which has been adopted, it is useless to persons of position to make application to the Bureau applying to the authorities here.

Lewiston Journal
1889

Census Enumerators.

Washington, Nov. 11 (Special).—There has been some misunderstanding as to the arrangements of Hon. R. P. Porter, superintendent of census, in reference to the appointment of enumerators in the several towns to take the census next June. Applications should be made to the superintendent by letter directed to Washington, whereupon the superintendent will send a blank for a formal application. These applications will be filed and referred to the senators from each State, those from to west of the Kennebec river to Senator Frye and those from towns east to Senator Hale, and appointments will be finally made on their recommendation. The senators may possibly consult with the representatives from each district, but the appointments will be on the recommendation of the senators. Persons desiring the appointment should first make application to the superintendent of census and then to the senators.

Maine Supervisor Districts.

A bulletin issued by the United States Census Bureau announces that Maine has been divided into two supervisor districts. The first district comprises the counties of Androscoggin, Cumberland, Franklin, Kennebec, Oxford, Sagadahoc, St. Croix and York. The second comprises the counties of Arden, Hancock, Knox, Lincoln, Penobscot, Piscataquis, Waldo and Washington.

Census Enumerators.

Lewiston, Nov. 22, 1889.
To the Editors of the Lewiston Journal:—
A few days since an item appeared in your paper that census enumerators would be appointed on recommendation of the senators, or something to that effect. Since then I have received several letters asking for my approval. Are you aware of the herculean labor you are imposing upon the senators? The proposition is absurd. How can we know the fitness of applicants from every town in the State? The letter writing alone would require an extra clerk, and the postage would consume the entire balance of salary, and rigid economy too in our expenditures. My recollection is, that ten years ago these enumerators were selected by the Superintendent of the Census for Maine, assisted by the United States Marshal. When the former officer is appointed, application should be made to him, in the handwriting of the applicant, his fitness certified to by some of the town officials. No selections of enumerators will be made until the President has appointed this Superintendent.

Respectfully, Wm. F. Frye.

James S. Wright of Paris, To Be Supervisor of Census for Western Maine.

Washington, D.C., Jan. 27 (Special).—James S. Wright of Paris is to be supervisor of census for the western district of Maine.

Superintendent of the Census Porter has prepared instructions for the corps of supervisors who are to act under him in managing the 40,000 enumerators.

Some of the instructions refer to the selection of the men who are to act as enumerators. Under this head the superintendent advises that political affiliations are to be disregarded and that men are to be selected for their fitness alone; that preference is to be given to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors in their respective districts, and that men who have had some previous experience in that special line of duty should be selected. He regards as likely to prove competent township assessors and other local officers, postmasters at small offices, country physicians and school teachers. He directs that the enumeration districts be made by rural divisions, and that the boundary lines be clear and unmistakable. In rich agricultural districts he thinks that 2,000 or 2,500 may safely be included in an enumeration district, but that as settlements become more sparse, a smaller number should be included. The same limit in the number of inhabitants should, he says, be observed in cities having over 10,000 inhabitants.

The Difference.

The reported action of the newly appointed Collector of Customs in Vermont is appointing new deputies (which, however, has been done as yet, only in a few cases) is commented on by some of the democratic and assistant democratic papers as a violation of the civil service rules. When the newly appointed democratic collector did the same thing four years ago in that district and all other districts outside of civil service rules, none of these papers discovered that anything inconsistent with civil service had been done. The fact is that the Vermont collection district, and all others not employing 50 persons, are not under the civil service rules at all, and the law as well as the invariable custom give the collector the right to name his own deputies, subject to approval of the Treasury Department, as he is responsible for their conduct. And in order that the Collector may have this control, subordinate customs officers have no term, but are changeable at the will of their superiors.

If any officer in connection with the customs is to be regarded as within the spirit of civil service rules, although not included in the law, it would be the Collectors, yet President Cleveland removed every republican collector in Maine and most in the country, before the term expired for which they were appointed; and not one of those civil service par excellence papers complained. Now President Harrison is allowing all the democratic collectors in Maine and elsewhere to serve out their terms, unless there is special reason otherwise; but not one of these papers give him credit for this, but continue representing that he is disregarding civil service.

SPOILSMEN INDIGNANT.

MARYLAND REPUBLICANS CRY OUT AGAINST THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]
BALTIMORE, Md., August 29, 1889.—The rank and file of the republicans are not at all pleased with the manner in which the leaves and fishes have been distributed here. Quite a number are out in the cold, and to show their dissatisfaction the federalists of this made up of twenty-four of the republican associations have adopted the following resolutions:

"Whereas it is of the highest importance that the national administration and the party which placed it in power should be in accord, and that every branch of the government should be in the hands of those who believe its doctrines to be pure, its principles honest and its existence a necessity; that the principle that the man who sows should be the one to reap, is the platform upon which parties should stand; that any party in power having any office to bestow should give that office to the man properly qualified to fill it who really believes in the principles of that party, and who has worked to those principles in ultimate victory, and that such offices should not be peddled out to its enemies, who are only required to submit themselves to a farcical examination. Therefore, be it resolved, that we as republicans pledge ourselves not to support any one for office, either national, State or city, who is in favor of the present odious civil service law in the distribution of public patronage, whereby the majority of appointments are awarded to young men fresh from schools and colleges, while active, intelligent, educated and deserving men of our own party are barred out on account of age, or have failed to answer foolish questions not pertinent to the service in which they are seeking employment. We believe that the present civil service law is a relic of European government, is injurious to party success and not at all appropriate to a republican form of government, and therefore should be repealed.

HUNGRY FOR SPOILS.

Maryland Republicans Oppose Civil Service Reform.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 29.
Last night the Federation of Republican Clubs of the Third Congressional District which represents 23 associations, adopted the following:
Resolved, that we as Republicans, pledge ourselves not to support any one for office, either national, State or city, who is in favor of the present odious civil service, or its application in the distribution of public patronage, whereby the majority of appointments are awarded to young men fresh from schools and colleges, while active, intelligent, educated and deserving men of our own party are barred out on account of age, or have failed to answer foolish questions not pertinent to the service in which they are seeking employment. We believe that the present civil service law is a relic of European governments, is injurious to party success, and not at all appropriate to a Republican form of government, and therefore should be repealed.

S. Journal - Feb 26 1890

Free Press

Feb 26 1890

There has been much interest in the question of just where the dividing line would be drawn with respect to the two census supervisor districts of Maine. The division is as follows: First Supervisor District, Androscoggin, Cumberland, Franklin, Kennebec, Oxford, Sagadahoc, Somerset and York counties. James S. Wright, Paris, Me., supervisor. Second Supervisor District, Arden, Hancock, Penobscot, Piscataquis, Waldo and Washington counties. Frank Gilman, Bangor, Me., supervisor.

Appointments Under Harrison.

I sent a Maine Congressman if Senators and Representatives are receiving many applications for appointments under the incoming administration.

"Look at that bundle," he replied, as he held up a package of letters and petitions six inches thick. "And they are all from good men, too. But there must be many disappointments, for it is impossible to put half a dozen men, however deserving, into the same place."

"As I understand President Harrison's position there will not be many positions to be filled. All officers appointed Cleveland for four years. It is understood that he will serve out their terms, unless there is a special reason otherwise. This takes all important post-offices and other important positions, so that appointments are to be made as a rule only as vacancies expire."

"The only important office which does not have a term, in which Maine is interested, is that of Collector of Internal Revenue. The friends of temperance ask that Collector Page be removed as soon as may be, because of his disregard of the law and to his instructions in the matter of exhibiting lists of liquor tax payers and issuing tax receipts in fictitious names in order to protect the liquor sellers, as they think. This is an office, however, in which Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire are interested, as the collection district covers these three States."

"There are two Customs collectorships now vacant in Maine—one in the Belfast and the other in the Houlton district, and also the apprenticeship in the Portland district—as the nominations recently made for these positions by President Cleveland have not been acted upon by the Senate. The terms of all the other Customs officers do not expire at present—that of Collector at Portland expiring next fall."

"The important bureau offices in the Washington department are gradually changed with each administration in order to be in accord."

"Nearly all the post-offices are non-presidential (4th class) and are appointed by the Postmaster General without any term. It is stated by those who ought to know that Harrison's policy that even in these offices changes will be made very slowly, either for cause affecting the public service or convenience, or only after the incumbent has served a reasonable length of time."

"The postal clerks on the railway mail routes have recently been placed under civil service rules, and while these rules may be modified somewhat—certainly they should be so as to admit soldiers of any age for examination, and so as to place on the eligible lists faithful clerks who have been discharged anytime within four years—there is no doubt that appointments in this service to all positions below Division Superintendent will hereafter be by competitive examination."

"All appointments to clerkships in the Department at Washington and in custom houses or post-offices employing fifty or more persons (and this includes the Portland Custom House) have been for some time made under civil service rules."

"Inasmuch as nine-tenths of the government offices outside of post-offices are filled under civil service rules where appointments are made by competitive examination, it will be seen that there are comparatively few positions in which Senators and Congressmen can have any influence on appointments."

"I know that there is an impression that Congressmen are eager to have a hand in distributing offices. There may be some who are, but so far as I have heard expressions the great body of Congressmen are glad to be freed from any responsibility in such matters. For myself, if I could consult my own feelings, I should want nothing to do with them, and I do not meddle with them except so far as my advice is asked by the appointing power and the interests of my constituents seem to require."

"Whenever I give advice I simply endeavor to act as a representative of those who sent me here, voicing their wishes as I understand them. In post-office appointments, where it is practicable to obtain very definite information on this point, I make this an invariable rule—not allowing my personal preferences or feelings to affect in the least the character of the advice given to the appointing power in response to their request for information and advice."

"And I think that this is the rule which controls the great body of republican Congressmen. They would prefer to be excused from saying anything in these matters, but, except in this case of a few important offices, the appointing power finds it impracticable to determine what the people interested desire and what is best for them. He has to choose between two evils without information from Senators and Congressmen representing the localities interested."

"It is a mistake to suppose that any man who is fit to be a Senator or Representative ought to control offices to strengthen himself—nor it is utterly impossible for any one to strengthen himself in this way, for the very good reason that scarcely one out of five applicants can possibly have his wishes gratified."

"There are those in the House who say the relations between his body and his mind are very cerebral. He has stepped on, walked up and down over a dozen or so of his constituents in this time, and they say it is not pleasant to the walk. He argues just as he walks. He starts with a few cracks like a sublimated laugh. Then he wabbles this way and that, rears up, topples over, and finally gets under motion. And such motion! It isn't so tremendously swift, but it tips up everything in its course and leaves a crunched trail of broken and up-rooted things behind."

"Did you ever see a landslide? You ought to see Tom Reed go at a man who doesn't agree with him."

Committees for Harrison Term 1889

THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, March 12. Senate.

At 12.15 P. M., Platt obtained unanimous consent to have suspended so much of the rules as requires standing committees to be elected by ballot, requiring the election of a committee of expenditure of public monies, that committee to be represented by one of each organization, to conduct the expenditures of the executive department.

Platt offered a resolution which was agreed to for the election of standing committees as follows:

Agriculture and Forestry—Paddock, Blair, Plumb, Higgins, McMillan, George, Gibson, Jones of Arkansas, Bates.

Appropriations—Allison, Dawes, Plumb, Hale, Farwell, Beck, Cockrell, Call, Gorman.

Contingent expenses—Jones of Nevada, Paddock, Vance.

Census—Hall, Morrill, Wilson of Iowa, Stockbridge, Davis, Berry, Blackburn, Blodgett, Turpie.

Civil Service Retrenchment—Chase, Dawes, Manderson, Stanford, Washburn, Walthall, Wilson of Indiana, Berry, Brown.

Claims—Spooner, Hoar, Mitchell, Higgins, Wolcott, Jones of Arkansas, Wilson of Maryland, Pasco, Faulkner.

Coast defenses—Dolph, Cameron, Hawley, Hiscock, McPherson, Hampton, Reagan.

Commerce—Frye, Jones of Nevada, Dolph, Cameron, Sawyer, Cullom, Washburn, Ransom, Coke, Vest, Gorman, Kenna, Gibson.

District of Columbia—Ingalls, Spooner, Farwell, McMillan, Higgins, Harris, Vance, Daniel, Faulkner.

Education and Labor—Blair, Wilson of Iowa, Stanford, Stewart, Washburn, George, Pugh, Payne, Barbour.

Engrossed Bills—Farwell, Quay, Colquitt.

Epidemic Diseases—Harris, Hampton, Eustis, Berry, Hale, Stockbridge, Marston.

To Examine the Several Branches of the Civil Service—Higgins, Aldrich, Allison, Hampton, Quay.

Organization, Conduct and Expenditures of the Executive Department—Hiscock, Plumb, Sherman, Frye, Spooner, Cockrell, Kennet, Gibson, Barbour.

Finance—Morrill, Sherman, Jones of Nevada, Allison, Aldrich, Hiscock, Voorhees, Beck, McPherson, Harris, Vance.

Fisheries—Stockbridge, Dawes, Stanford, Hampton, Blodgett.

Foreign Relations—Sherman, Edmunds, Frye, Evans, Dolph, Morgan, Brown, Payne, Eustis.

Improvement on Mississippi River—Washburn, Farwell, Hawley, Marston, Eustis, Walthall, Bates.

Indian Affairs—Dawes, Platt, Stockbridge, Manderson, Wolcott, Morgan, Jones of Arkansas, Hearst, Daniel.

Interstate Commerce—Cullom, Platt, Blair, Wilson of Indiana, Hiscock, Harris, Gorman, Reagan, Barbour.

Judiciary—Edmunds, Ingalls, Hoar, Wilson of Indiana, Evans, Pugh, Coke, Vest, George.

Library—Evarts, Hoar, Voorhees.

Manufactures—McMillan, Quay, Platt, Colquitt, Blodgett.

Military Affairs—Hawley, Cameron, Marston, Stewart, Dawes, Cockrell, Hanington, Walthall, Bates.

Mines and Mining—Stewart, Jones of Nevada, Mitchell, Teller, Bates, Faulkner, Hearst.

Naval Affairs—Cameron, Hale, Stanford, Stockbridge, Marston, McPherson, Butler, Blackburn, Gray.

Patents—Teller, Chace, Platt, Hiscock, Gray, Kenna, Reagan.

Pension—Davis, Blair, Sawyer, Paddock, Marston, Turpie, Blodgett, Faulkner and Barbour.

Printing—Manderson, Hawley and Gorman.

Private Land Claims—Ransom, Colquitt, Passes—Edmunds, Stewart, Ingalls, Wolcott.

Privileges—Elections—Hoar, Frye, Teller, Evans, Spooner, Vance, Pugh, Quay, Turpie.

Public Buildings, Grounds—Stanford, Morrill, Spooner, Quay, Vest, Daniel, Pasco.

Public Lands—Plumer, Blair, Dolph, Teller, Paddock, Morgan, Walthall, Berry, Pasco.

Railroads—Mitchell, Sawyer, Hawley, Stockbridge, Wolcott, Marston, Brown, Kenna, Blackburn, Berry.

Revision Law—Wilson of Iowa, Stanford, Teller, Wilson of Maryland.

Revolutionary Claims—Coke, Pugh, Hearst, Chace, Morrill.

Rules—Aldrich, Sherman, Ingalls, Harris, Blackburn.

Territories—Platt, Cullom, Manderson, Stewart, Davis, Butler, Payne, Jones of Arkansas, Blackburn.

Transportation, Routes to Seaboard—Quay, Mitchell, Cullom, Dawes, Aldrich, Gibson, Vest, George, Turpie.

THE CENSUS.

Important Explanation by Hon. James S. Wright, Supervisor.

PARIS, ME., April 21.

To the Editors of the Lewiston Journal:—

Some misunderstanding seems to exist in relation to the census and the subdivisions of the district and the subdivisions. The eight counties embraced in my supervisory district are known and designated as the First District of Maine. There are to be 23 sub-divisions known as enumeration districts; each one being numbered, consequently there must be 23 enumerators, each of whom must be resident of the sub-division which he is to canvass.

Assessors of taxes are not eligible to the appointment. Enumerators must be able to write a plain, neat hand, be persons of good habits, careful and methodical. The work of enumeration, in all cities of more than ten thousand inhabitants must be done in two weeks, and in all other places within the month of June. It must commence on the first Monday of June in every district, and each enumerator must pursue the work constantly, every day till completed, making a daily report to the supervisor of the amount of work performed for each day. He is required to visit each house personally, and obtain the information required by his blanks on which he takes the statistical information, and in accordance with the printed instructions furnished.

Carelessness in filling out blanks will not be tolerated, and a little care and method adopted by each enumerator will aid in completing the work very materially. The work of enumerators is an important trust and requires persons of good address and clerical habits.

The entire districts are made small in order that the work may be done quickly and accurately, and each enumerator is prohibited from divulging any of the information gained, to any one not authorized to receive it, under penalty, so that all people need have no hesitation in freely giving the desired information.

On transportation, sale of meat and products—Vest, Plummer, Manderson, Cullom, Coke.

Irrigation, reclamation of arid lands—Stewart, Allison, Plumb, Hiscock, Gorman, Reagan and Jones of Arkansas.

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INQUISITIVE MEN.

Census Enumerators for Knox and Lincoln Counties.

KNOX COUNTY.

Appleton, S. A. Simmons.

Camden, north, Simeon C. Tyler.

Camden, south, Jas. H. Maguire.

Hope, J. H. Hobbs.

Washington, T. S. Bowden.

Union, J. L. Bradford.

Warren, Martin Watts.

City of Rockland, Wards 1 and 7, John Colson.

City of Rockland, Wards 2, 3 and 4, Robert Anderson.

City of Rockland, Wards 5, 6, G. H. Blethen.

Thomaston, John Ruggles.

South Thomaston, Wm. T. Hovey.

St. George, S. Dean Graves.

Cushing, Frank B. Miller.

Friendship, Chas. E. Cook.

North Haven, Chas. W. Turner.

Vinalhaven, H. H. Roberts.

Harrisville, Island, Matinicus Island, &c., Lincoln H. Young.

COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

Somerville, Geo. W. Erving.

Whitefield, P. B. Turner.

Jefferson, J. J. A. Hofes.

Nobleboro, E. K. Hall.

Waldoboro, east side, Benj. T. Miller.

Waldoboro, west side, Geo. W. Singer.

Bremen and Monhegan P., Ezra S. Perkins.

Danverscott, H. W. Metcalf.

Newcastle, Warren C. Ames.

Alma, C. W. Averill.

Dresden, Emily McFadden.

Wiscasset, Elden P. Munsey.

Edgecomb, William A. Cochran.

Westport, Melville C. Brooks.

Boothbay, Alpheus Dodge.

Boothbay Harbor, Alden Blossom.

Eastport, E. J. Egan.

Southport, Wm. P. Macdocks.

Each enumerator must ask each party he interviews thirty questions. Some of these questions are very leading, and pry into your innermost conscience; but you've got to answer them just the same, and truthfully, too, under a penalty of \$100. That you may have your answers all thought out and ready for the enumerator we append the list of question:

1. Give Christian name in full, initial of middle name and surname.

2. Whether a soldier, sailor or marine during the civil war (United States or Confederate), or widow of such person.

3. Relationship to head of family.

4. Whether white or black, mulatto, quadroon, octoroon, Chinese, Japanese or Indian.

FIGHTING REGIMENTS

Interesting Statistics of Conflicts and Losses in the Great Rebellion

Of Regiments Which Went from this Portion of Maine.

Which Tends to Give Us Some Idea of the Magnitude of the Conflict

And What It Cost Us for Peace, Gentle Peace.

A very interesting publication, particularly to old soldiers, is that entitled "Regimental Losses in American Civil War," by Lt. Col. William F. Fox of Albany, N. Y. Through the kindness of Gen. J. P. Cilley we are enabled to give our readers the following facts therefrom concerning the record of the various regiments in which our people are especially interested:

FIRST MAINE HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Total enrollment, 2,202; killed, 423, 19.2 per cent; total of killed and wounded, 1,283; died of disease in Confederate prisons, 21; battles, Fredericksburg Pike, Va., North Anna, Va., Topotomoy, Va., Petersburg Assault, June 16 and 17, Petersburg Assault, June 18, Jerusalem Road, Va., Siege of Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Va., Weldon Railroad, Boydton Road, Va., Hatcher's Run, March 25, 1865, Sailor's Creek, Va., Pickett Line 2, Place Unknown 3, present also at Cold Harbor, Vaughn Road, Farmville and Appomattox.

Of the 2047 regiments in the Union Army the First Maine Heavy Artillery sustained the greatest loss in battle. Not only was the number killed the largest, but the percentage of killed was exceeded in only one instance. Again, its loss at Petersburg, June 18, was the greatest of any one regiment in any one action during the war. It made the charge that day with about 900 muskets, losing 632 in killed and wounded. Only a month previous the regiment had suffered a terrible loss in its gallant fight on the Fredericksburg Pike, near Spotsylvania, May 19, 1864, where it lost 82 killed and 394 wounded, total 476. Among the killed were six officers and in the battle of June 18th, just referred to, thirteen officers were killed or mortally wounded, besides twelve others who were hit. This regiment was raised, principally in the Penobscot Valley, and was organized August 21, 1862, as the Eighteenth Maine Infantry. Major Daniel Chapin, of the Second Maine, was appointed Colonel. He fell mortally wounded at Strawberry Plains, Va., (Deep Bottom.) The regiment left the State, August 24, 1862, and was changed to Heavy Artillery in December. It remained in the defenses of Washington until May, 1864, when it joined Grant's Army at Spotsylvania. All its losses occurred within a period of ten months. During the spring campaign of 1865 it was in the Trobriand's Brigade of Mott's Division, Second Corps.

FOURTH MAINE INFANTRY.

1st Colonel Hiram G. Berry, Maj. Gen. (killed), 2nd Colonel Elijah Walker. Of the 1,002 originally enrolled 141 were killed or 14 per cent; total of killed and wounded, 613; died of disease in Confederate prisons, 40. The regiment was engaged in the following battles: First Bull Run, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Pickett, June, 1862, Malvern Hill, Manassas, Chantilly, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Po River, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Gunboat Service, Miss. The regiment was also present at Oak Grove, Glendale, Mine Run, Topotomoy, and Cold Harbor.

This regiment was organized in Rockland, May 8, 1861. Leaving the state, June 20th, it went into action a month later at the first Bull Run. The regiment entered upon the Peninsula campaign in Birney's Brigade of Kearny's Division, Third Corps. It fought in this command, also in Pope's campaign, its losses at Manassas, including Chantilly, amounting to 14 killed, 85 wounded, and 15 missing. At Fredericksburg it lost 22 killed, 66 wounded, and 22 missing; at Gettysburg, 11 killed, 59 wounded, and 74 missing. In 1864 the division was transferred to the Second Corps. In the battle of the Wilderness the regiment was badly cut up; 32 were killed, 136 wounded, and 3 missing. The Fourth Maine lost three majors killed in action: Major Pitcher fell mortally wounded at Gettysburg, and Major Grey was

killed at the Wilderness. The term of service of the regiment expired on the 15th of June, 1864, when it was ordered home for muster out. EIGHTH MAINE VOLUNTEERS.

Left the State, Sept. 8th, 1861, landing at Hilton Head, Nov. 8th, 1861, remaining in that vicinity over two years, taking part in the destruction of Fort Pulaski, the occupation of Jacksonville, Fla., and was present at the bombardment of Fort Sumpter. In March, 1864, 16 officers and 330 men re-enlisted. On April 26, 1864, the regiment joined Butler's army, then on the James River. It was actively engaged at Drewry's Bluff, where it lost 3 killed, 64 wounded and 29 missing. Four days later it was engaged at Ware Bottom Church, with a loss of 83 out of the 190 present in action. At Cold Harbor, it sustained a loss of 12 killed, 87 wounded, and 2 missing, and was actively engaged in the campaign of Lee's Surrender. Its officers in this vicinity are Gen. John B. Rust, Col. Henry C. Levensaler, as Surgeon and Dr. Benjamin Williams, Asst. Surgeon, and Maj. James H. H. Hewett. Total killed or

died of wounds, 6 officers, 128 men; died of disease in prison, etc., 4 officers, 243 men. Total enrollment, 1,586.

NINETEENTH MAINE VOLUNTEERS.

Was recruited in the counties of Knox, Waldo, Kennebec and Sagadahoc. The field officers had already served with honorable distinction in other Maine regiments.

It arrived at Washington, August 29, 1862, having been recruited, organized and equipped within four weeks. It was conspicuously engaged at Gettysburg, where it lost 29 killed, 166 wounded, and 4 missing; a total of 199, out of 440 present, all told. Entered the campaign of 1864 with 22 officers and 468 men; losing at the Wilderness, 22 killed, 130 wounded, and 6 missing. The recruits left in the field by the Fourth Maine were transferred to the Nineteenth in June, 1864; there were 277 of them, nominally, but only 57 of them actually joined.

Among the officers of this regiment in this vicinity are Capt. Edgar A. Burpee and Gershon F. Burgess. Killed and mortally wounded, 3 officers, 189 men; died of disease, etc., 2 officers and 182 men. Total enrollment, 1,441.

TWENTY-THIRD MAINE VOLUNTEERS.

could not well be other than a good regiment, under the tuition and lead of such colonels as Ames, Chamberlain and Spear. Chamberlain and his men did much to save the day at Gettysburg, by their prompt and plucky action at Little Round Top. Holding the extreme left on that field, they repulsed a well-nigh successful attempt of the enemy to turn that flank an episode which forms a conspicuous feature in the history of that battle. Their loss at Gettysburg was 29 killed and 96 wounded; at the Wilderness, where the regiment was hotly engaged May 5th and 6th, a loss of 13 killed, 82 wounded, and 16 missing. About 200 recruits were received in 1864; in June, 1864, there were only about 275 muskets for duty. It was engaged at Five Forks, with a heavy percentage of loss, and was skirmishing under fire when the surrender took place at Appomattox. After the war closed, the rolls were swelled by accessions from distanced regiments.

Killed and mortally wounded, 9 officers and 138 men; died of disease, etc., 1 officer and 145 men. Total enrollment, 1,621.

Among the officers in this vicinity are Capt. William K. Bickford, Samuel L. Miller and Aaron N. Andrews.

THIRTY-FIRST MAINE VOLUNTEERS.

Organized at Augusta, Me., in March and April 1864, leaving the state April 18th.

In less than a month after leaving home it went into action at the Wilderness, and on May 12th was hotly engaged at Spotsylvania, where it lost 11 killed, 94 wounded, and 1 missing. In the fighting at Bethesda Church, June 3rd, it lost 15 killed and 39 wounded, and behaved with such gallantry that General Griffin complimented it in orders. It rendered efficient service in the assault on Petersburg, July 17th. At the mine explosion it was among the first to enter the enemy's works. Its losses at the mine were 9 killed, 26 wounded, and 51 captured or missing. In October there were only about 60 men left on duty; then two new companies joined the regiment, which were designated as L. and M., and in December the regiment received an accession by the consolidation with it of the Thirty-second Maine; 485 men were thus transferred on the rolls, of whom only 181 were present for duty. In less than one year's time the Thirty-first Maine lost 674 men, killed or wounded in action, three-fourths of this loss occurring in May, June and July, 1864. After the war had ended the regiment was transferred to the Nineteenth Corps, and stationed at Savannah, Ga., until August 20th, 1865, when it was mustered out. Killed and died of wounds, 18 officers, 165 men; died of disease, etc., 176 men. Total enrollment, 1,595.

Among the officers in this vicinity are Benjah P. Brackley and Simon A. Fish.

FIRST MAINE CAVALRY.

This regiment sustained the heaviest loss, killed in action, of any cavalry regiment in the

entire army. It participated in some 107 engagements and skirmishes, and of hard fought battles is entitled by Gen. Order No. 10, 1864, to bear the name of three more than any other Regt. in the whole service.

Like all cavalry commands the First Maine lost many who were captured while on outpost duty, or while foraging and raiding within the enemy's lines. Of these, 145 died of disease while in Confederate prisons. At St. Mary's Church, Va., the First Maine made a desperate fight against great odds, losing 10 officers and 560 men, killed, wounded, and missing, out of 260 who were engaged.

Another hard fight occurred at the Boydton Road, and at Dinwiddie, C. H., March 31, 1865, the regiment sustained its severest loss. In September, 1864, the First D. C. Cavalry was consolidated with it, bringing its numbers up to 1,800 men.

Killed and died of wounds, 15 officers, 359 men; died of disease, etc., 3 officers and 141 men. Total enrollment, 2,895.

Among the officers in this vicinity are Col. Samuel H. Allen, Gen. J. P. Cilley and Capt. Jacob B. Loring.

Our want of space prevents us from mentioning the other regiments from Maine, or to give account of any of the batteries of Light Artillery who rendered efficient service, but whose numerical losses appear small in comparison with other regiments because of the smaller number of men composing them.

STILL GAINING.

The Knox & Lincoln Railroad makes the following comparative statement of earnings:

June, 1888.	June, 1889.
Passenger, \$6941.54	Passenger, \$7677.59
Freight, 4681.05	Freight, 5194.17
Mails, 697.88	Mails, 697.88
Express, 520.00	Express, 275.00
Extra Baggage, 57.14	Extra Baggage, 38.51
Ferry Boat, .50	Ferry Boat, .50
Car Service, 122.18	Car Service, 264.02
Sundries, 122.18	Sundries, 168.58
\$12,910.46	\$14,315.75
Gain in nine months \$10,599.50.	

THE UNITED STATES FLAG.

A Naval Officer's Criticism of Mistakes in its Manufacture and Use.

"It is astonishing when one considers how very few persons, native Americans, too, are acquainted with the composition of our national flag," said a naval officer. "In engravings and pictures I daily see misrepresentations of the flag, and even upon poles or in processions on holidays. They are made with more than the required number of stripes, more or less stars in the union than there should be, or the arrangement of the stripes, as regards colors, is not right. Then, again, the flags are not made of proper dimensions.

The official flag is made as follows: There should be 13 stripes, representing the original States of the Union, the border stripes of red; the union, of blue, should be seven stripes square, resting on white, with four red and three white stripes on the sides; the entire flag should be 21 stripes long and 13 stripes wide. Very often flags are seen with from 15 to 20 stripes and over 50 stars in the union. Aside from these irregularities, it is quite common on holidays to see flags with the union down. By the union down is meant having the stripes where the union should be. It should always be uppermost. If it is down it signifies distress.

All good Americans ought to know these things, but from observation and inquiry I find that hardly one in fifty understands the composition of our emblem or even knows how to display it."

MAINE IN THE WAR.

When the flag of our country was insulted on the twelfth day of April, 1861, twenty millions of people came forward with a feeling that their outraged honor must be vindicated. When President Lincoln called for seventy-five thousand volunteers, April 15th, 1861, Maine promptly answered the call by sending the 1st and 2nd Regiments of Infantry under the command of the gallant Jackson and Jameson.

April 22, 1861, the Legislature assembled, an Act was passed to raise 10 Regiments of Volunteers and authorized a loan of a million of dollars.

Aggregate men furnished by Maine was 72,114, divided as follows:

32 Regiments of Infantry,
25 Companies unassigned,
7 Batteries,
2 Regiments of Cavalry.

Bounty paid by the State—\$7,837,644. Population of Maine 1860—628,279. Percentage of Troops to Maine—11.5. Portland furnished 5,000 men to whom she paid \$428,970, and of whom 421 lost their lives in battle or by disease.

CASUALTIES OF THE WAR, 1861-1865.

Total number of officers and men killed, 60,976
Total number died from wounds, 36,947
Total number died from disease, 183,464
Total number discharged for disability, 224,306
Number of U. S. troops captured, 212,608
Number of Confederate troops captured, 476,169
Number of U. S. troops paroled on the field, 16,431
Number of Confederate paroled on the field, 248,599
Number of U. S. troops died while prisoners, 29,725
Grand total of men furnished in U. S., 2,859,132

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THE LAST REVELLE.

'Twas a poor, one-legged soldier
On a pallet made of straw;
And his mind, which long had wandered,
Seemed to settle on the war;
And he rose up on his elbow,
And his eyes gleamed fierce and bright—
"Come, old comrades! they are calling!
We are needed in the fight.
Hearken! there is the reveille!
Hear that clear, loud bugle note!"
And a weak "Hurrah!" went ringing
From his parched and fevered throat.
"Wake up, comrades! won't you wake?
Strange I cannot make them hear;
They were loyal men and noble,
And they knew no word like 'fear.'"

Then again he's calmly sleeping—
At Gettysburg he's fighting now,
And he thinks them July sweat-drops
That bedew his fevered brow;
Then he grasps again his musket
In his feeble trembling hand,
And as if it were Gibraltar,
Up on Round Top takes his stand.

"See how Sickles sweeps the rebels!
Here fights Longstreet—there is Meade—
Now the rebels are advancing—
There's a broadside—they recede!"
Then again he's sweetly sleeping;
He is smiling sweetly now;
Then again he's in the battle
And again he wipes his brow:

"Hark! I hear the dear old music,
Hark! how sweetly they can play!"
And the strains of "Yankee Doodle"
He hears faintly, far away.
"Can you hear them? They come nearer:
'Yankee doodle, doodle, doo.'"
How it cheered us on to battle!
How it piped our victory, too."

Then it changed. "The battle's over—
Many 'numbered with the slain';
As we neared our homes and loved ones,
Hark to the sweet, welcome strain:
'When Johnny comes marching home again,
hurrah! hurrah!
When Johnny comes marching home again,
hurrah! hurrah!"

Make ready for the jubilee,
We'll give the heroes three times three,
And we'll all feel gay
When Johnny comes marching home.
What a welcome 'twas they gave us
When we came home weak and torn!
Some with pale brows glowed circled,
Some with scars we've ever worn.
How the flags waved, and the torches
Flashed and lit the murky night!
How the mothers, wives and sweethearts
Clasped their loved ones with delight!

There was no one there to greet me;
Mother, wife nor sweetheart—none.
I have had no one to love me
And have wandered all alone.
Hark! again I can hear music;
Smoke-stained faces I can see.
We are 'Marching down through Georgia,'
How they 'sound the jubilee,'
'Bring the good old bugle, boys;
We'll have another song.'"

'Tis a faint voice, weak and tremulous
That carries the tone along,
'Sing it as we used to sing it
Fifty thousand strong!'
Again he is "Marching through Georgia."

Now he's in the Rebel prison;
And his face is full of peace,
As he hears the welcome tramping,
Which, to his ears means release.

"Tramp! tramp! tramp! the boys are marching—
Like a grand, majestic sea;
And they brushed away the guard
From the heavy iron door,
And we stood beneath the starry banner—
free."

Then a change. Now he is sleeping,
And his fevered brain he wipes,
As he sings the dear old chorus
Of our flag—the "Stars and Stripes."
"And the Star Spangled Banner,
O long may she wave,
O'er the land of the free
And the home of the brave."

Now again he's sweetly sleeping;
Now again he quickly starts;
And the weak tones rising grandly
Touch the watchers' tender hearts:

"O Columbia's the gem of the Ocean,
O Columbia's the home of the free."
It touched every heart with emotion
For they loved this dear "Land of the free."
Then his voice rose once more grandly,
In a strain they all well knew—
'Twas a last grand burst of victory:
"Three cheers for the red, white and blue."

That was all. Then he was silent.
Never more heard him piping room;
He had heard his last Reveille,
And he had been Mustered Home.

CORA BUZZELL MILLAY.

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O Columbia's the home of the free."
It touched every heart with emotion
For they loved this dear "Land of the free."
Then his voice rose once more grandly,
In a strain they all well knew—
'Twas a last grand burst of victory:
"Three cheers for the red, white and blue."

That was all. Then he was silent.
Never more heard him piping room;
He had heard his last Reveille,
And he had been Mustered Home.

Then a change. Now he is sleeping,
And his fevered brain he wipes,
As he sings the dear old chorus
Of our flag—the "Stars and Stripes."
"And the Star Spangled Banner,
O long may she wave,
O'er the land of the free
And the home of the brave."

Now again he's sweetly sleeping;
Now again he quickly starts;
And the weak tones rising grandly
Touch the watchers' tender hearts:

Among the Poets.

STORM AND CALM.

By R. K. MUNKITTRICK.

I.—STORM.
Over the leaden sea the wind blows shrill,
Hurrying the billows on the sullen shore;
It thunders with the battle's brazen roar,
Piling the waves in many an angry hill;
The tempest bellows with a maddened will.
What surging harmonies its trumpets pour,
In choruses that to the heavens soar,
And all the sky with rumbling tumult fill!
While variations of its wind-swept wall
Are intermingled with the sudden booms
Of settling breakers on the shore of night.
Out of the inky darkness and the gale
Calmly, defiantly the light-house looms,
All-glorious in its wreath of living light.

II.—CALM.

Now morning on the pulseless ocean throws
Its white-winged kiss, and in the smile of day
Dissolve the sea's pale drapery of spray,
While the moon moon beneath its bosom goes;
It shimmers faintly in the kindling rose
Of dawn that flicks the weary wastes of gray.
A soothing quiet stretches far away
That seems the incarnation of repose;
The music of the sea—that's never still—
Breathes its soft music o'er the calm, the calm,
Like a soft prelude from the tide of sleep;
While the soft sunbeams tremulously fall
You idle sail that, spread for isles of palm,
Rests like a day-dream on the shining deep.

FEBRUARY.

Oh! chillish month! whose wild vagaries,
Fret and perplex each passing day,
Till bleak December's harshness veils
With the soft wailing of the May.
Thy morns may come with radiant promise—
Thy skies be bright with golden glow;
But ere the day be gone half from us,
The world is drowned in drits of snow.
We love thee not, although so human,
In thy coquetish, wayward moods,
Capricious as the veriest woman,
In thy perverse vicissitudes.

And yet we hail thy rude onslaught,
Because thou dost sweep the winter's state—
Glad that thy days (in honest summing)
Can only number twenty-eight!

Mr. Browning's Last Poem.

At the midnight, in the silence of the sleep-time,
When you set your fancies free,
Will they pass to where—by death, fools think,
Impersonal—lies the soul?
Low he lies who once so loved you, whom you
loved so,
—Pity me.

Oh, to love so, be so loved, yet so mistaken!
What I had on earth to do
With a soft, with a soft, with a soft, with a soft,
Like the aimless, helpless, hopeless, did I drive
—Being—who?

One who never turned his back, but marched
breast forward,
Never doubted clouds would break,
Never dreamed, though right were worsted, wrong
would triumph,
Felt we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better,
Sleep to wake.

No, at noonday in the bustle of man's work-time,
Greet the unseen with a cheer!
Bid him forward, breast and back as either
should be,
"Strive and thrive!" cry "Speed—light on, fare
ever
There as here!"

A FANCY.

Once, wandering o'er untrodden fields,
Far from the hubbub of the world,
Bound by the spell which fancy weaves,
I climbed a hill, and looking down,
Saw, in the valley far beneath,
A darksome wood where oak trees tall
Swayed in the south wind's gentle breath,
As throbbing bosoms rise and fall.

But when I reached the vale, alas!
And on the very border stood,
A mighty hedge I could not pass
Grew all about the tempting wood,
I caught within this golden ray
Of butterscups, the rippling rill
Of brooks and fountains in their play
With bird songs seemed the woods to fill.

And, as I listened, on the wind
All the story of the war I saw;
There came a voice, as one who sings:
"Oh, mortal, leave the world behind!
And scale the hedge on fancy's wings.
Be bold; thou standest on the edge
Of that enchanted fairy-land
Thy doubts have raised the mighty hedge,
'Twill vanish now at thy command."

I sighed, as one who doubts his dream,
I saw the thorny hedge grow less;
And fainter grew the mystic gleam;
The hedge passed into nothingness,
The path of verdure arose,
Within a barren vale I stood,
The day was sinking to its close—
There was no dim enchanted wood.

—Harper's Weekly.

Mortality of the Union Generals.

Gen. William T. Sherman reached his seventieth birthday on the 8th of March, 1890, and in vigorous health. He is almost the only great commander of the Union armies who lived to the allotted term of life. It is a striking fact that the soldiers generally

present one of municipal officers of Dover. Member of the commission to revise the militia laws of Maine in 1880. Served in the war of the rebellion in the 6th Massachusetts Reg't, which was mobbed in Baltimore. Afterwards served two years in the

Mr. Cavalry. Served on the staff of Ex-Gov Connor three years. Was Col. of the first reg Maine Reserved Militia three years. Always a republican.

sele men of B. Badley ten years, and has been various other town offices. Member of the firm of Perkin- & Livermoore, manufacturers of box hooks of every variety, also for maa of L. & F. H. Strickland's Mills lo: 25 years, formerly Babb & Strickland, the well known lumber dealers of the Penobscot valley. A tending town school in winter when a boy and summers went to the Grand Banks fishing; has been engaged in the manufacture of long and short lumber since becoming of age. Always a republican.

PENDLETON, MARK P., Islesborough. Democrat, no religious preferences reported, journalist, single; age 28. Born in Islesborough; educated at Kent's Hill and Hallowell. Has held the office

of postmaster. Is now editor and proprietor of the *Progressive Age*, Belfast. Previous to that did considerable literary work for Boston papers.

POTTE, MANLY B., Kingfield. Republican. Merchant; married, age 38. Born in Maine, and remained on the farm until he was 21, when he went to school of 17 began teaching - came to the winter, going to school 15-16; taught 7 terms; and then began the farmer's trade; and learning that, began business in Kingfield, in trade and hardware line, where he has been 13 years. Has been superintendent of the Union Sunday School for seven years, and at present one of the selectmen of the town.

PARKER, ISRAEL W., Belfast. Republican.

no religious preferences, architect and builder, single; age 56. Born in Bluehill, and attended the common school. Has been a member of the common council of Belfast, in which city he has lived thirty-six years, working at his trade.

PLUMMER, ISAAC, Brunswick. Republican, Methodist, married; age 59. Born in Topsham, educated in the common schools and at Litchfield Institute. Has held the office of selectman. For over thirty years was engaged in trade, ready

made clothing and gents' furnishings. Sold out in Sept., '87, and went South with his only son on account of his health. Since then has not been engaged in any business but will probably resume said business again. Formerly a whig.

PALMER JOHN O., Livermore. Republican. Baptist, farmer, married; age 56. Born in Fayette, and attended the common schools. Member of the A. C. L. U. in 1885-6. Always a Republican.

R
ROBE, FREDERICK, Gorham. Republican, Congregationalist, farmer, married; age 66. Born in Gorham, Maine; a student; the college in that town.

returned to his native town and was elected representative to the legislature for the years 1858-59.

was a member of the executive council of the State during a part of the year 1861, which position he resigned in order to accept the appointment of paymaster in the U. S. army, in virtue of a commission issued in June, 1861; was honorably mustered out of service July 16th, 1866, with the

ranked senior service July 10th, 1860, with the rank of Lieut. Colonel by Brevet. He was elected to the Senate of Maine for the years 1867-68, and was returned a member of the House of Representatives from Gorham for 1871-72-76-77-78, and elected Speaker of the House in 1876; delegate to the republican National Convention; Governor of the State from 1882 to 1887; Mayor of

THE STATE GRANGE several years; for several years vice president; and managing director of the Portland & Rochester R. R. Company. He was originally a whig, and afterwards a republican, and for many years a member of the republican State Committee.

RACE, EDWARD E., Boothbay. Republican. Methodist, married; age 39. Born in Boothbay.

educated at the common schools, Maine Wesleyan Seminary, Ken's Hill and East Maine Conference Seminary, Buckport. Was directly and in actively engaged in the coasting and fishing business in the town from 1871 to 1884. Has been postmaster at East Boothbay thirteen years. Has served on the board of selectmen of the town four years in succession, the past three, including the present, as chairman of the board. Always a

ROSS, EDWIN W., North Yarmouth. Republican, Universalist, farmer, married; age 46. Born in North Yarmouth and attended the public schools. Always a republican.

RECORD, ALVIN, Livermore Falls. Republican. Post-graduate of

Baptist, pulp manufacturer, married; age 39
Born in Greene and attended the East Livermore
town schools. Formerly a carpenter and trader
post master fifteen years. Always a republican

ROBINSON, JOHN B., Oxford. Republican
[No return.]

S

SPRAGUE, MORRILL, Dexter. Republican

Universalist, lawyer, married; age 38. Born in Corinna. Educated at Corinna Union Academy. Lived in Corinna till 1872, then moved to Dexter. Studied law with his father, Volney A. Sprague, and admitted to the bar in 1873. Graduated from Albany law school in 1875, and practiced law in Dexter ever since. Was appointed Judge of the Dexter Municipal Court in 1883. Held that office over three years and resigned.

SHEAHAN, EDMUND B., Dennysville. Republican, Congregationalist, millman, married; age 43. Born in Den-y-ville, educated in the High School, Sele tman seven years; participated in the Rebellion as member of Co. E, 31st Me. Vols. Always a republican.

THE BRILLIANT OPENING AT ROCKLAND'S BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESORT.

An Event which Eclipsed all Former Affairs of a Similar Nature.

An Assemblage of Distinguished Guests.

The Banquet and Ball—Mirth and Music—Quiet Notes Taken at this Notable Sociable Gathering.



Sweeping up the broad boulevard leading to Bay Point last Wednesday evening, a spectacle presented itself which recalled vividly to mind a visit to the great cycloorama, "Paris by Night," which attracted daily thousands during the centennial exposition in Philadelphia in 1876. Hundreds of Japanese lanterns depending from standards lining the drive and set closely together dissipated darkness and formed a spectacle of unusual beauty. At the terminus of the boulevard the outlines of the elegant summer home which graces our harbor's northern shore were plainly discernible, and giving it the appearance of being nearly enveloped in fire.

The opening itself was an event of such importance that it is entitled to become a mile stone in Rockland's history. On the Wednesday evening's train came a very large delegation of distinguished men, accompanied by their ladies. They were met by the reception committee, and in elegant conveyances transported to the scene of the evening's splendor. At half past six o'clock two hundred guests partook of an elegant repast. This is what they ate:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Consomme Chiffonade. | Fish Chowder |
| FISH. | |
| Boiled Fresh Salmon—Sauce Diplomat. | Olives. |
| Sliced Tomatoes. Lettuce. Cucumbers. | Boiled Sweet Corn Ham. |
| Boiled Leg of Mutton—Cream Sauce. | ROAST. |
| Stir-fry of Beef—Dish Gravy. | Young Turkey—Cranberry Sauce. |
| Spring Lamb—Mint Sauce. | ENTREES. |
| Potted Pigeon a la Jardiniere. | Chicken Croquette Supreme. |
| Orange Fritters—Brandy Sauce. | Pineapple Ice. |
| GAME. | Roast Mallard Duck with Jelly. |
| Chicken Salad. | Cold Meats. |
| Lobster Salad. | VEGETABLES. |
| New Potatoes—Mashed and Boiled. | Green Peas. |
| New Turnips. | Lima Beans. |
| Boiled Rice. | RELISHES. |
| Queen Olives. | Gherkins. |
| Mixed Pickles. | Worcestershire Sauce. |
| Chow Chow. | Tomato Catsup. |
| Half-Sauce. | French Mustard. |
| PASTRY. | Steamed Fruit Pudding—Wine Sauce. |
| Lemon Pie. | Cocoanut Pie. |
| Apple Pie. | Pumpkin Pie. |
| Assorted Cake. | ICE CREAM. |
| Vanilla. | Strawberry. |
| Coffee. | Milk. |
| Tea. | |
- The tables were prepared with the greatest care by skilled hands and the service was perfection.

Following the concert came the reception to Governor Burleigh and his staff and council. The parlors were the scene of this pleasant feature of the evening. Mr. W. T. Cobb, of the Governor's staff, performed the honors, graciously presenting the guests to the Governor, staff and council. Congressmen Reed and Dingley, ex-Governor Robie and their ladies. The stream of people which passed through the parlors seemed well nigh interminable and must have taxed the hand-shaking endurance of the Governor, who, by the way, is a very pleasant gentleman to meet. At ten o'clock the ball was set in motion, the elegant dining hall filling with dancers, the music sounded and the figure of the quadrille was gone through. The floor director was E. W. Berry. The billiard hall was thrown open shortly after ten o'clock and as fine a collation as was ever served was spread upon the tables. The caterer, Mr. Robinson, of Portland, outdid himself fairly. Chef Michael Cronin of the Bay Point was assisted in the hall by Head Waiter Higgins, Bart Donahue and others of the Thorndike force. Chef Ann of the Thorndike assisted in carving. About 600 persons partook of the refreshments.

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.

Governor E. C. Burleigh, Lewis A. Burleigh, Miss Vallie M. Burleigh, O. D. Baker, esq., Adjutant General H. M. Sprague, Col. G. A. Philbrick, Ex-Mayor George E. Macomber and wife, all of Augusta, Hon. Henry

SHAW, GREENVILLE J. Hartland. Republican. Universalist in religious preferences, farmer, single, age 67. Born in Kittery, and attended the schools there. Was one of the town officers for several years. Member of the legislature in 1881 and 1882.

WHEELER, GEORGE W. Farmington. Republican. Free Baptist in religious preferences, dealer, married, age 53. Born in Phillips; educated at the town and high schools and at Farmington Academy. Is president and trustee of the People's Trust Company; has held the various town offices; trustee of Franklin County Savings Bank. Always a republican.

WISWELL, ANDREW P. Ellsworth. Republican. Congregationalist, lawyer, married, age 38. Born in Ellsworth, and educated at Bowdoin College, graduating in the class of 1873. Judge of the Ellsworth municipal court from 1878 to 1881. National Bar Examiner for Maine from 1883 until he resigned in September, 1886. Delegate to the national republican convention in 1884. Member of the last house. A republican since 1875.

WAKEFIELD, JAMES W. Bath. Republican. Universalist, single, age 55. Born in Bath, and attended the common schools. During the war of the rebellion was Regimental Quartermaster of the 19th Me. Vols.; Common Councilman three years, alderman three years, Mayor four years, collector of customs for the port and district of Bath three years. Was collector at the time of President Cleveland's inauguration. Just prior to the accession of the Democracy to power Mr. W. publicly announced his intention of resigning, as he refused to hold office under an administration which had accepted to power by suppression of the rights of a large proportion of the Northern people, and his fellow citizens promptly nominated him for Mayor, and he was elected by the largest majority ever given party candidate. Immediately on the inauguration of President Cleveland he tendered his resignation as collector. Was an alternate delegate to the Republican National Convention at Cincinnati in 1876 and a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, 1880. Served as a member of the R. publican State Committee for two years. His republicanism has never been questioned. He openly opposes the admission of the Senator from Louisiana, elected by the present legislature, on the grounds that the State does not possess an republican form of government, believing this to be the only course that will secure to the blacks of the South their rights. He believes in protecting American industries and American labor. Would have a high protection tariff on every article imported that enters into competition with American manufactures and admit all other importations free of duty. Member of the last legislature. Always a republican.

WARREN, FRANK S. Deer Isle. Republican. Methodist, physician, married, age 31. Born in Deer Isle; graduated at Maine Wesleyan Seminary in 1879; graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Vermont in 1883; also a graduate of Bowdoin College. Always a republican.

WEED, JOHN R. Littleton. Republican. Christian, farmer, married, age 59. Born in Burnham, educated in the common and high schools of Waldo county. Deputy collector of customs at Bridgwater four years; chairman of board of selectmen of Littleton twenty years and at the present time. Member of the legislature in 1877, 1880 and 1878.

WARREN, GEO. M. Castine. Republican. Methodist, lawyer, married, age 39. Born in Deer Isle, the son of Hon. Thomas Warren; educated at Kent's Hill, and at West-Yan University, graduating from the latter institution in the class of 1875. Admitted to the bar in 1878. Has held the office of County Attorney and was a member of the Executive Council of Govs. Dowdell and Marble. Always a republican.

WINTER, J. W. West Bath. Republican. Baptist, farmer, married, age 64. Born in Bath; education limited. Town treasurer two years, selectman from 1874 to 1881 and from 1886 to 1889; chairman board five years. Elected in the 19th Maine Regt. Maine Vols. Aug. 24, 1862, and served until the surrender of Lee; was once wounded. Formerly a whig.

WHITTEN, CHESLEY H. Lee. Democrat. No religious preferences, farmer, married, age 53. Born in Lee; educated at Lee Normal School. Has held office of town clerk, chairman board of selectmen, deputy sheriff and constable. At present time, worked at the business until 1866, since which time has been engaged in his present business in the town of Unity.

THOMAS, FRANK P. Andover. Republican. No religious preferences, lumberman and hotel-keeper, married, age 37. Born in Byron, and attended the common schools. Always a republican.

VICKERY, EDWARD W. Glenburn. Republican. Universalist in religious preferences, farmer, single, age 46. Born in Glenburn, and attended the town schools.

WOODSUM, JOHN A. China. Republican. Independent in religious preferences, dealer in pressed hay, married, age 39. Born in Albion; educated in the town schools and two terms at China Academy. At the age of 17 borrowed sufficient money to take him to Boston, where he started in business life for himself. Worked about five years, depositing all his savings in the savings bank; then with his little capital started in the hay and straw business and was very successful. On account of poor health, was obliged to return to Maine, where after he regained his health, he began to purchase pressed hay, shipping the same to Massachusetts, which he has ever since been doing, on an extensive scale. He lives in sticking to the old State of Maine. A republican yesterday, to-day and forever.

WING, WILLIS H. Manchester. Republican. Friend, farmer, married, age 40. Born in Monmouth, and attended the common schools. Assisted in the national House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., during the campaign of 1886 and 1888; selectman, assessor and overseer of poor six years, four years chairman, holding that office at the present time; member of S. S. Committee of town two years past. Always a republican.

TURNER, JR., LEVI. Somerville. Republican. No religious preferences, teacher, single, age 29. Born in S. Merville, attended the common and high schools and Dirigo and Rockland Business Colleges; attended one term at E. M. C. Seminary at Bangor; then went to Maine Central Institute, Pittsfield, to fit for college; graduated there in '81; took a short post graduate course under Dr. Haason of Waterville. Graduated from Bowdoin in '86; taught Greek and Latin in Portland High School next year, and then entered the law office of Hon. A. F. Gould at Thomaston. After Mr. Gould's death, entered the office of Hon. C. E. Littlefield, Rockland. Since first of Oct. has been in Boston University Law School. Still retains his connection with Mr. Littlefield's office. Always a republican.

TILTON, CHARLES A. South Portland. (Cape Elizabeth). Democrat, Methodist, manufacturer of and dealer in stoves, furnaces, etc., married, age 51. Born in Jackson, and attended the common schools; has held the office of selectman seven years, four years as Chairman of the Board of town clerk two years, town treasurer three years, now holding that office. Candidate for State Senator in 1884; member of democratic county and town committee; has been fairly successful in business, paying every man one hundred cents on the dollar. Always a democrat.

TALBOT, JOHN C. East Machias. Democrat. Christian, lawyer, married, age 71. Born in East Machias; educated at Washington Acad. my and at Bowdoin College. Was deputy collector of customs from 1843 to 1848. State delegate to national democratic convention in 1866; district delegate to national convention at Philadelphia in 1867; district dele. ate to national democratic convention in 1868; democratic candidate for Governor in 1876. Member of the legislature in 1849-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84, and 87, serving in the House of Representatives of the House of Representatives two sessions; with the present term will fill out twenty years of service in the legislature. Always a democrat.

TYLER, ROBERT TRAT. Frankfort. Republican. Congregationalist, farmer, single, age 40. Born in Frankfort, and attended the public schools. Was a sea-going captain earlier in life. Has been twice around the world and made numerous voyages to South America and Europe.

THURLOW, FREDERICK W. Cutler. Democrat. Universalist in religious preferences, farmer, married, age 36. Born in Cutler, and attended the common schools. Has held the offices of selectman, collector, town clerk, etc. Always a democrat.

THOMAS, FRANK P. Andover. Republican. No religious preferences, lumberman and hotel-keeper, married, age 37. Born in Byron, and attended the common schools. Always a republican.

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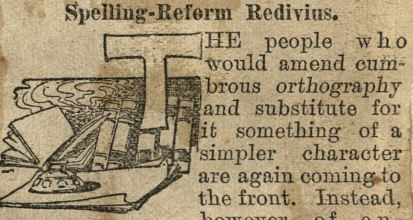
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tion due them for the kind treatment, the generous consideration and the patient forbearance, which are here so unintermittently received at their hands. Eleven weeks ago we all met together for the first time in these halls. Together we plighted our sacred honor in support of the Constitution and laws of this State. Together, with willing hands and honest hearts, we took up the burdens and responsibilities of our office, and together through all the mutations and vicissitudes of a long and busy session, we have honestly striven for the common goal—the highest good of the whole State. As legislators our duties are finished. Our works are behind us. Our deeds have passed to be engrossed by the broad-pointed and bold-writing pen of a scrutinizing and exacting public. By the stern judgment of experience, their wisdom must stand or fall. They are beyond our reach to recall or modify. We cannot change them if we would, and would not if we could. Into the irrevocable past have gone our words and acts, and the just responsibility of them is upon us. We have transacted an unusually large volume of business, and considering its variety, diversity and multiplicity to my mind it has been done with a wonderful degree of harmony and unanimity. Coming from so many different sections of the State, and representing as we do so many different shades of political sentiment, religious belief, and social status—each with his own peculiar idiosyncracies of education, prejudice, and local affinity and attachment, it is not strange that we should not on all questions have been in perfect mental alignment and accord. But whatever differences have existed have been the fruitage of sober conviction and honest judgment, and not the product of bias or premature conclusion. Many of our polemic battles have been hotly contested, and assertion has often been characterized by that declarative positivity which marks the really earnest man. But when a question has once been settled by the fair expression of the will of the majority, there has never been any appeal from that decision. The vanquished have submitted and acquiesced, and the victorious have always generously refrained from demonstrative exultation. Each with his own peculiar weapon, whether the bludgeon or the Damascus blade, has done earnest battle for the cause he has seen fit to champion, and at the time inflicted serious wounds, but these are wounds which leave no scars. Rancor of spirit and asperity of expression have ever been absent, and partisan crimination and recrimination have never been indulged in. While we have insisted on a decent respect for our own honest opinions, we have accorded the same to the opinions of others, and the result has been kindly feelings and mutual good will. As we are now about to lay aside the sober duties and responsibilities of legislative work, it is fit and natural that reference should be made to those pleasing amenities of acquaintance and friendship to which the past few brief weeks have given birth. At the opening of the session the great body of us were strangers; but our intercourse here, and our associations in the committee rooms have given rise to many strong and lasting friendships, which, we trust, may often be renewed, and which the angel of death may alone dissolve. And now as we are about to shake the hand in many instances for the last time, and to pronounce the reluctant "good-bye," we are brought to a realizing sense of the attachment to one another which has imperceptibly grown up. By these parting scenes a common chord of love and mutual sympathy is touched, and it vibrates in unison with the souls of all. Whatever unpleasant feelings or differences have existed they are all lost sight of now—not a syllable of discord or dissension is heard, and every soul overflows with the milk of human kindness. It is one of the beneficent touches of nature which makes us forget the evil or the disagreeable and remember only the good and agreeable. To myself personally this session will furnish the most gratifying recollections; it will ever be one of those happy mile stones of life which mark the brightest spots along memory's pathway. But I rose to thank the officers of this House, the old members and our Speaker. To our officers, from the clerk to the page, let me say that for your unflinching kindness and prompt attention you have won a warm place in the hearts of us all. To the old members we legislative tyros owe an unstinted mead of gratitude. With patience and forbearance you have taught us elemental principles and guided our hesitating steps. You have encouraged our timid efforts, and leavened us by association and contact. For all this we proffer our unfeigned appreciation. And what now of our honored Speaker? No words of mine can add to the eloquence of his deeds. His career as presiding officer is beyond the power of language to add or detract. In efficiency and dispatch his work has been almost marvelous, and in fairness and impartiality unquestioned. The humblest member has been recognized equally with the most gifted—in the latter respect we can but think that at the outset he never had adopted for his motto, the magnanimous words of Tryan Did when he addressed Trojan Aeneas: "Prox Trepidusque michi nullo dircrimine agatur." These are not the words of idle adulation or empty praise. We have not met here in obedience to the inertia of custom to carry out the perfunctory and meaningless formalities of a customary practice. These things spring from the heart and not from the head. We honor our Speaker for his ability; we more than honor him in that he has shown himself superlatively a manly man. Officially and in every respect he has surpassed the expectations of the most sanguine. He has exhibited a dignity of public demeanor suited to the quality of great affairs and commanding the respect that is requisite for conducting them; and an urbanity of private manners which has softened the asperities of business and adorned an office of severe labor with the comely and elegant station of ease, and I know that I reflect and give expression to the universal sentiment of this House when I tender him our choicest thanks.

Modes of Capital Punishment.

Austria—Gallows, public.
Bavaria—Guillotine, private.
Belgium—Guillotine, public.
Brunswick—Ax, private.
China—Sword or cord.
Denmark—Guillotine, public.
Ecuador—Musket, public.
France—Guillotine, public.
Great Britain—Gallows, private.
Hanover—Guillotine, private.
Italy—Capital punishment abolished.
Netherlands—Gallows, public.
Oldenburg—Musket, public.
Portugal—Gallows, public.
Prussia—Sword, private.
Russia—Musket, gallows or sword, public.
Saxony—Guillotine, private.
Spain—Garrote, public.
Switzerland—Fifteen Cantons—Sword, public. Two Cantons—Guillotine, private.
United States, other than New York—Gallows, mostly private. [Notes and Queries.]



Spelling-Reform Redivivus.

THE people who would amend cumbersome orthography and substitute for it something of a simpler character are again coming to the front. Instead, however, of endeavoring to secure the adoption of a phonetic alphabet, in which each letter would have but one sound, and each sound be represented by one letter only, the effort is now directed toward the adoption of a few definite, easily learned, and generally applicable rules for the dropping of superfluous letters. The rules suggested are as follows:

1. Drop *u* at the end of words like dialogue, catalogue, etc., where the preceding vowel is short. Thus read demagog, optilog, synagog, etc. When the preceding vowel is long, as in prologue, vogue, disemagogue, retain final *u* as at present.
2. Drop final *e* in such words as definite, infinite, favorite, etc., when the preceding vowel is short. Thus spell opposit, preterit, hypocrit, requisit, etc. When the preceding vowel is long, as in polite, finite, unite, etc., retain present forms unchanged.
3. Drop final *n* in words like quartetto, coquette, cigarette, etc. This spell quartet, roset, epaulet, vedet, gazet, etc.
4. Drop final *me* in words like program, This spell program, orifram, gram, etc.
5. Change *ph* to *f* in words like phantom, telegraph, phase, etc. This spell alphabet, paragraph, filosofy, fotograf, etc.
6. Drop final *s* for the diphthongs *ce* and *e* when they have the sound of that letter. Thus spell colian, esthetic, diarrha, subpena, esofagus, atheneum, etc.

These rules, though few in number, would, if adopted in our writing and printing, save an appreciable percentage of the labor now involved. They have the sanction of the highest scholarship in the United States and England, including the teachers of philology in our foremost educational institutions. They have been commended by leading editors and writers, and there is nothing against their adoption except the disinclination to change. Yet their use would in a few months become so habitual that everyone would wonder why they had not been adopted sooner.

It is proposed that these rules shall be adopted in the newspapers of the country at an early date, when the eyes of reading people would soon become educated to the new appearance of the words, and whence their use would quickly extend to our books. This would be in the direction of the injunction of Noah Webster, that "the tendency of our language toward simplicity should be sedulously encouraged." The sooner they are adopted the better.—*Chicago Ledger.*

Speech of
Rep. Turner
Closing 64 Regs

Mr. Turner said:
Mr. Clerk: As representing the younger members of this House, as well as the new members, who at the beginning of this session, were unfamiliar with any legislative proceedings and parliamentary practice, I feel that I should be doing violence to my own conscience, and that I should be leaving my duties incomplete, and that, in short, I should be acting the role of the basest ingrate, should I not, ere the gavel falls for the last time, avail myself of this opportunity to express to the old members, to the officers of this House and to our honored Speaker the deep gratitude and lasting obli-

THE C. & R. WATER COMPANY'S TAX

A LARGE AND VALUABLE PROPERTY VIRTUALLY UNTAXED

Those of our citizens who find their taxes somewhat burdensome, may—or may not—feel consoled by the reflection that some of their more wealthy fellow citizens fare much better, and that the surplus savings invested in favored securities are very lightly assessed. People who own a dwelling, a shop, or a stock of goods, generally are taxed for all the property is worth; but the Camden & Rockland Water company, owning a very valuable property and enjoying an immense income, every cent of which comes from the pockets of water takers whose necessities are thus heavily taxed, pays in Rockland only \$1,000 taxes this year. Indeed, we understand that in every former year since the company was formed, their taxes have been considerably less. This \$1,000 is in full on their real estate, of which they own a considerable amount, in this city, and on the stock of the company, of which 3,738 shares have been issued of a par value of \$100 per share. As it is claimed, and without doubt correctly, that the property pays good dividends and that the stock sells at a premium, it will be seen that the tax is very small indeed, and nothing like what it should be were it assessed like other property. One of the assessors, who was this week asked about the matter, states that the board placed the tax at that figure because it was as near as they could place it according to their best judgment. He says that they are entirely in the dark as to the amount of the stock taxable in Rockland, no list of stockholders, with the amount of stock held by each, having been furnished by the company. This being the case, he says, all the board could do was to value the real estate and add to the tax on that such sum for the stock as they guessed might be held. The pipes owned by the company by which the water is distributed in this city, it is held, are not taxable, the supposition being that this value and that of the franchises belonging to the company are reached by taxation of the stock. It will be seen that if the stock is not assessed, the company is virtually exempt from taxation of all its valuable and remunerative property.

That the company have failed to furnish the assessors with such a list of the stockholders and the amount held by each, may be deemed pretty good evidence on its part of an intention to evade its just share of taxation; but it can scarcely be held to excuse the assessors for a neglect to make further inquiries to ascertain the amount of stock held in this city and out of the state, all of which is legally and justly taxable here. The laws enacted provide a very simple and easy method of compelling corporations to furnish the information, and a heavy fine is imposed on such corporations as neglect or refuse to furnish such information. This law was solely for the purpose of preventing such corporations from evading just taxation. The assessors can scarcely be ignorant that such is the fact; yet, for several years, they have permitted this valuable property to go almost wholly untaxed. However, private individuals are also able under the law to secure from the office of the secretary of state the same information; so that we are able to furnish the full list of stockholders of the C. & R. company, with the amount of stock held by each, for the benefit of the assessors or anybody else. It is as follows: Fred E. Richards, 433, Rockport; John T. Berry, 324, Berry Bros., 366, A. C. Gay, 33, John Hanrahan 66, E. A. Butler, 33, W. L. White 18, A. D. Bird 33, W. A. Hill 33, C. E. Littlefield, 43, S. M. Bird 476, C. A. Crockett, 43, F. Crockett, 594, Evelyn Berry, 12, W. T. Cobb, 87, Ephraim Gay, 66, E. F. Hooper, 164, I. W. Holbrook 164, Rockland Trust company, 22, F. C. Knight, 110, Rockland; Geo. P. Wescott 414, Geo. P. Wescott, trustee, 120, H. B. Cleaves, 834, Nathan Cleaves 834, Maine Mutual Insurance company, 288, Portland; Frank R. Thomas 33, Boston. Total, 3,738 shares. Paid in, \$161,200.

It will be seen that of all the stock, 2,283 shares are held in Rockland, and that amount is legally taxable here; also 33 shares held outside the state, making 2,316 shares. At par, the stock is worth \$231,600—and the stock certainly does not represent the property of the company at anything above its actual value. If a block of property of one-hundredth that value belonging to (almost) any private individual were found to have been left untaxed, a special meeting of the city government would be called to order a supplementary assessment to be made. And it should be remembered that there have been several years that the assessors have failed to assess a legal and just tax on this great and valuable property.

Opinion Jan 3
1890

THE C. & R. CO.'S TAXES

THE EXTENT TO WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN DODGED.

In our article of last week in regard to the Camden & Rockland Water company's taxes, we intended to merely direct attention to a fact that we supposed to be a matter of common knowledge—that the company had been peculiarly favored in the assessment of taxes. This should not have surprised anybody who had lived right here in the city for the past five years. For what other object has the company been in so active and domineering in municipal politics, could it be supposed? What could anybody think was the purpose of its interference with and control of the caucuses, to such an extent that it has been almost impossible for a man to enter the city council without the endorsement of the managers of the concern? For several years, this company has been almost supreme in the control of city affairs, and everybody is well aware of the fact. The extent and value of their system of water works, too, is a matter of common knowledge; nobody could well be ignorant of the facts, in view of all the boasting and puffing that has been done in its behalf. We did not suppose that anybody doubted that the company should pay more than the paltry \$1,000 assessed on their stock and real estate taxable in Rockland. We printed the list of stockholders as soon as it came into our hands, that it might be easy to get at the exact amount of the taxes dodged by the company, which was a somewhat larger sum than we had supposed, and as the amount of stock held outside the city was less than had been generally understood. We find, however, that, to a large proportion of our citizens, the whole business is a complete surprise. They seem to have been under the impression that the water company had been assessed at about the same rate as other taxpayers; it was understood that there was more or less inequality, that being something inseparable from the present system of assessing taxes, but that such glaring discrepancies as the facts in this case showed, were something of a revelation to a large number of citizens. Our article therefore made quite a sensation. We are glad that it is so. It is pleasant to know that the arrogance and tyranny of the water company bosses in municipal affairs have not been tolerated with a full knowledge and understanding that this power was used to enable the company to escape fair and just taxation. We rejoice to see a disposition manifested that seems to promise for our city a relief from the domination and control of these bosses. And we trust that our people will not rest till they have effected that object.

Our article of last week has been a very general topic of discussion, and no one, so far as we can learn, pretends to justify the action of the assessors or to deny that a big block of taxes has been successfully dodged for the past four years. Let us try and ascertain, as nearly as may be, how much revenue has been diverted from the city treasury in this way.

As we understand it, all the stock held by citizens of Rockland and that held by residents of other states, is taxable here. And it should be valued, not at what the stock cost those who "got in on the ground floor," or at the par value; but at the actual market value of the shares—like other property. There are, as may be seen by the full list of stockholders, as given in under oath to the secretary of state, and printed in the Opinion last week, 2,316 shares so held. There are in all 3,738 shares, on which has been paid in \$161,200. If we suppose that all the share-holders paid in proportionally to the amount held by each, the 2,316 Rockland shares must have cost \$99,876. An assessment at that figure would yield, at the rate of taxation for this year, 2 1/4 per cent, the sum of \$2,247.21. And for the four years, 1886 to 1889, inclusive, the tax would have been \$8,988.84. Last year the company paid but \$1,000; in the other three years, we were informed—we did not look at the books—it paid but \$600 per year; \$2,800. A difference of \$6,188.84.

Valued at par, the tax would have been \$5,211 per year—\$20,844 for the four years. Taking out the sum actually paid, that would leave in the pockets of the company \$18,044 which should have gone into the city treasury under a valuation of the stock at par.

But it scarcely needs any argument to show that neither a valuation at par nor at the price assumed to have been paid for the shares, would be a fair one. That is not the way other property is valued. If a man owns a house, it is not valued at what it cost him, or at any nominal sum that it may have been reckoned at for a special purpose. It is valued at its actual value, or what is supposed to be such, in the market. (That is, it is the value unless the man "belongs to the gang," if he does, that makes a difference. For the C. & R. Co. are not the only tax-dodgers in town.)

The actual market value of the C. & R. stock, according to the estimate of business men who may be presumed to be able to form a fair judgment and to be impartial, is about \$140 per share. It is held at even larger figures than this. However, we would not ask the assessors to place the valuation at extreme figures. It would be better to undervalue any piece of property slightly than to overvalue it; less injustice would be done. And this is a rule generally applied to all property, and not without reason. But it certainly would not be unfair to any taxpayer to value his property at the figure he himself sets on it, for business purposes, and which is accepted as correct by those with whom he does business. It will be seen by the list of stockholders of the C. & R., that 288 shares of the stock are held by the Union Mutual Life Insurance company of Portland. By the report of the State insurance commissioner, it appears that this stock is held as assets of the company at \$125 per share. That is certainly not an overestimate. The commissioners would not permit assets to be overvalued, and it is reasonable to suppose that this valuation is somewhat below actual values. At any rate, it is the valuation placed on it by a company that is a heavy stockholder in the C. & R.; and a prominent director of which, Mr. F. E. Richards, is also a heavy stockholder, and perfectly familiar with its affairs.

At \$125 per share the C. & R. stock taxable in Rockland is worth \$288,500, and the just tax on it would be \$6,513.

75, or for the four years, \$26,055. Actually assessed and paid in taxes, \$2,800. Taxes, dodged \$23,255. This is, as nearly as we can estimate, the sum that this wealthy corporation should have paid the city in taxes, more than it has actually paid. It is certainly not an overstatement.

Attempts are made to deceive the people by statements that the stock pays but 3 per cent. in dividends. We do not know whether such statements are true or false. If true, it does not change the fact that the market value of the stock is at least \$125 per share, which is the point, and the only point, so far as taxation is concerned. If the dividends are small, an examination of the affairs of the company would probably show why such is the case.

It should be remembered that, under the charter of the company, when the stock pays a certain percentage in dividends—6 per cent, we believe—it must reduce water rates. Of course they do not propose to have the dividends exceed this percentage. As we understand it, those who got in on the ground floor got their stock for \$40 or \$50 a share at least; very likely some put in a much less proportional part, and not improbably some got the stock for almost nothing. Then bonds were issued to construct the extensive and valuable system of works, which are so profitable as to pay interest on the bonds, provide for their payment, and give the stockholders as large dividends as is thought judicious; to say nothing of paying pretty liberal salaries, etc., to certain persons. There are \$193,500 of these bonds held by the Maine savings banks alone; and they are held to be gilt-edge securities.

And, by the way, what effort has been made to ascertain where the remainder of these bonds are held, that are taxable in Rockland. We do not know how many are held by the parties who hold the stock, but presumably a considerable quantity.

Our readers will, we trust, pardon us for going into this matter in detail. Most of them have probably figured up the thing for themselves. Any one can readily do so, for the facts are plain enough, and all can draw his own conclusions. We hope the public interest in the matter will continue, and that a further exposition of the methods of valuation and taxation that have prevailed may lead to a reformation, and to the adoption of an honest, just and fair system.

Opinion about
Jan 10/2
1889

It will be noticed that neither the Courier nor the Free Press allude to the matter of the taxation of the C. & R. Water company's stock, a topic that has been perhaps more a subject of conversation than any other in this community, during the past week. It is safe to say that that neither of them overlooked the matter or inadvertently omitted it. The fact is, we believe, that both papers are practically owned and actually controlled by the tax-dodging company, and that both have got their orders to keep mum, as the company is doing itself, on the theory, we suppose, that "the least said is soonest mended." The people of Rockland will observe that whenever there is an abuse to be exposed or a reform to be proposed, the Opinion is the only newspaper they have to look to for it; both the others are tied hand and foot with ring influence, subsidies and mortgages.

THE TAIL GOES WITH THE HIDE.

THE RING, HAVING SELECTED A POSTMASTER, WALK OVER THE CUSTODIAN OF THE GOVERNMENT BUILDING AND APPOINT A JANITOR.

Mr. William O. Steele has been removed from the position of janitor of the government building in this city, and Mr. Josiah C. Spear, deputy marshal of the city police force, appointed in his place. Mr. Steele has held the position nearly four years, having been appointed to it by Postmaster Hurley soon after he was made custodian of the building. He has performed the duties faithfully and well, and the building has been kept clean and comfortable since he has been there. He is moreover a good fellow, kind and accommodating, and did gallant service to the country in the army, and the public have been well pleased with him in the place. Of course it was supposed that he would be removed as soon as Capt. Hurley's term as postmaster expired and he was relieved of the custodianship of the building, but it is regarded as somewhat singular that it should be done before. There is an explanation, however. It is of course understood that whoever is appointed postmaster is to be custodian, and have the privilege of recommending the man to be appointed janitor; and each candidate for postmaster has probably got his man picked out for janitor. Mr. Lovejoy had at all events, and Mr. Spear was his choice. There were others who wanted the place, and Mr. J. P. Bradbury had a very numerous signed petition. So, when the ring—Rockland's now famous Two Dozen—picked out Mr. Lovejoy for postmaster, the whole thing was regarded as settled, and everything was done in accordance with that idea. Capt. Hurley's term does not expire quite yet, but Mr. Steele had no term and could be removed at any time. So he was fired and Mr. Lovejoy's man was appointed janitor just as if that gentleman were already postmaster. It is but another illustration of the supreme confidence and arrogance of the Two Dozen self-elected bosses. They regard all government, state and municipal positions here as their property and dispose of them accordingly. And it must be said that they seem to have the power to deliver the goods. In this case, to do so, they have to walk right over Capt. Hurley, who, as custodian, should have been consulted, and who has been ignored. He is only a Democrat, to be sure, and doesn't count; but lots of Republicans are displeased with this new manifestation of the arrogance of the ring. It should be said, however, that nobody criticizes the appointment of Mr. Spear on personal grounds; it is conceded that he is an excellent man, and well fitted for the place.

THE TWO-DOZEN

Neither of the Ring newspaper organs of this city, this week, has a word to say about the postmastership and the assumption by Rockland's two dozen bosses of the right to dispose of it according to their own sweet will and without the least regard to the popular wish or the opinions of the masses of the Republican party. Why this reticence? It can scarcely be because our contemporaries do not deem the matter of sufficient importance to warrant notice in their columns; for surely there is no topic that has been discussed so generally or with so much interest and feeling, during the past week. Their silence is only explainable on the ground that the Ring that controls them doesn't want the matter discussed, either because its course cannot successfully be defended or because of its innate arrogance and contempt for the very people who permit it to rule.

But our mighty lords and masters are not above putting out a feeler from time to time, and in the Boston Herald Rockland correspondence, which is cooked up in the Courier office under strict Ring supervision, we find a suggestion that perhaps the people will be permitted to have a word to say through a Republican caucus called by the City committee. As Mr. Lovejoy, the choice of the Ring for the position, is a member of the committee, and as the entire committee is under the guidance of the Two-dozen at all times, it is safe to say that the caucus will not be called unless it is pretty certain that it can be controlled and made to register the decree of the bosses. That could not be assured in the present condition of the public mind—especially if a secret ballot were insisted on and allowed; so we do not anticipate that a caucus will be held.

In putting out this feeler, the Herald, correspondent has to tell of the conference of the Two-dozen, and admits that it "is exciting a great deal of talk." And so he attempts a characteristically feeble defence of the star-chamber methods so generally condemned. He says that the participants in the conference "did nothing more than they had a perfect liberty to do." Nobody questions their "liberty" or their right—which is probably what is meant—to do what they have. The question is whether twenty-four men, by no means representing the masses of the Republican party, or the best elements of it either, shall be allowed in such a conference to assume full control of the organization and dictate the selection of a postmaster.

But the inference evidently intended to be drawn from the Herald item, is that these men did not assume to act as bosses—that they only met for consultation and discussion, as any persons might do, and came to an agreement to act together in the matter. This theory will not hold water however. It will not stand any kind of an examination.

If such were the case, how does it happen that when members of the Ring were approached, months ago, on the matter of the postmastership, they invariably responded, "Wait; we will get together by-and-by and talk this thing over, and will then decide." Who were "we"? Not the men who approached them on the subject, for they were not invited to the conference when it was held, nor were their opinions asked or their wishes consulted. Does not that plainly show that the Two-dozen are just what we said they were, self-constituted bosses of the Republican party?

Moreover, how does the Herald correspondent, on his theory, explain the fact that, just before the conference was held, the candidates were approached by authorized representatives of the Twenty-four and formally invited to submit their claims to the judgment of that august body with the understanding that they should all abide by its decision? We are credibly informed that such is the fact. Surely that was a plain and direct assumption of all the powers and privileges of boss-ship. It cannot be construed in any other way.

We hope the Free Press and Courier will come out of the woods and discuss this thing. It is a very poor gang of bosses that, having two newspapers in town, does not dare to meet the issue in them, but sulks in silence with its tail between its legs here in Rockland, and gets a scribbler for a Boston paper to defend it.

Jan 17-1890-Opinion

Three weeks ago, we printed a list of the stockholders of the Camden & Rockland Water company, with the amount of stock held by each, and made a statement of the value of these holdings which showed that this valuable property, which should have been paid for by the city, was owned by a few individuals.

entire income from the people of this city and vicinity, had been for the past four years paying but a small fraction of the tax it ought to pay. The following week, we published further facts relative to the value of the stock, and placed the matter in so plain a light that none could doubt that this company had in four years dodged at least \$20,000 in taxes. The facts we cited have not been denied or their authenticity questioned. They could not be very well, since the figures were official and the calculations based on them perfectly simple, such as any man could verify in five minutes. Neither has there been any explanation or excuse offered by the company or by the assessors through whose laches this great mass of taxation has been evaded. Neither has a word of defense of the transaction been put in by anybody. The Water company ring control both the Free Press and Courier, and these papers have not lisped a word, either in defence of the tax-dodgers or in condemnation of the wrong so plainly exposed. But the response of the people was prompt and gratifying. We have received from citizens of all political parties and representing every variety of interests excepting those of the tax-dodgers themselves, numerous and repeated commendations of our course in pointing out the robbery of the city, and expressions of a determination to see the wrong righted. Last week, we did not allude to the matter. We had disclosed all the facts and interested the public in the matter. There seemed to be nothing left that a newspaper could do. We waited for some movement on the part of the city government or of prominent or influential citizens to make the delinquent company pay what they owe the city. The city council have met, but took no action. Nor do we hear that the assessors have made a supplementary assessment, as they are in duty bound to do in such cases. Will our people stop with mere denunciation of the wrong? We trust not. We do not wish to be obsequious in this matter, but we don't intend to let the people forget that they have been robbed.

Jan 17-1890 Opinion

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT CONTRACT

This city has a contract, with the Eastern Electric company of New York, awarded to said company as the lowest bidder, by which it agreed and bound itself to put in an electric lighting plant, with a specified number of arc lights of a certain power, and with other specifications, the whole to be ready to go into operation on Wednesday last, January 15. The company had ample time to execute its contract, and it was bound to do so in a sufficient bond for the sum of \$10,000. It also deposited a certified check for \$500, when the contract was awarded, to make such contract, which the city still holds, according to the terms of the bid, not being returnable till the plant was in operation and accepted. The company have failed to carry out the contract according to the terms. Wednesday has come and gone, and the city is still in darkness. Moreover, the work of putting in the plant has been prosecuted so deliberately that the prospects are not such as to warrant the conclusion that the lights will be ready to operate very soon. Now what is the city going to do about it? For our part, we don't want to see anybody crowded, but it seems to us that summary action should be taken to indemnify the city for the damage it suffers by the unwarranted delay.

The Eastern company seem to have taken no measures at all to carry out their contract. After negotiations that consumed valuable time that might have been used in carrying on the work, it transferred the contract to the Eastern Construction company of Portland. This is the same company that own the temporary plant now in operation here and used for private lighting to a limited extent. About a year ago, it tried to get a city contract on outrageously high terms. And when that move was blocked and a contract made with the Eastern on more moderate terms, that contract was voided and it is believed by means of the machinations of the Eastern influence; it was voided, anyhow. And then the new contract was made. The Eastern company have proceeded with great languor in carrying out the contract they assumed. Their first care was to get permission to use the Thompson-Houston system instead of the Eastern, though the Eastern officers claim to have an agreement, backed by a heavy bond, by which they agree to use the Eastern system. Then the Eastern people bought the gas works and consolidated the interests. Then they proceeded leisurely to erect a cheap building at the gas works. In this they have put a boiler, and have just got it set. The smoke-stack is not yet here, nor is the engine. They have put in one Thompson & Houston dynamo, and will, soon put in another. They have the poles set and wires strung, and will probably be able to operate them soon. But, from appearances, it will be some time before the plant will be in condition for the city to accept.

There must be considerable clever fudging done by the electric light companies, or they could not get the prices for lighting that they do in many New England cities. We frequently hear the contract price in Rockland quoted as very low indeed; and so it is as compared with the terms that the electric ring tried to impose on the city. But it will be noted that they were very glad to get the contract from the Eastern company, and they must have paid a pretty round price for it too; for that company must have been repaid for all their expense, which was certainly considerable, including their \$300 forfeit. The profits at the contract price must be large enough to make it quite an object, surely. Much as the city has gained by inviting bids and closing with the lowest bidder, it is clear that it would have got the lights much cheaper had it put in a plant and furnished its own lights at cost. That electric lighting can be done very cheaply, is apparent from a communication printed in the Boston Journal, recently, from Mr. Thomas French, jr., consulting electrician of the city of Cincinnati, in response to Mr. Geo. H. Allen, the Boston superintendent of lamps. Mr. French gives the result of the bidding in Cincinnati, as follows: "The bids were for a ten-year contract to light the entire city with arc lights of a nominal 2,000 candle power, certain large districts being specified to be lighted within six and twelve months. The highest bid was \$73.89 1/2 per year per lamp; the lowest \$59.95 per year per lamp—lamps to burn all night and every night in the year. The highest bid is about 20-2-10 cents per night." It will be observed that the highest bid is considerably below the Rockland figure. And that this is not because of the large number of lamps contracted for, is seen by the fact that in Lewiston, where the city owns the plant, the lights cost but 14 cents per night. Somebody is evidently making a good deal of money out of the contracts for lighting a large proportion of the cities and large towns of New England. In Portland and Boston, for instance, the profits must be immense at the prices paid.

Electric Light Contract
Jan 17th
1890

pany that own the temporary plant now in operation here and used for private lighting to a limited extent. About a year ago, it tried to get a city contract on outrageously high terms. And when that move was blocked and a contract made with the Eastern on more moderate terms, that contract was voided and it is believed by means of the machinations of the Eastern influence; it was voided, anyhow. And then the new contract was made. The Eastern company have proceeded with great languor in carrying out the contract they assumed. Their first care was to get permission to use the Thompson-Houston system instead of the Eastern, though the Eastern officers claim to have an agreement, backed by a heavy bond, by which they agree to use the Eastern system. Then the Eastern people bought the gas works and consolidated the interests. Then they proceeded leisurely to erect a cheap building at the gas works. In this they have put a boiler, and have just got it set. The smoke-stack is not yet here, nor is the engine. They have put in one Thompson & Houston dynamo, and will, soon put in another. They have the poles set and wires strung, and will probably be able to operate them soon. But, from appearances, it will be some time before the plant will be in condition for the city to accept.

It seems to us that this delay and indifference to the obligations of the contract, is inexcusable, and the city council should deal with the company according to the strict letter of its rights.

CORN MEAL MUFFINS.—Take one quart of milk, boiled, and thicken with corn meal, when cool add a tablespoon of butter, a little salt, and flour to thicken. Bake quickly in waffle-irons.

TOMATO TOAST.—Run a quart of tomatoes through the colander, put in a steupan, season with butter, pepper and salt. Cut slices of bread, toast, butter and lay on a hot dish and pour the tomatoes on the toast.

To tell cake in the oven, never insert a broom straw, but draw it gently forward and put the ear close to the loaf; if it is not done there will be a little sputtering sound. When it is thoroughly baked there will be no sound.

One way to prevent pie juice from running out in the oven is to make a little opening in the upper crust and insert a little roll of brown paper perpendicularly. The steam will escape from it as a chimney, and all the juice will be retained in the pie.

Worth Remembering
TURPENTINE FOR THROAT AND LUNGS.

I have been using pure oil of turpentine in affections of the throat and lungs for some time, and find better and more satisfactory results than from any other remedy I ever tried. I use the ordinary handatomizer, and throwed spray of the liquid into the throat every few minutes, or at longer intervals, according to the gravity of the case. The bulb of the instrument should be compressed as the act of inspiration commences, so as to insure application of the remedy to the whole surface, which can be done in cases of children very successfully. It is surprising how a diphtheritic membrane will melt away under an almost constant spray of pure oil of turpentine. I now use the spray whenever a child complains of sore throat of any kind.

In cases of tuberculosis of the lungs, bronchitis and the latter stages of pneumonia, I have found the turpentine inhalation very beneficial. I use an atomizer, or paper funnel, from which the turpentine may be inhaled at will. I hang around the bed and in the room flannel clothes saturated with oil of turpentine, in all cases of catarrhal bronchitis—in fact, in all infections of the air passages; and my patients invariably express themselves as being very much relieved.—*Medical and Surgical Reporter.*

THE GOOD IN HOT MILK.

Few know the value of hot milk—not scalding, but boiling hot. It is wonderfully reviving if a little fatigued or chilly from a long drive. Taken at bed time it often secures to a restless, nervous person immediate and comfortable sleep, and for an early waker, if taken before too long awake, will secure another restful nap. It is, too, more nourishing and more easily digested by the weak stomach of an invalid than if given cold, and is good alike for young and old.—*Lewiston Journal.*

EASY WASHING.

Kerosene oil and paraffine oil are used by some people in washing clothes. They loosen the dirt and make it wash out easily, but the unpleasant smell left in the clothes is an objection. The method is to put the oil, say a teaspoonful to a gallon of water, in the boiler with the soap. If the clothes are well aired the odor passes off to a great extent, and there is certainly a saving in hard rubbing from the use of either of these oils, but they are not advisable for woolens or colored things.

The best breakfast beverage of all is Cocoa, which, being more oily and nutritious, is strongly recommended for those who have weak lungs. It is made in the same way as chocolate, only a little vanilla is often added as a flavoring, which takes off the over-rich taste. A nice addition to either chocolate or cocoa is a heaping tablespoonful of whipped cream placed on the top of each cup. This, too, must be lightly flavored with vanilla.

SOME PUMPKINS.

Senator Frye's Speech at Walla Walla, Washington.

Mr. Senator Frye, who is accompanying his husband and his committee on their journey to the extreme north-west, writes an interesting account of the journey to Walla Walla on the Columbia river, where "by special request" of the ladies the senator made a speech showing the productiveness of California, which Mrs. Frye had preserved by a stenographer "for future generations." The Senator said:

"GENTLEMEN: At the request of the ladies I return you sincere thanks for the courtesy which has regaled us with the sweetest music we ever heard. I am a Yankee from the extreme northeast of this blessed republic, traveling, for the first time, up and down the Pacific slope. I have seen in my journey strange sights and heard still stranger stories. You will pardon me, I know, for saying, that when I am told, in California, of beets weighing tons, whose tops they cut off, whose roots then grow deeper and deeper into the soft, rich soil, until harvest time comes, when some dozen or so of mules twitch them from their soil beds, while the holes are used for artesian wells; when I am told of pumpkins and squashes so immense in their size that, after the cores are eaten, the shells are used for opera houses and railroad stations; of one sweet potato so immense that it furnished food for mess after mess until a whole brigade cried enough, and then it took a pair of mules to haul away the skin; of trees a thousand feet high, whose butts were so large that it took an Indian pony a whole day long at a swift trot to encircle one—you will pardon me, I know, if I accept these cum grano salis; if an occasional doubt rises in my mind as to the strict fidelity to truth of the California story teller. But when I am informed that at Walla Walla there is stationed a band of music, the best in the United States of America, I know the tale is strictly true, for I have had this very night undoubted evidence of its fidelity and will not discount from it one jot or tittle. Gentlemen: again, in the name of the ladies and of the senators, who have been delighted with the sweetest music they ever heard, I thank you."

THE MODEL GIRL.

Cheerful, but never boisterous, happy but never thoughtless, our bonnie lass is the peacemaker, the universal helper, the sympathizer, the active worker of her home. Whatever is wanted she can supply, and she can do all that is needed for the comfort of everyone.

She is eyes to the blind, feet to the lame, hands to the incapable. If anything is to be done for grandmamma it is she who waits on her, who looks after the little ones, and does the house-keeping. Loving, unselfish, energetic, industrious, she has no ambition outside the home and its affections; and she does not pretend to intellectual merit. She adores her mother and lives in perfect peace with her sisters,—which does not prevent her giving her whole heart to her lover, nor make her less than helpful and tender to a comparative stranger. She is of the most perfect type of womanhood, content to live in the shade of home, and a strong man's love.

Wherever she goes she will carry peace, and create happiness; her influence will be ever essentially pure and gentle. She will know nothing of "burning questions," so she will not be able to discuss them. The deeper riddles of life and mortality, of society and humanity, she will not touch, nor will they trouble the serene loveliness of her thoughts. All that she knows, or ever will know, is, that life is sweet, because of her affections and her duties; because her conscience is void of offence before God and man; because she knows neither idleness nor repining; neither the pangs of unsatisfied ambition, nor the fiery pains of passion, of jealousy, of envy, or of hate. Love, with her, is sunshine, not flame, and her home is her altar, not her dungeon.

The Kitchen.

QUICK TEA-CAKES.—One cup of sweet milk, one egg, a spoonful of melted butter, prepared flour enough to make a stiff batter, and a little salt. Have the oven hot, and the gem pans warm, and the tea-cakes will be light and delicate.

A very easy way to poach eggs is to get boiling water in your muffin tins and set them on the hottest part of the stove; break the eggs in a saucer, then drop one in each tin; in two or three minutes they will be done, and can be taken up one at a time in good shape with the help of a small strainer; season with butter, pepper, and salt.

Chicken broth, both delicate and nourishing, is made by cutting in parts the wings, legs and neck of a fowl, and simmering in a quart of water for three hours. Then strain the broth, and add to it a dessert-spoonful of farina, blended with a cup of cold cream. Season with celery, salt, but no pepper.

SARATOGA POTATOES.—Take white peachblow potatoes; peel and slice very thin with potato-slicer; let them stand in cold salt and water for half an hour; dry them with a napkin and fry in boiling hot lard, taking out as soon as they rattle against the spoon; salt while hot.

SOUTH CAROLINA PATTY BUDDING.—Beat up four eggs thoroughly; add to them a pint of milk and a reasonable pinch of salt. Sift a teaspoonful of flour and add it gradually to the milk and eggs, beating lightly the while. Then pour the whole mixture through a fine wire strainer into the tin in which it is to be boiled. This straining is imperative. The tin must be perfectly plain and must have a tight-fitting cover; the least bit of steam getting at the pudding would spoil it. The point of boiling water in which the pudding pan is placed must not be touched, or moved until the pudding is done. It takes exactly an hour to cook. If moved or jarred, so that the pudding can oscillate against the side of the pot, the pudding inevitably falls and comes out heavy. Slip it out of the can on a hot dish and serve with rich sauce.

TRIFLE.—Peel, core and stew till quite tender half a dozen or more apples; sweeten, and flavor with a little chopped lemon peel. When cooked let them cool a little, then pour up into a glass dish; it should be barely half filled. Now make a boiled custard in the ordinary way, but without flavoring; let this also cool; then pour on the apples when they are quite cold. Strawberry or raspberry jam may be used instead of apples.

LUNCHEON CAKE.—Wash a teaspoonful of rice, and simmer until tender in about a pint and a half of milk; sweeten it to taste. Place a thick layer of Sultana raisins in the bottom of a dish, pour on them the boiled rice; place two or three tiny bits of butter on top to prevent burning, and bake for three-quarters of an hour. When quite cold, it should be firm; gently disengage it with a knife from the sides of the dish, and turn out, when, if the rice was carefully poured in, all the Sultanas will be on the top. The dish should be buttered before using.

TOMATO SAVOY.—Boil four pounds of the fruit peeled and sliced with one pint of vinegar and two pounds of sugar. Season with cinnamon, cloves and mace. Boil half an hour and bottle, corking tightly to exclude the air. If not exposed to mold, will keep for years in a dry closet.

A simple remedy taken in season will often prevent a long and serious illness or the use of more powerful medicines. A lady says that in the West the juice of the pineapple is used with good result in cases of diphtheria. It is said to cut or loosen the membrane as soon as swallowed. Another lady who has had a wide experience with children has found that in the case of nose bleed vigorous chewing for three or four minutes on a piece of brown paper will check the flow. A case of hiccough is cited by a third where, after all other remedies failed, two or three swallows of hot salt and vinegar effected a speedy cure.

TURKEY TALK.

How to Select, How to Roast a Tough One, How to Pack Poultry, Etc.

The Prairie Farmer of the current week contains some timely suggestions coming under the above head. Mrs. Ward writes:

"The secret of getting a nice young turkey does not by any means lie in taking the largest and fattest one you can find. I think two medium sized turkeys are preferable to one large one. I tell the young from old turkeys by the legs; when they look red and tough you may be sure the bird is old. Young turkeys have black, smooth legs. If the bird is fresh killed the feet will be moist, and the eyes have a full fresh look."

Mrs. Martin tells how to roast a tough customer: This suggestion is for the housekeeper who keeps her wash boiler as clean as she does her soup tureen or pudding dish—not for the one who uses washing compounds and leaves the remains of them on the sides of the boiler, and not for the one who has the least doubt about her boiler being as fresh and free from unwholesomeness as it was the day she bought it. Of course an old boiler is not to be thought of. To roast a tough turkey to suit the taste of a fastidious party is not an easy thing to do, unless some heat besides oven-heat can be put to use; and the house-keeper who is lucky enough to possess a pot big enough to boil without spoiling the shape of a turkey before roasting may think herself fortunate. Still, boiling will not do for a turkey what steaming will, and it is for steaming that I recommend the use of a new or perfectly clean wash boiler.

Prepare your turkey as for roasting; set a couple of tin cans in the boiler, with water not quite to the top of them; rest your turkey on them, cover the boiler and steam until the meat begins to be tender; then finish by roasting in the oven as you would ordinarily—and anyone who has not seen your method of cooking could not tell the turkey from a young one.

Mrs. Bruce writes as follows: Have you ever heard of chestnuts as a stuffing for turkey? A friend of mine says they are very nice. For a ten-pound turkey she used about fifty chestnuts; shell and blanch them, then cover with water and boil half an hour; pour off the water and add to them three tablespoons of butter, one of salt, and half a teaspoon of pepper; mix these well before stuffing the turkey with them; for a richer dressing she suggests the addition of chopped meat, a little thyme and parsley.

Comparatively few people know how to properly dress and ship poultry, and many good ideas may be had from the following paragraphs:

HOW TO DRESS AND SHIP POULTRY.

Poultry should be kept without food twenty-four hours; full crops injure the appearance and are liable to sour, and, when this does occur, correspondingly lower prices must be accepted than obtainable for choice stock. Never kill poultry by wringing the neck.

CHICKENS.—Kill by bleeding in the month or opening the veins of the neck; hang by the feet until properly bled. Leave head and feet on and do not remove intestines of crop. Scalded chickens sell best to home trade, and dry-picked best to shippers; so that either manner of dressing will do, if properly executed. For scalding chickens, the water should be as near the boiling point as possible, without boiling; tick the legs dry before scalding; hold by the head and legs and immerse and lift up and down three times; if the head is immersed it turns the color of the comb and gives the eye a shrunken appearance, which leads buyers to think the fowl has been sick; the feathers and "in-feathers" should then be removed immediately, very cleanly, and without breaking the skin; then "plump," by dipping ten seconds in water nearly or quite boiling hot, and then immediately into cold water; hang in a cool place until the animal heat is entirely out. To dry-pick chickens properly, the work should be done while the chickens are bleeding; do not wait and let the bodies get cold. Dry-picking is much more easily done while the bodies are warm. Be careful, and do not break or tear the skin.

TURKEYS.—Observe the same instructions as given for preparing chickens, but always dry-pick. Dressed turkeys when dry-picked, always sell best and command better prices than scalded lots, as the appearance is brighter and more attractive. Endeavor to market all old and heavy gobblers before January 1st, as after the holidays the demand is for small, round, fat hen-turkeys only, old toms being sold at discount to canners.

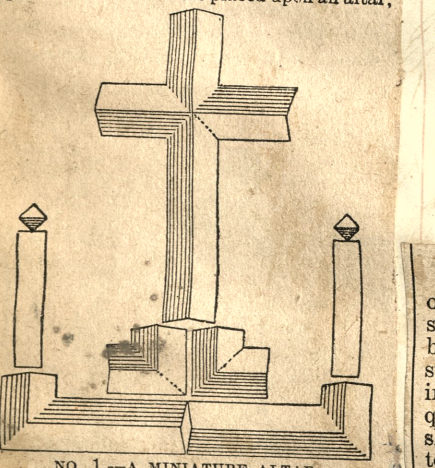
DUCKS AND GEESE.—Should be scalded in the same temperature of water as for other kinds of poultry, but it requires more time for the water to penetrate and loosen the feathers. Some parties advise, after scalding, to wrap them in a blanket for the purpose of steaming, but they must not be left in this condition long enough to cook the flesh. Do not undertake to dry-pick geese or ducks just before killing for the purpose of saving the feathers, as it causes the skin to become very much inflamed, and is a great injury to the sale. Do not pick the feathers off the head; leave the feathers on for two or three inches on the neck. Do not singe the body for the purpose of removing any down or hair, or the heat from the flame will give them an oily and unsightly appearance. After they are picked clean they should be held in scalding water about ten seconds, for the purpose of plumping, and then rinsed off in clean cold water. Fat, heavy stock is always preferred.

Before packing and shipping, poultry should be thoroughly dry and cold, but not frozen; the animal heat should be entirely out of the body; pack in boxes or barrels; boxes holding 100 to 200 pounds are preferable, and pack snugly; straighten out the body and legs so they will not arrive very much bent and twisted out of shape; fill the packages as full as possible, to prevent moving about on the way; barrels answer better for chickens and ducks than for turkeys or geese; when convenient, avoid putting more than one kind in a package. Mark kind and weight of each description on the package, and mark shipping direction plainly on the cover.

Chocolate must be scraped and soaked in milk for an hour before using, to free it from lumps. Allow two sticks to a pint of milk, which must be boiled and sweetened. Make the soaked chocolate into a fine paste, stir in the milk; let it boil half a minute. Serve hot, as when only luke warm it becomes flat.

How a Miniature Altar, with a Cross and Two Candles, May Be Cut Out of Paper by a Single Stroke of the Scissors—What She Saw in the South.

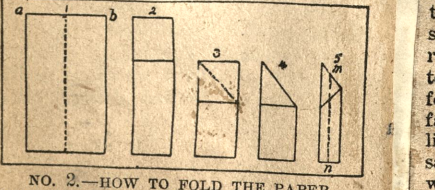
The nine pieces of paper represented in the accompanying cut (No. 1) form a very good representation of a cross placed upon an altar.



NO. 1.—A MINIATURE ALTAR, and flanked by two lighted candles. The curious part of it, however, is that all these pieces can be cut out of one piece of paper by a single stroke of the scissors.

This remarkable result, Popular Science News explains, is obtainable by folding the paper before cutting, as shown in cut 2.

Take an oblong piece of soft paper, like No. 1, and fold it lengthwise, with the fold to the left (No. 2). Then turn down the top part horizontally (No. 3), and again turn down the upper right hand corner, as shown in No. 4. Fold the whole piece of paper vertically once more, with the fold to the right, and No. 5



NO. 2.—HOW TO FOLD THE PAPER. will be obtained, which a single stroke of the scissors, lengthwise in the direction of the dotted line, will separate into the cross and other pieces figured above. This is an old trick, but a very ingenious one.

A CURE FOR DIPHTHERIA.

The following remedy is said to be the best known, at least it is worth trying, for physicians seem powerless to cope with the disease successfully. At the first indication of diphtheria in the throat of a child make the room close; then take a tin cup and pour into it a quantity of tar and turpentine, equal parts. Then hold the cup over a fire so as to fill the room with fumes. The little patient, on inhaling the fumes, will cough up and spit out all the membranous matter, and the diphtheria will pass off. The fumes of the tar and turpentine loosen the matter in the throat, and thus afford the relief that has baffled the skill of physicians. (Scientific American.)

Kissing Mother.

How many young ladies of today would laugh at the absurd idea, as they express it, of kissing mother; but you cannot, dear girls, imagine how it will brighten her dear face. Besides, you owe her a kiss or two, says a writer in the Locomotive Fireman's Magazine. Away back, when you were a little girl, she kissed you when no one else was tempted by your fever-tainted breath and swollen face. You were not as attractive then as you are now. And through those years of childish sunshine and shadows she was always ready to cure by the magic of a mother's kiss the little, dirty, chubby hands whenever they were injured in those first skirmishes with the world. And then the midnight kisses with which she routed so many bad dreams, as she leaned above your restless pillow, have all been on interest these long, long years. Of course, she is not so pretty and kissable as you are, but if you had done your share of work these last ten years, the contrast would not be so marked. Her face has more wrinkles than yours, and yet if you were sick, that face would appear far more beautiful than an angel's, as it hovered over you, watching every opportunity to minister to your comfort, and every one of those wrinkles would seem to be bright wavelets of sunshine, chasing each other over the dear face.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER.

Watch the girls you see on the streets, on the trains, in places of public gathering—girls who are brimming with misdirected mirth. Their behavior is often improper, not from violation, but from the absence of a wise counsellor to guide their actions, to direct their mirth-loving souls into proper channels. Tell me, do you think they would dare to lay their heads on mother's lap and let her the day's happiness—whom they meet, with whom they were talking, the gist of the conversation, the jokes that were passed?

A mother who will invite her daughter's confidence in regard to her friends of the opposite sex, is guiding those girlish feet safely past pitfalls dark and deep.

Girls, make your mother your best friend. She will never divalge what is told her in confidence. The school-girl "confidante" is worthless, false, unsafe.

Tell your mother all, and be assured she will be ever your ready and truest confederate, adviser, and aid.—*Holy Family New Orleans.*

For Asthma.

After being a victim to asthma for over ten years, I have hit on a remedy so cheap and simple that I can't help bragging about it. My treatment is to stuff a pillow with yellow pine shavings and to change the stuffing frequently. Since I have substituted shavings for feathers I have been able to sleep eight hours a night, whereas before I could seldom lie down half an hour at a stretch. I used to sympathize with asthmatical victims, but I shan't feel like doing so any more, because the remedy is within the reach of all.—*Interview in Globe-Democrat.*

The Nutmeg in Medicine.

Dr. J. O. Shoemaker tells in The Medical Bulletin of valuable medicinal properties of the nutmeg. It is useful in the treatment of summer diarrhoea, many cases yielding readily to doses of half a drachm administered in milk. Insomnia is said to be effectually relieved by it, when opium has failed and chloral is objectionable. In derirum tremens it can be employed with safety and benefit when any other sedative would be dangerous.

Powdered nutmeg may be administered in doses of from two to ten grains for children, and from ten grains to two drachms for adults. Larger doses have produced profound coma, lasting for hours.

WHAT IS A MODEL WIFE?

Ladies' Home Journal.

A model wife is the woman in whom the heart of her husband doth safely trust.

She is the woman who looks after his household, and makes her hospitality a delight to him, and not a burden.

Who has learned that a soft answer will turn away wrath.

Who keeps her sweetest smiles and most loving words for her husband.

Who is his confidant in sorrow or in joy, and who does not feel the necessity of explaining her private affairs to her neighborhood.

Who respects the rights of her husband and children, and in return has due regard paid to her.

Who knows that the strongest argument is her womanliness and so she cultivates it.

Who is sympathetic in joy, or in grief, and who finds work for her hands to do.

Who makes friends and keeps them. Who is not made bitter by trouble, but who strengthens and sweetens under it.

Who tries to conceal the faults of her husband rather than blazon them forth to an uninterested public.

The woman whose life-book has love written on every page.

Who makes a home for a man—a home in a house and in a heart. A home that he is sure of, a home that is full of love presided over by one whose price is above rubies. She is a model wife.

USEFUL HINTS.

Add two tablespoonfuls of kerosene to the pail of water with which you wash grained or other varnished furniture.

Washing floors and shelves with strong pepper tea, or hot alum or borax water, will destroy ants and roaches.

Hands may be kept smooth in cold weather by avoiding the use of warm water. Wash them with cold water and soap.

Do not put soap in the water with which you clean a mirror; it is almost impossible to polish the glass if soap is used.

Tar can easily be removed from clothing by immediately rubbing it with clean lard and then washing out with warm water and soap.

Yellow stains, left by sewing machine oil on white, may be removed by rubbing the spot with a cloth wet with ammonia before washing.

To make good mucilage without using gum arabic, take two parts dextrine, five parts of water, and one part of acetic acid. Dissolve by heating and add one part of alcohol.

A frying pan should never touch water. Scour them out with salt the moment they are done with and wipe clean with a cloth. A washed omelet pan makes a poor omelet.

One of the best things to cleanse the scalp thoroughly is to dissolve one-half teaspoonful of borax in a quart of water and apply it, rubbing it in well. Rinse thoroughly in clear water.

A carpet, especially a dark one, often looks dusty directly after sweeping. Wring a sponge almost dry out of water and wipe off the dust from the carpet. It will brighten it quite effectively.

To clean marble, mix whiting with soap till thick as paste. Spread it on the marble and leave it for a couple of days. When the paste is cleaned off the stains will also be removed.

To Destroy Stumps.

1. Bore a hole 1 inch in diameter, 18 inches deep into the centre of the stump, and put in 1 ounce of saltpeter, filling up with water and plugging up the hole. This should be done in the fall. In the spring the plug is to be taken out, a half a gill of kerosene poured into the hole and set on fire. It will burn out the stump to the furthest root.

2. In the fall bore a hole 1 inch in diameter, 10 inches deep into the center of the stump, and put in a half pound of vitrol and plug very tight. In the spring the whole stump and roots through all their ramifications will be so rotted as to be easily removed.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1890.

ROCKLAND'S TWO DOZEN

DECIDE THE POSTMASTERSHIP QUESTION.

New York has its Four Hundred who are supreme in social affairs; but the supremacy of McAllister and his associates in New York society is not more assured and undisputed than is that of a little coterie of gentlemen of this city in political affairs here. It is pretty well settled that these gentlemen have kindly consented to take entire charge of the municipal and political affairs of Rockland, only asking that their commands shall be obeyed without hesitation or question, that they shall have their tools chosen city assessors and their property taxed at but a tithe of its value, and that every department of the city government be run under their direction and in such manner that all shall pay tribute to them. That is all they ask in recompense of their labor in running the town. The personnel of this charmed circle has been to some degree a mystery up to the present. It was known that the "hub" of the combination was in the office of the C. & R. Water company; but some few outsiders seemed to have the entire to its privileges; and just who really belonged to the ring and who were tools and hangers-on, and how many real genuine bosses the town had, has been a matter of some doubt. That however is now settled. There are just two dozen of them. We could if we chose print their names, but there is a well grounded belief that it is not safe to turn too much light on sacred mysteries all at once, and we refrain. Besides, we want to reserve some valuable information for future issues of the Opinion.

The revelation of the exact number of the Rockland bosses, came about through the recent calling of a general conference to consider the question of the postmastership. As is well known, the term of Capt. William P. Hurley as postmaster will expire next month. Ever since the official announcement of Harrison's election was received from Joe Manley, half an hour before the polls closed in the November election of 1888, a contest over the appointment of his successor has been going on among the rank and file of the Republican party. This class, it should be understood, embraces some of our best and most respected citizens, and men who have done the most to build up the Republican party and gain victories for it. But in practical politics now they are but pigmies who peep and scramble about among the legs of the colossi of the ring, only respectfully asking not to be stepped on. There have been three candidates whose claims have been presented and canvassed in the usual way, each having secured petitions bearing the endorsement of large numbers of citizens, all vouched for as good Republicans, and all having more or less powerful influences at work for them, namely:

Mr. John Lovejoy. A popular and respected gentleman. Was formerly bookkeeper for the Cobb Line company, then station-agent of the K. & L. railroad at Rockland, and is now secretary of the Knox county Lime association; has served as mayor of the city several years.

Mr. Theodore E. Simonton. A prominent business man of the city; for many years engaged extensively in the dry goods trade; has contributed freely and often, in time and money, to the G. O. P.; brother of Hon. T. R. Simonton of Camden.

Mr. Kendall K. Rankin. Now money-order clerk in the postoffice; many years in the postal service; chief clerk under Postmaster Kimball, and continued in the service in his present position by Capt. Hurley; served in the army and has fine record as a soldier; nevertheless, is a prominent member of the G. A. R.; always an active Republican politician.

Mr. Lovejoy had the strongest support among the lime manufacturers. Mr. Simonton had the support of a large proportion of the business men outside the lime trade. And Mr. Rankin is the general favorite of the Grand Army men, the civil service reformers, and the workmen of the party.

All this time, the bosses have held aloof, and regarded the contest with all the calm indifference of the gods on high Olympus to a storm raging and desolating the world below them. They have signed no petitions and indicated no preferences. The same reply was returned to all the underlings who solicited the support of any of them. They had not settled the thing in their own minds; when they did so, they would let it be known. As the time was approaching when the appointment was to be made, the bosses had to speak. Otherwise, it might be made with nothing but the expressions of popular preference to guide the administration. Or, horror of horrors! a wicked Democrat might be allowed to hold office a day or two after his term had expired. So a conference was called to settle the matter which had been troubling the minds of the members of the party. The conference was held last Saturday, and the bosses were all there. And that is how the number of them was established. There are just twenty-four of 'em. Thank God, there's no more of 'em. The Courier says there were twenty-five; but it probably counted the president of the C. & R. company twice, as he appeared both as a Rankin man and a Lovejoy man, voting for Rankin as his personal choice and working for Lovejoy as the best man to advance the interests of his corporation. The real influence of that corporation actually counted 24 votes. There was never any real question as to how the matter would be decided. Mr. Lovejoy is the man who will be most useful to the bosses, and he was selected for the appointment, with only a formal pretence of consideration of the names of the other candidates. The support of Messrs. Simonton and Rankin among the two-dozen, was of the most perfunctory and formal character; just enough to keep up an appearance of

giving the matter real consideration.

So the postmastership question is settled. Nobody pretends to kick against the decision of the two-dozen. Probably Mr. Simonton's friends don't like it very well. The business men, to whom it is most important to have the office run with a view to the highest efficiency of the service, rather than for the sole benefit of the Water company, wanted him appointed; but they bow meekly to the edict. The Grand Army men, who have been whooping up the G. O. P. as the sole political friend of the war-worn veteran, don't think it looks just right to fire out a man who did gallant service in the war and who belongs to the G. A. R., even if he is a Democrat, unless a Republican with an equally good war record is to succeed him. But the G. A. R. button will disappear from the post-office with Capt. Hurley and Mr. Rankin—for the last named gentleman will have to go when Mr. Lovejoy and the Water company come in—and the veterans will suppress their feelings and go on blowing for the party and the ring, using the holy cause and the old flag to cover up all sorts of political dirt. There are those, too, who had an idea that the declaration of the Republican national platform in favor of civil service reform meant something. These are trying to harmonize this idea with putting in a new man as postmaster over a man who has been for many years in the service, whose efficiency is unquestioned, and who was kept in the service by a Democratic postmaster, despite the fact that he has always been as earnest a Republican as the other; the job is a difficult one, but they will do it. Not a mother's son of them dares to mutter or peep against

the ring; not one of them dares to publicly protest against the edict of the two-dozen.

Was there ever such a ring-ruled party as the Republican party of Rockland? In other places, there are bosses who manage things to a considerable extent; but they work quietly, covering the mailed hand beneath the glove of conventional usage. But here, the bosses are arrogant and dictatorial in everything. They not only rule, but rule with a rod of iron. They brook no opposition or even protest. They hold a conference and promulgate their decisions as law. The Courier, one of the organs of the two-dozen, calls the conference a "secret conclave," but there was not much secrecy about an affair that prints the result and registers the decision arrived at. The conference was only secret in the sense that none of the unappointed were allowed to come in and participate.

In some places Republican caucuses are held to decide who is the favorite of the party for postmaster; in others, the selection is left to the regularly constituted committees of the party, who may be supposed to represent it in some degree; or the wishes of the masses of the party are indicated by petitions, and given due weight. But here two dozen self-appointed bosses get together and indicate their own will; and their will is law. The people of Rockland should shake off the rule of a party that is so governed. The interests of the city are not safe in its hands.

It may be said that this is a matter which a Democratic newspaper has no business to meddle with. We have no desire to meddle with the domestic affairs of the Republican party. But both the Republican papers of the city are in the breeches pocket of the ring, and we venture to speak what we believe to be the sentiments of a good many Republicans who have no newspaper to speak for them and who do not dare speak for themselves. Besides, we are told that a gentleman who is frequently alluded to by our Republican contemporaries, as a "prominent Democrat" had a voice in that conference, and helped to shape its action.

KNOX COUNTY FINANCES

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

In compliance with a state law, the County Commissioners publish in a neat pamphlet, printed at the Opinion office, a statement of the financial condition of the county of Knox at the close of the year 1889. We gather from it the following data.

From the report of the County Treasurer, Mr. Edgar Beverage, we find that the total receipts for the year, including \$9,393.45 cash on hand at its commencement, \$45,366.47. Of this, \$12,000 was received from temporary loans, repaid during the year. The sum of \$15,920.51 was received from the tax of 1889, and \$5,185.20 from the tax of 1888; \$2,700.22 from fines and costs, and the remainder from miscellaneous sources. The total expenditures for the year were \$36,173.31. There was paid on maturing 6 per cent bonds, \$3,400; interest on bonds, \$4,173; temporary loans, \$12,000; interest, \$67.34; salaries, \$987.50; janitor of court-house, \$412.44; county commissioners, \$560.70; bills allowed by Supreme court, \$7,246.89; bills allowed by County Commissioners, \$7,335.44. Balance, cash on hand, \$9,193.16.

Commissioners gave the liabilities of the county as \$62,023.80. Nearly all this—\$60,600—is bonded indebtedness. The total resources amount to \$14,622.23, leaving the net liabilities \$47,401.57—a decrease during the year of \$2,713.10. This reduction of the debt during the year 1889 is smaller than that of 1888, but this is due to the fact that the bills of four terms of court were paid last year and those of but two in 1888.

The cost of the Supreme court for the county during the year was \$5,

355.70. The bills allowed by the Commissioners during the year amounted to \$7,284.93. A detailed account of expense of prisoners in the jails in Rockland, Wiscasset and Auburn, is given. In the Rockland institution, an aggregate of 294 weeks and 2 days board cost the county \$588.57; care of sick, \$33.53; clothing, \$113.73; total, \$735.83; Wiscasset, 142 weeks; board, \$319.53; clothing, \$3.95; total, \$323.53; Auburn, 119 weeks; board, 178.55; care of sick, \$3; clothing, \$26.72; total, \$208.27. Total cost, \$1,237.63.

A county tax of \$21,194.43 was assessed on a valuation of \$10,878,736. Of this tax, \$15,920.51 has been paid, and \$5,273.92 remain due from Thomaston, Union, Warren and Mussel-river.

Of the bonded indebtedness, \$47,401.57 bears 6 per cent interest, and matures as follows: \$17,000 in 1894, and \$10,000 each in 1900, 1905 and 1910. Bearing 4 per cent interest, \$13,600, maturing \$3,400 in each of the years 1890, '91, '92 and '93. A total bonded indebtedness of \$60,600.

It is conceded on all hands that the county finances have been managed with wisdom and prudence, and that due economy has been used in the supervision of expenditures. The board is composed of men who have the confidence of their fellow citizens in a marked degree—namely: Franklin Trussell, esq., of Port Clyde, St. George; Capt. Charles A. Sylvester of South Camden; and Mark Ames, esq., of South Thomaston. Messrs. Trussell and Sylvester are Democrats, and Mr. Ames is a Republican; but no party lines have ever been drawn in the consideration of any business coming before the board, and there has been entire harmony and unity of purpose among its members during the year.

In concluding their report, the Commissioners say:

The Commissioners take pleasure in announcing to the tax payers of Knox County the present and encouraging condition of its finances and its property. One year ago, the cash in the treasury was \$9,393.45; amount due from towns (in unpaid taxes) was \$5,185.20, making a total of \$14,578.65. Since December 1, 1888, the Commissioners have paid bonds that fell due, amounting to \$3,400, and have expended quite a large sum of money in repairs on the Court House, and now have in the treasury cash, \$9,193.16 and the sum of \$5,273.92 due from towns in unpaid taxes, making a total of \$14,467.08 exclusive of some other small resources, and the rate of taxation has been the same as in 1888. The condition of the county building is now much better than it has been for ten years. The offices of the Court House with one exception have all been thoroughly cleaned and repainted, the main room repainted and a new carpet and some new furniture put into it. A new iron fence and wire shutters have been added to the jail, and the building now compares favorably with any in the state. The county has been favored in not having any expensive criminal trial for the year; but criminal trials come occasionally, and when they do come, the costs have to be paid regardless of the condition of the county treasury. In the present condition of the treasury any reasonable criminal trial could be paid without resorting to temporary loans, or increasing the taxes of the county one cent. The county debt was \$83,882.33 on December 1, 1876. On December 1, 1889, the total liabilities were \$47,401.57. Decrease since December 1, 1876, \$36,480.66. \$13,600 of the present liabilities is now bearing four per cent interest, against six per cent, in 1888.

True News Feb 26 1890

The Republicans held a big caucus in the Armory Thursday evening. E. K. Gould was called to preside and R. H. Barnham elected secretary. F. W. Wight, J. D. May and A. J. Crockett were appointed to receive, sort and count the votes for Republican nominee for mayor. The committee reported 409 votes cast, 205 being necessary for a choice, E. A. Butler receiving 231 and F. C. Knight 178. On motion of J. D. May, in behalf of Col. Knight, Capt. Butler's vote was made unanimous. The following city committee was elected: James Donahue, E. W. Wight and W. S. White. Capt. Butler, the Republican nominee, has been in every way an efficient and capable city official, and the nomination is an exceptionally strong one.

Opinion Feb 10 1890

The Republican City committee emerged from executive session on the postmaster business without having apparently accomplished any great shakes of a result. They counted up the names on the petitions and marked such as were of men whose political soundness on the goose was questioned by them. Eliminating all of doubtful orthodoxy, they found 504 unquestioned Republican signatures for Mr. Simonton, 420 for Mr. Lovejoy, and 260 for Mr. Rankin. It is given out that the committee made no recommendation—and that is probably true technically; that is, they have made no formal recommendation, to go on file with the papers in the case. But, unless we are misinformed, they have, privately and individually, and in some sense confidentially, but yet as members of the committee, advised Mr. Dingley to recommend the appointment of Mr. Lovejoy. The papers have only just been filed at the department in Washington. Besides the petitions, these embrace a great quantity of letters from prominent and influential men. For some reason or other, the friends of Mr. Simonton, who were somewhat depressed after the conference of the Two Dozen, have recently become more confident, and are pushing their campaign with more vigor. It is certain that the arrogance of the bosses in his behalf has lost Mr. Lovejoy many supporters. The members of the gang are not quite so lordly and indifferent as they were. Some of them are even apologetic, and explain privately that the Ring conference was held at the request of Representative Dingley. We scarcely credit this. Mr. Dingley probably does not object to ring-rule especially, so long as it doesn't interfere with Dingley. But we do not believe he ever advised such a foolish performance as that conference of the Two Dozen. He is too good a politician.

Opinion Feb 21 1890

We judge that there is very little prospect of an independent non-partisan movement for improved methods of municipal government, this Spring. There are many Republicans who would like to see something of the kind, but they are afraid of the party lash, and do not dare to risk their political future by kicking against the powerful ring that controls the party in Rockland. Some of them cherish the hope of being able to make their influence felt in the party caucuses. They will, as usual, be given a few members of the city council, but the power will be kept, as usual, firmly in the hands of the Two Dozen. The gang have practically made up their slate already. It is said that Mr. Frank C. Knight is to be given the nomination for mayor, and the names of the men selected for aldermen are communicated in some cases. Under the arrangement made, the Ring will be more powerful than ever, and they have chosen instruments through whom they can work with less trouble than ever. With Mr. Knight as mayor and with the men selected to hold the positions of influence in the city council, we should have an administration of fuss and feathers outside and corruption inside, and of extravagance all through. It being practically settled that there is to be no reform inside the Republican lines and that the Republicans favoring such reform dare not step outside the lines lest they shall be unable to get back when the pie is being distributed, what do the Democrats propose to do to promote good municipal government? There is no longer any danger that they will injure the cause by moving. And now is there anything they can do that will do it any good? They might at any rate stand up and be counted in favor of honest government and against the Ring.

Opinion Feb 7 1890

THE AUBURN POSTOFFICE.

IS BLOOD THICKER THAN WATER.

No sooner had Joe Manley announced that Ben Harrison was elected, than a small regiment of Auburn Republicans started petitions for the postmaster's position, it being the only presidential gift in the city. Postmaster Young's time expiring January 21, 1890, for one whole year was the city canvassed by nearly a score of seekers. Finally Mayor Savage conceived the idea of deciding the question by caucus. Among the candidates was Mr. Wm. Brewster, an own cousin of Congressman Dingley, who, seeing the complexion of the caucus, concluded, as the appointment was to be left to Cousin Nelson, that his best chance was to withdraw from the meeting, announcing that he should depend on his petition rather than take his chances in that caucus. He did so. The other candidates took their chances, and John Blake, a young Republican who served as clerk under the former Republican administration and was also continued under the Democratic regime, and who, is very popular with the business public, received a large majority of the votes. The doings of the caucus, as also Blake's petition of nearly nine hundred names, were sent to Mr. Dingley. Mr. Brewster also sent his petition of about 450 names. This was a poser to Nelson. Was the Dingley influence in Auburn waning? Could not Father Nelson, Uncle Jerry, Uncle Jim, and all those three-score-and-ten of uncles, cousins and their hangers-on, do better than that? Time was speeding, and that bothering Democrat still holding the office, while one in whose veins the Dingley blood was coursing was still out in the cold. At last he thought he had made discovery. Blake's petition contains the names of lots of Democrats. Back came the petitions with the order, "Strike off every Democratic name."

itics of each signer? A committee was chosen of men from either element, and, after days of quarreling, it was finally conceded that Blake has 157 majority of Republicans on his petition. This sad news was sent to Washington, leaving our dear Nelson still in his quandary. Another element, which if not a secret I would tell you, troubles N. D., jr. These cautious fellows are hinting that if he shall go back on their candidate to make way for one of Dingley blood, they shall feel disposed to go back on him in the next Congressional caucus; and if Charlie Littlefield wants the place, all he needs is to come here with the Eastern delegation. Thus the battle thickens, and still that wicked Democrat holds the office—to the satisfaction of the public too, it may be said. H. Auburn, February 5.

Opinion Feb 21 1890

We judge that there is very little prospect of an independent non-partisan movement for improved methods of municipal government, this Spring. There are many Republicans who would like to see something of the kind, but they are afraid of the party lash, and do not dare to risk their political future by kicking against the powerful ring that controls the party in Rockland. Some of them cherish the hope of being able to make their influence felt in the party caucuses. They will, as usual, be given a few members of the city council, but the power will be kept, as usual, firmly in the hands of the Two Dozen. The gang have practically made up their slate already. It is said that Mr. Frank C. Knight is to be given the nomination for mayor, and the names of the men selected for aldermen are communicated in some cases. Under the arrangement made, the Ring will be more powerful than ever, and they have chosen instruments through whom they can work with less trouble than ever. With Mr. Knight as mayor and with the men selected to hold the positions of influence in the city council, we should have an administration of fuss and feathers outside and corruption inside, and of extravagance all through. It being practically settled that there is to be no reform inside the Republican lines and that the Republicans favoring such reform dare not step outside the lines lest they shall be unable to get back when the pie is being distributed, what do the Democrats propose to do to promote good municipal government? There is no longer any danger that they will injure the cause by moving. And now is there anything they can do that will do it any good? They might at any rate stand up and be counted in favor of honest government and against the Ring.

In another column will be found the summary of the city reports presented to the city council last Monday evening. It will be noted that of the dozen or so of funds provided for by appropriations, one half of them are overdrawn, some of them largely, and the others are all very closely drawn, while another month yet remains before the new city government comes in. The expenditures have been \$110,643, about \$2,000 in excess of the aggregate of appropriations, which were, we believe, several thousand dollars more than for any previous year. Moreover, the \$4,000 appropriated for the reduction of the city debt, has all been used for other purposes, so that the city government have really overrun appropriations about \$6,000. In view of the important work to be done next year, it would be the part of wisdom for our people to put their affairs into more careful hands.

In Minneapolis recently a prominent photographer was arrested and heavily fined for selling a dozen photographs in his possession to a saloon keeper, who used them to decorate the walls of his saloon. The judge decided that such proceeding was a gross breach of contract on the part of the photog-

Opinion Feb 28 1890

THE CITY ELECTION

The Republican caucus for the nomination of a candidate for Mayor was held last evening. At the hour we go to press, we are unable to give the result. At the present writing, it seems certain that the candidate will be either Capt. Edward A. Butler or Col. Frank C. Knight. Dr. Russell A. Miller, the Anti-Ring candidate, has withdrawn his name, thus recognizing the impossibility of contending for honest and business-like municipal government through his party as at present controlled in this city. He had consented to the use of his name, and would have received a considerable vote, but the atmosphere in the party was so unfavorable for reform that, just before leaving for Penobscot county, where he was called by the death of his mother, he notified his friends that he would not be a candidate in the caucus. It is of course quite possible that a different program has been decided on at the last moment, and if so it was unquestionably carried through; for the discipline in the party is such that the rank and file do not ask or expect to be taken into the confidence of the managers, and will endorse the program presented at the caucus without any question. But for all that the public know as we write, it is merely a question between Butler and Knight. One of them was nominated last night, we presume.

And it makes but very little difference which. The spirit of the administration of the next city government will be about the same, whichever should be elected. In either case, the well defined element known in Rockland politics and business affairs as the Ring, or recently as the Two Dozen, would be in full control, and its edicts would be the law with no regard for the interests of the city or the wishes of its people, in the conduct of city affairs. We do not forget that there is the legislative branch of the city government to look to; but we also recognize the fact that the same influences that may elect a Ring man Mayor would almost inevitably elect a majority of the city council that would be subject to the same influences. Of course we make no personal reflection on either of the gentlemen. In private life they are good citizens and estimable men. But they are both thoroughly identified with Ring Rule, with all its arrogance, injustice, jobbery, and low moral tone. Their record is such that they could not reasonably be expected to carry into public affairs the good principles which we cheerfully recognize as governing them in their private business and social life. They are both tarred with the same Ring stick; and neither is fit to be Mayor of Rockland. If there is any difference in their position in this respect, it is this: Capt. Butler is a member of the Ring itself, and a prominent and influential one, too. He is interested in their projects, and not much is done in the councils of the Two Dozen without consulting him. As Mayor, they would not dictate to him much because he would not need any hints. He knows what the interests of the Ring are, and would constantly guard and advance them, and would do it very skillfully too. Col. Knight, on the other hand, it not so much a member of the Ring as a hanger-on of it. He is not probably admitted into its inner sanctuary, though he no doubt thinks he has been there and lit his cigar at the altar. But none the less he would do all that the Ring required, if he were made Mayor. If it will give him the honors of the office, and let him strut through a year or two as chief magistrate of the smartest city in Maine, he will be perfectly content to let the Ring do the governing. If he ever became restive under its demands, it would only need to pass through the council an order to authorize the Mayor to wear a uniform or a gold badge, and he would not find it in his heart to be obdurate. The

Opinion Feb 28 1890

At last, the claims of our distinguished friend and neighbor, Hon. Thaddeus R. Simonton of Camden, have been recognized, as a Washington dispatch informs us he has been appointed by a grateful administration, as a reward for his arduous services to the G. O. P., to the position of special agent of the Treasury department, and he will probably be assigned to duty in the Maine district, with a salary of \$6 per day and all travelling expenses, etc., allowed on a liberal scale. His work will consist mainly of visits of inspection to the various custom houses, and not popularly supposed to be of very wearing nature. At one time, it looked like the Simonton family were to be left in the cold, Hon. T. R.'s candidacy for shipping commissioner having been wrecked, and the Rockland Two Dozen having sat down on his brother's aspirations for the postmastership. But Fortune smiles once more, and Thaddeus is himself again, in possession of a good fat office with little to do but edit the Herald and look out for the interests of the party in Knox county.

SPECIAL AGENT.

Thaddeus R. Simonton of Camden having passed the required examination has been appointed by Secretary Windom, special agent of the Treasury Department. He will probably be assigned to duty in the Maine district.

Ring would probably prefer Butler, but it would willingly accept Knight, knowing it would receive quite as faithful if not so intelligent service from him.

The Ring slate for the ward tickets is not yet announced. But it is all made up without a doubt.

We are still unable to say what the Democrats will do, in view of the situation. A Democratic caucus, to which all citizens in favor of reform will be invited, is to be held at City hall, Spring street, this Friday evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Every Democrat should be there, and come prepared to act.

Opinion Feb 21 1890

Mr. Wellington J. Titus received, on Wednesday evening, a notice from the department informing him that he had been removed from the position of shipping commissioner of this port. Capt. Charles E. Hall has been appointed to succeed him. Mr. Titus has discharged the duties of the place with signal tact and ability, and has been deservedly popular with both captains and seamen. He also has made a good record at headquarters, and retires with credit in every respect. Capt. Hall is also a pleasant and capable gentleman, who will no doubt keep the business of the place running all right. But how does it happen that when this civil service reform administration found it could not tolerate a Democrat in the office longer, that Mr. John S. Ranlett was not appointed? When Mr. Titus was appointed, the Republican papers told us what an awful outrage it was that Ranlett should be removed. They represented that he had peculiar qualifications for the place, and that nobody else could possibly do the work. There was a great deal of moaning and groaning over Mr. Ranlett's removal, and, now that the Republicans have an opportunity to set things right, why don't they do it by putting him back? Isn't he just as good a man as he ever was?

Opinion Feb 28 1890

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See P. 18

"How I have loved the old flag can never now be known. A few years ago the entire world could boast of none so pure and so true. But I have of late been seeing the flag stained with the blood of the innocent, and the hearing of the bloody deeds of which she has been made the emblem, and would shudder."

After graduating from West Point he remained in the army for seven years. He served to the utmost credit and created the impression that he would rise to the highest posts were obtainable by the regular American officer. He was desirous of professional distinction. He was

Mr. Davis was summoned to Washington members of President Buchanan's cabinet suggest some modifications of the forthcom-

Just before the Rebellion, Davis
Maine and was received with much honor.

...Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi
who lowered their standards
passed. Arrived at the portico
posited directly in front of
the hall. Immediately in front
Mrs. Hayes and other members
seated in carriages, while in the

Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, who lowered their standards as the procession passed. Arrived at the portico the casket was deposited directly in front of the main entrance to the hall. Immediately in front were Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Hayes and other members of the family seated in carriages while in the hall.

Sixth division—Thomas O'Connor, marshal; F. Department of the city of New Orleans.

The galleries and space set apart for visitors the two Houses were packed to overflowing, and many seats of the members were occupied ladies. The clerks of both branches read the resolutions in their respective Houses. In the Senate Messrs. Kent, Foley and

est meetings ever held in Charlotte was that to
in memory of Jefferson Davis. The stores were
draped in mourning and business was suspended
from half-past eleven to two o'clock. Several speakers
addressed the meeting, among them Col.

[illegible]

Among the Poets. THE SONG OF MONTEREY.

BY FRANCES L. MACE.
The charm of the Isle of the Lotus,
El Monte, the beautiful, keeps;
In all her fairy-land borders
The spirit of bloom never sleeps.
Through fringes of palm and papayas
The lake's blue splendor shines,
And the white magnolia, starlike,
Gleams under the cloudy vines.
Yet may you dream all day
By the flowers and fountain spray;
Not there shall you hear the burden
Of the song of Monterey.
Go forth to the windy headland,
Where the cypress trees look down
Like giants aged and stricken,
Yet wearing the green-wood crown.
Mighty the voices that hail you
With the "Go of ancient time
In the chain of the marching billows
And strong boughs answering chime.
But the ocean, waste and gray,
And the trees, though they sing away,
Know not the grander meaning
Of the song of Monterey.
Where the snowy surf more gently
On a curving inlet falls,
Stands Carmel's lonely mission,
In its crumbling garden walls.
Hushed are the bells in the belfry,
And no longer the massive door
Swings back while a dark procession
Kneels on the earthen floor.
Let your heart in stillness pray
With the worshippers passed away;
Oh, hear you not the prelude
Of the song of Monterey?
For here is the memory holy
Of Serra, the saint of the West,
Who brought to these pathless borders
The cross and the symbols best;
Here first was the Gloria chanted:
The forest and desert heard;
And wherever he passed, new voices
Repeated the sacred word.
Pleasant as brooks in May,
When they burst from winter's away,
Through clustering homes and vineyards
Rings the song of Monterey.
Wayworn at last and dying,
Home to the mission he came;
There his followers thronged at bell-call
To watch his life's last flame;
Once more was the anthem lifted:
But hark! his voice alone
While the singers weep and alter,
Bears the music to the Throne.
The swell of that parting lay
Is in the sweet air to-day;
That life of sublime devotion
Is the song of Monterey.
Yonder in palace and garden
May the tide of pleasure roll,
But the years far off shall listen
To this meek, majestic soul.
Still shall the plumes their cadences
Of pungent odors swing,
And the resonant waves of Carmel
In slow, deep measure sing:
"Peace to the slumbering clay,
And joy in the heavens for aye
To him who woke for the ages
The song of Monterey!"
—From Harper's Magazine

CAMDEN.

The national flag flies now above the school
building, an example to be followed by all
the schools of the county, it is to be hoped.
At the presentation of the flag, by the senior
class of the High School, the following poem
was contributed by Geo. W. White of Rock-
land:

THE FLAG.

Hail! all hail our glorious flag!
The shout goes up from plain and crag,
From Gulf to lake, from sea to sea,
Salute the standard of the free.
Emblem of all that's tried and true,
A square clipped from the ether blue,
Studded with white crystal stars,
Half bordered by its changing bars.
Our standard bears no boast of prey,
Or conquest won, or blood stained gold.
Our foreign and domestic foes
Have rained on thee their fiercest blows;
And yet no star has been effaced,
And yet no line has been erased.
When the old flag was rent and torn,
By graceless children native born,
Whom slavery's worship led astray,
Coercion was the only way.
Madness and wickedness sublime,
Nothing but blood could stay the crime,
And at the cannon's blazing mouth,
Treason died in the sunny South.
All hail, thou banner of the free,
That sacrifice was made for thee,
No slave within our border dwells,
No master of the chattel tells.
Beneath the stars our hands are free,
A conscience have all liberty;
No e but the people here shall rule,
No interference with our school.
Burdens grievous to be borne,
Chains by the old world's masses worn,
Forged by craft of priest and king,
For us no such accursed thing.

OUR SOLDIERS.

When the loud rumbling of war's thunder, mighty
Echoed o'er north and south throughout the land,
Brave men went out from country, town and city,
To join the ranks of war, an armed band.
When duty called them, without hesitation
They left their homes and all that makes life dear
And to the aid of their endangered nation,
Went bravely forth and showed no trace of fear.
Many of those who warlike weapons bearing,
Went forward then to clear the cloud so black
Hanging above our nation, ere its clearing
Laid down their lives, and never more came back.
Of those remaining, many now are wearing
Scar, pain's birth-mark, till life shall cease;
Emblems of heroes; and we all are sharing
What they have won for us, our country's peace.

IX.
In low green vales and on two hillside farms
The cheerful ring of steel falls on the ear,
And fast the grass in heavy swaths is piled,
As happy day-maker his sun-dews cheer.
The new-mown field does most resemblance bear,
To ocean into billows tossed green, save
When through the grass the snow-white daisies
Peep.
Like flecks of foam upon the crested wave,
When angry storm-king o'er the sea does
rave.
X.
Red clover fields, alive with murmuring bees,
Their fragrance wafted upon the balmy air;
Gay bobolinks are crooning with glee;
The swallows in the eaves with clay repair
The walls of village homes; and pigeons coo;
The school-boys with glad shouts each other
chase.
Along the winding road, the little maids,
Sweet as the rosebuds their small hands em-
brace,
Beside their teacher walk with gentler pace.
XI.
The elder girls the churchyard gate pass
through,
Their gay songs hushed with reverence, not
with fear,
To deck with violets and pansies sweet
The grave of one they loved, who now lies
here;
No tales of sheeted ghosts that walk at night
Make them at twilight's hour this place to
dread,
But wiser taught than children earlier were,
To them this spot, with graves so thickly
spread,
Seems but a sleeping place, where rest the
dead.
XII.
A while they pause to pluck the unsightly weeds
That molest the flowers and grass unbidden
grow;
Or read on moss-grown stones quaint epitaphs,
Engraved by hands unskilled, long years ago,
Or view the tracery of vines and flowers
On polished granite shafts or marble fair.
Occasionally a flag that does for soldiers' graves,
In springtime planted here with loving care,
By comrades true, who once their tolls did
share.

AT FANNY FARNELL'S GRAVE.

And is this all? A cold, white stone of marble,
O'er which the winds of March so wildly sweep?
Bare boughs, to which some withered leaves are
clinging?
A silent mound, where love comes off to weep?
Beneath in this dark, dreamless bed, is sleeping,
With still hands folded o'er her pulseless breast,
One who on earth fulfilled a noble mission,
Ere starry angels called her to her rest.
She loved the land, lone weeping in its sorrow,
Her native isle across the sun-lit sea;
Its mountains and its vales of vernal beauty,
Its shamocks growing fair upon the lea.
She touched her harp, this gentle, fair-haired
maiden,
And sang in burning words her country's wrongs;
And hearts that long had wept, bowed down with
sorrow,
Were thrilled with hope to hear her wondrous
songs.
She sang of freedom, once her country's glory,
Of patriots true, the nobles and the just;
And O the cadences of strain, lasting
The green flag torn and trailing in the dust.
Fair land of song, of eloquence and story,
"Mong all thy poets and gifted singers rare,
No truer, purer heart e'er thrilled for Erin
Than hers, so young, and yet so strong to dare.
This vanished life, unselfish in its mission,
Speaks to us all in stirring trumpet tones,
In call of duty done, and high endeavor,
And bids us make her courage all our own.
Spring flowers will deck this mound with living
beauty,
The summer birds with sweetest music call;
And we shall hear, in nature's resurrection,
Hope's whispered words that this life is not all.
—EMILY G. WETTERBERG,
Lawrence, March, 1890.

MAINE.

BY MRS. ANNA P. S. SMITH.
O, Maine, fair Maine! what lovely scenes are
thine!
What pleasant homes hast thou on every side,
That crown thy hills, or nestle in thy dale,
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Our standard bears no boast of prey,
Or conquest won, or blood stained gold.
Our foreign and domestic foes
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And yet no star has been effaced,
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When the old flag was rent and torn,
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Madness and wickedness sublime,
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Many of those who warlike weapons bearing,
Went forward then to clear the cloud so black
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Its shamocks growing fair upon the lea.
She touched her harp, this gentle, fair-haired
maiden,
And sang in burning words her country's wrongs;
And hearts that long had wept, bowed down with
sorrow,
Were thrilled with hope to hear her wondrous
songs.
She sang of freedom, once her country's glory,
Of patriots true, the nobles and the just;
And O the cadences of strain, lasting
The green flag torn and trailing in the dust.
Fair land of song, of eloquence and story,
"Mong all thy poets and gifted singers rare,
No truer, purer heart e'er thrilled for Erin
Than hers, so young, and yet so strong to dare.
This vanished life, unselfish in its mission,
Spe

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

This department has shown efficient service and the men connected with it have been faithful in maintaining the peace and in the performance of duties pertaining to public order. It is believed that the quality of the city ordinances should and could have been more rigidly enforced and it is hoped that there will be an improvement in this direction during this year.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

You are aware that a contract for forty nominal 1200 c.p. arc lights, to burn all night at 25 cents per light, was made on the 15th of November with the Eastern Electric Company of New York, and the city holds a \$10,000 bond for the faithful performance of the same. It was found after the full thirty days for commencing operations under the contract, that the lights were not burning, and it was found that the Eastern Electric Construction Co. of Portland, who have installed a plant and began lighting the streets some six weeks after Jan. 15, 1890, the time which was given for the lights to be in operation. The contract says that the poles shall be sound and reasonably straight, not less than twenty-five feet above the ground, and not more than seven inches in diameter and that the municipal officers shall fix and determine the height of any pole in any locality, and the lights shall be of the best quality of any other 1200 c.p. light in this state. While the representative of the company, now engaged in furnishing light, has virtually agreed to remedy all the defects now so apparent as soon as the weather permits, it is not to be expected that the duty of the municipal officers, or a committee chosen by them, to see that our city is not unnecessarily disfavored, and that all the requirements of the contract pertaining to the city's interests are reasonably carried out and maintained before the lights are accepted. The committee on street lights and street lighting, who will then have the care of this service, should be given the power by you, or a special committee raised for that purpose, to cause to be removed all the franchises in excess of what the city has contracted for, and in any case interfere with or obstruct the lighting of our streets.

UNCOLLECTED TAXES.

This item in the treasurer's report, given as \$31,500, may appear to some of you as a large amount, but it is the accumulation of several years and seems unavoidable. The action of the City Council in the two years ending February 1st, of the year following, at the rate of 10 per cent, has excited some adverse criticism from the thoughtless and those ignorant of the true situation. It is erroneously supposed to bear hard upon the so called poor man, who has nothing but his hands and owns a little home. Could you have access to this class are among the most prompt in the payment of these obligations. They forego and save for the day which comes as surely as death. The object of the high rate has been to induce those, who can, to pay; and not to earn a large amount of interest. No one could long continue in business simply upon a saving interest. For a man to trust more of his stock than he gets pay for, and to continue to increase his indebtedness by hiring money, even at a low rate of interest, would be poor political economy. It is recommended that a new appropriation be made to cover abatement of taxes.

I trust that no member has accepted a place to serve here without fully realizing that it is a sacrifice of time and personal comfort, that each one should conscientiously do the duty which falls upon him to perform rather than shift the burden to the shoulders of his associates, that in the closing months of your year the City Marshal will not be obliged to spend hours in running up a quorum. You will remember that a public favor is that of the day and that one apparent mistake, however honestly made, will set the tide against you. It is my sincere wish that good fortune may favor this City Council and when we shall give up our places, those coming after us, every member can help himself feel that he has earned the praise of "well done good and faithful servant."

EDWARD A. BUTLER, Mayor.

KEEP OR SELL?

The Question which Confronts the Cities and Towns Along the K. & L.

Today, representatives of the cities and towns which have an interest in the Knox & Lincoln Railroad meet in Damariscotta to discuss the offer made by Levi C. Wade in behalf of a syndicate to purchase the road for \$1,300,000. Mr. Wade is a resident of Boston, President of the Mexican Central and trustee of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. He represents a powerful syndicate. What is to be done with the road does not seem to be definitely known, various conjectures being offered, but it is certain that the road is to become a part of some great railroad system.

The Knox & Lincoln, under wise management, has become a good piece of property, and the past year paid the cities and towns \$55,000. It is now steel rails from Woolwich to Rockland and is doing a good business. But this has been an exceptional year and before very long new engines and other rolling stock and new bridges will be needed, while a new ferry boat is an immediate necessity. The road has been wonderfully free from accidents, but an expensive one may occur at any time. The Maine Central and allied roads have been very generous in their treatment of the Knox & Lincoln and have allowed it the lion's share of passenger and freight receipts. This

disastrous state of things will not always last. And then again, cities and towns, with their natural jealousies and prejudices, can never conduct a railroad in such a way as to secure the best possible results. From the above it will be seen that the C. & G. stands where it did seven years ago, and favors selling the road if anything like a reasonable offer is made. What may be considered a reasonable offer is for the representatives of the cities and towns to decide today. The C. & G. would be highly pleased to see the road sold for \$1,500,000. In line with this subject we commend our readers to the following abstract from an editorial in the Bath Times:

Bath subscribed one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars of the stock of the road and issued \$896,600 of bonds in aid of construction. It was hoped that the growth of business would bring the road to such a degree of prosperity as to make it a paying investment. But after twenty years that period of prosperity is so far away that no one can see it. In fact as the business of the road increases the demand for extraordinary expenditures very nearly absorbs the increased earnings. The average of these unusual expenditures for several years is about \$20,000, and worst of all, which is liable to be the case for years to come, Rockland is growing, her people are energetic, new business and prosperity of those branches of industry already established have stimulated the people to strain every nerve to make the city attractive to other industries. Of course the chief thing looked at is additional traveling facilities. The lime city is entitled to these facilities and no one will dare dispute the point with them. The people will not abide a slow coach, nor a slow train. They want the best the railroad world has and they demand a palace Pullman car and all its expensive equipments. But for this there will be required a strengthening of the road, heavier locomotives will be needed, a new ferry boat with enlarged slips. Now this is Bath's thing to give all of these luxuries to Rockland. Give! Do our taxpayers hanker after any such opportunities of Samaritanism? Manifestly not. And yet we do not quite see how to refuse Rockland what she should have in order to promote her growth. The attitude of Rockland is unmistakable as was indicated by the item from THE COURIER-GAZETTE which we copied recently and to which we have this to answer. Past experience has always shown that the railroad business is too speculative for a city to safely and successfully be engaged in to so much an extent. New gentlemen make a fair valuation and let wise and business like counsel prevail. Consider the offer fairly and from a business point of view.

In 1888 Bath paid some \$42,331 interest on K. & L. bonds, receiving from the road \$18,697.30, making a net loss to the city of \$23,633.70. The Times has been interviewing some of the city's prominent men and from their remarks we culled the following:

John H. Kimball thought the offer too small, but thought \$1,500,000 worthy of consideration. Thought municipalities had no business with such enterprises. Charles Davenport thought \$1,750,000 a proper selling price, as did S. D. Bailey.

William R. Shaw would consider \$1,600,000 pretty seriously. H. A. Duncan thought \$1,500,000 should be accepted.

Capt. John R. Kelley favored selling, but not for \$1,300,000.

Dr. A. J. Fuller would sell for \$1,500,000.

Mayor Patten thought the road worth \$1,900,000.

Ex-Mayor James C. Ledyard thought the road worth \$2,000,000.

The Board of Aldermen met Thursday evening and selected the following committee to act with them at the railroad meeting at Damariscotta today: Samuel Bryant, A. C. Gay, J. E. Sherman, George Gregory, C. G. Moffitt, S. M. Bird, W. H. Glover and W. T. Cobb. Ex-Mayor White was selected in place of Alderman E. W. Berry, who was unable to attend. G. M. Brainerd, E. R. Spear and G. L. Farrand were elected alternates, and Mayor Butler was empowered to fill all vacancies that might occur. It is the sentiment of this committee, as far as ascertained, and also the sentiment of the majority of our business men that the road should be sold if an offer of \$1,500,000 can be had.

POSTMASTER LOVEJOY

President Harrison on Wednesday appointed John Lovejoy, esq., postmaster of this city. There will probably be no delay in the confirmation of the appointment by the Senate, and he is expected to assume the duties of the office on Tuesday, April 1. His qualifications for the position are first:

class in every respect, and he will without doubt be an efficient, capable and courteous officer.

Mr. Lovejoy was born in this city, December 25, 1841, and therefore celebrated his 48th birthday with his last Christmas. That important event in his history (his birth) occurred in the old Penman house, now standing on Sea street. He is the son of Mr. Samuel I. Lovejoy, who now resides on Limerock street, a well known and much respected citizen. His mother, who is an intelligent and refined lady, much esteemed in this community, is a daughter of the late Dr. C. C. Chandler, who for many years had an extensive practice in Belfast and then removed to Warren, where he resided till his death. She is a sister of Mrs. Francis Cobb. He was educated in the public schools of this city, and very early manifested remarkable ability and business capacity. He, when a young man, entered the employ of Cobb, Wight & Co., at that time the most extensive business firm in the city, as book-keeper, and was afterward made secretary of the Cobb Lime company, which then operated over half the kilns in the city, as well as owning and operating a large number of quarries at present. In August, 1882, he was appointed station agent of the Knox & Lincoln railroad in this city, and continued in that position till June, 1888, when the Knox-county Lime association was formed and he was chosen its secretary, which position he now holds. All of these places are of great responsibility, and call for extraordinary business talent, sound judgment, and great capacity for work. And in each Mr. Lovejoy has proved an unqualified success, and displayed those qualities that ensure us an excellent administration of the affairs of the postoffice so long as he shall remain in charge of them.

He has not been especially active as a politician, nor has he been an urgent aspirant for preferment. But his qualifications are so great, and so well appreciated by his fellow citizens, that he has been called to positions in the municipal government in which these are required. He was elected a member of the Common Council from Ward 5 in 1868, and Alderman the next two years. In 1876, he was nominated by his party for the position, but was defeated by a very narrow majority by Hon. Samuel Bryant, the Democratic candidate, who was very popular and made a magnificent campaign. In 1876, Mr. Lovejoy was elected again to the Common Council, and chosen president of that body. In 1879, he was again elected Mayor, after one of the fiercest political battles this city has ever seen, defeating Mr. J. Fred Hall, the Greenback candidate, this party being then at its strongest. He was also a member of the School Board the two years ending in 1880 and the six years ending in 1887. In all these positions, he served with honor and credit. While he was severely criticised on political grounds and for his course in matters where political issues were made, his personal honor and integrity were never called in question. And neither was his ability. We that have opposed him—and still oppose him politically, and will continue to do so till his successor is appointed by Grover Cleveland four years hence—know very well that he is able and well equipped to accomplish whatever he undertakes. But we take pleasure in testifying to his excellent personal qualities, his executive ability, and his fidelity in office to the public interests as he understands them to be. His courtesy is invariable and as natural to him as breathing, and no one who has any business with the postmaster of Rockland for the next four years will have any cause to complain.

We cordially greet our new postmaster, and can wish him nothing better than that he will be as successful in his administration and give as good satisfaction to the public as his Capt. William P. Harley, the Democrat whom he succeeds.

Uncle Sam's Seed Barn.

Uncle Sam's seed barn is just now a hot bed of activity. It is so for about a month every day at this season. Go into it, and you will find it a scene of bustle and industry—hundreds of women piling up with rapid fingers myriads of paper packages, men dragging heavy sacks hither and thither, and others busy with pasting and addressing labels. They must needs be quick, for within a few days \$100,000 worth of seeds of all sorts have to be sent in small parcels to a million different individuals in all parts of the United States.

That is the sum annually appropriated by Congress for investment in other lands, to be distributed throughout the country in order that products of the soil may be improved in quality. If you would like some you can get a share by simply writing without delay to the Department of Agriculture, making the request. Mention what you want and it will be mailed to you free of charge in a bundle marked "official business." If you have no place to grow beans and potatoes in ask for flower seeds and you will receive enough to make your garden bloom for an indefinite period.

It is stated that Uncle Sam is distributing this year seeds of a better quality than ever before. Some time ago the seeds given away by the government acquired such a reputation for badness that many farmers would not even take the trouble to plant them, considering it improbable that they would grow. But things are managed differently now, and the seeds you get from Secretary Rusk are accompanied by a guarantee that they will sprout. They are all tested, in fact, before they are sent out, and the manner of this testing is very interesting.

First, however, it will be best to tell where the seeds come from. Hitherto they have been brought from farmers and seed growers, who sent samples to Washington and received orders on the strength of them. But this year an agent has been employed to travel over the country and buy up the best seed he can find. The result is that all the seeds now being distributed are exceedingly fine, and the department represents a certain potato that is sending out as probably the most excellent article in the shape of an *Albion* tuber ever obtained by cultivation.

Travellers offered potatoes before this season, by the way. The terms of this wonderful vegetable will be sent to you, if you make the request—25 "eyes" in a wooden box, all cut up and ready to plant. Of course, the notion is that the farmer, observing that the potatoes grown from these 25 eyes are superior to any others of his crop, will have the seed of the year, and will obtain from him specimens of the vegetable for planting, the product of all that particular district being in this way improved.

Such, indeed, is the whole idea and purpose of the seed distribution, that the potatoes and flowers grown in this country shall be as good and pretty of their kinds as possible.

The seeds bought of the farmers by the agent are sent to Washington in bags, and in this shape are piled in the storage department of Uncle Sam's barn, which is a big brick building just back of the main structure of the Department of Agriculture.

An enormous room adjoining is filled with pretty, young women sitting at little tables and measuring out seeds from sacks into brown paper envelopes. Some of them use quart pots, others pint, and so on, and the things are packed with long handles for such little seeds as carrots. Obviously, too, the envelopes differ in size. Each envelope, having received its measure full, is sealed up and a label is pasted on it, telling what seed it contains, giving directions for planting them and saying the kind of soil and exposure results. It is desired to know, you see, how the seed turns out.

Finally, the packets are put up in bundles of five and tens, and after being addressed they are sent off in this shape. If you ask simply for "some vegetable and flower seeds," you will probably receive ten envelopes of the former and five of the latter. A sample bundle of ten vegetables would very likely contain a quart of corn, half a pint of beans, half a pint of peas, and some small envelopes of cabbage, pumpkin, tomato, pepper, radish, and onion seeds. Quarts are also given of buckwheat and lawn grass. A separate room in the barn is devoted to the putting up of flower seeds, which are purchased from the big seed houses. But, as has been said, all the seeds are tested before being sent out, and the same care is done is very curious indeed. Small tin cans half full of water are employed, and across these parallel are laid thick wires in pairs. Each two wires have a strip of muslin sewed between them, so that when they are laid together across the pan a fold of the muslin hangs into the water. In this fold all seeds are put, and the water rising by capillary attraction, soaks the muslin and causes the seed to germinate. The forming of the roots is watched in every direction through the muslin and the plants grow famously. One tin pan two feet long will hold a wonderful number of sprouts, and it is a simple matter to count and find out the percentage of those put in germinata, one fold of muslin being devoted to each kind of seed. Any seeds that do not grow are carefully satisfactory are sent to the gardener of the department to be tried in earth. Thus Uncle Sam is able to guarantee all the seeds he distributes this year.

THE MCKINLEY TARIFF BILL.

Speech of Congressman Dingley of Maine in the House on Saturday.

(Boston Journal.)

Washington, May 11.—The general debate on the tariff bill, so far as it relates to iron and steel, was closed Saturday. Turning to Mr. Dingley of Maine, who replied to Mills and Springer. In opening, Mr. Dingley said that it had been the aim of the gentlemen, and of all others, who had spoken on the other side, to create the impression that the McKinley bill, which proposed to reduce the revenue from customs at least \$40,000,000 and perhaps \$50,000,000 (in addition to \$10,000,000 reduction of internal revenue) would increase taxation.

The facts, said Mr. Dingley, that it reduces the average duty on all imports from 30 per cent. under the present law to 25 per cent. It proposes to place on the free list \$109,000,000 of imports, not dutiable, making one-half of the total imports. And thus to give the greatest freedom of trade ever afforded by any tariff. Mr. Dingley gave an interesting resume of the tariff since 1820, and showed how much more favorable it is to importations of articles which we do not produce than any tariff ever in force.

Ever the tariff of 1846, which has been glorified as the highest of wisdom, placed on the free list 12 per cent. of imports. The pending bill, which is assailed as a measure to restrict foreign trade, places 50 per cent. of imports on the free list. Mr. Dingley said that the bill places sugar and molasses on the free list, on which the tariff under the present law is 10 per cent. duties last year, while the Mills bill imposed on this article of food a duty of 68 per cent. Yet gentlemen on the democratic side have the assurance to charge that this bill proposes to tax the food of the people.

Proceeding to consider the schedules, Mr. Dingley said that the tariff of 1846, which is glorified as the highest of wisdom, placed on the free list 12 per cent. of imports. The pending bill, which is assailed as a measure to restrict foreign trade, places 50 per cent. of imports on the free list. Mr. Dingley said that the bill places sugar and molasses on the free list, on which the tariff under the present law is 10 per cent. duties last year, while the Mills bill imposed on this article of food a duty of 68 per cent. Yet gentlemen on the democratic side have the assurance to charge that this bill proposes to tax the food of the people.

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THE SCHOONER BOOK.

Agents for the Maine House of Representatives. Their Work—List of Business for Maine School Committees Between Now and Autumn.

The change in the law relative to the adoption of free text-books for the public schools has added much to the labors and responsibilities of the school committees throughout the State. Before the beginning of the public schools in the autumn, every city and town in the State now must make assignments to supply not only all the school books to be used in the schools, but also all supplies, such as papers, slates, ink, pencils, pens, etc.

Of course, the school committees will be obliged to give a large amount of time to the examination of text books published by rival school book houses to the end that the best material may be selected. It is not necessary that the school committees will be required to do this, unless the towns at their annual meetings or the city councils authorize the school committees to change an objectionable book before the five years' limit is reached. This fact makes it necessary to use the greatest care in order that the books may be secure.

If a book has been adopted by the school committee of a town less than five years before this new law shall take effect, the committee have not the right to change such book without the permission referred to above. It is not necessary that the school committees will be required to do this, unless the towns at their annual meetings or the city councils authorize the school committees to change an objectionable book before the five years' limit is reached. This fact makes it necessary to use the greatest care in order that the books may be secure.

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THE SCHOONER BOOK.

Agents for the Maine House of Representatives. Their Work—List of Business for Maine School Committees Between Now and Autumn.

The change in the law relative to the adoption of free text-books for the public schools has added much to the labors and responsibilities of the school committees throughout the State. Before the beginning of the public schools in the autumn, every city and town in the State now must make assignments to supply not only all the school books to be used in the schools, but also all supplies, such as papers, slates, ink, pencils, pens, etc.

Of course, the school committees will be obliged to give a large amount of time to the examination of text books published by rival school book houses to the end that the best material may be selected. It is not necessary that the school committees will be required to do this, unless the towns at their annual meetings or the city councils authorize the school committees to change an objectionable book before the five years' limit is reached. This fact makes it necessary to use the greatest care in order that the books may be secure.

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This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and faint smudges, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page shows the binding of the book.

While the winter of 1862-3 was a momentous period for the Army of the Potomac, it was not, for that army a period of great success; a portion of the time was spent in winter quarters in Virginia, marked by occasional collisions with the enemy, and the armies in the West were but a little more active than the formation of the Army of the Potomac. The formation of the Army of the Potomac into three grand divisions and their sortie across the Rappahannock, while in all respects creditable to the army, were not of a sort to cheer the Union loving people, and it was not until June 3d, 1863 that Lee moved his army up the South bank of the Rappahannock, thus occupying the gaps of the Blue Ridge and threatening the valley of the Shenandoah, this movement being the initiatory step in that long march which was to bring him at its end to Gettysburg and defeat Winchester and Martinsburg were at that time simply outposts, and as neither in these places afforded defensible positions, the troops there were ordered to Harper's Ferry, but the detachment at Winchester was not quite quick enough to evade the agile "foot cavalry" which marched with Lee, and suffered loss in men and material. Again crossing the Potomac, this time near Williamsport, Lee pressed Northward, the Army of the Potomac following on his right flank and between him and Washington. During this foot race the engagements took place at Beverly Ford, Berryville, Brandy Station and Aldie in which the cavalry covered itself with glory; but these engagements were not necessary to its fame; long before the sneer, "who ever saw a dead cavalryman" had died a natural death and all the battlefields of the Army of the Potomac had been strewn with dead cavalrymen enough to satisfy the most blood thirsty. On June 23rd, 1863, Gen. Meade, relieved Gen. Hooker of the command of the army, the report of Gen. Halleck made in the following November, saying that Hooker was relieved "on his own request," a request which perhaps other generals would have preferred under similar circumstances. The army was then commanded by Frederick, Md., waiting to see what course the Army of Northern Virginia would take before taking up its march. On the 23rd, our army took up its march, and on the 30th of June, Gen. Reynolds with the First, Third and Eleventh Corps, had concentrated at Emmetsburg, with his right resting at Manchester. Brave John Buford who was as ever on the alert with his cavalry, reported the enemy in strong force on the Cashburn road, near Gettysburg, Pa., and on July 1st Reynolds occupied that town and the battle of Gettysburg was commenced. A recent writer claims that this battle was an accident, and at best was but a series of separate combats with no well defined strategy or grand tactics, and that if either Lee or Meade had any well defined plan of action it does not appear in their reports. Here, as in earlier years, the critic comes in with his almost super-human clearness of "sight," and sees many things not vouchsafed to ordinary mortals. If Gettysburg was in any degree, as this writer says, a mistake, it was a most fortunate one for the country and a most costly one for the Army of the Potomac, with a loss of more than 20,000 men to the Army if no adequate result was attained, or if by any fault of the commander of the army, greater results could have been attained for all this outlay of blood, then indeed would that commander be a criminal for whom no sufficient punishment could be devised. But this is not the case, the whole country knows that it is not true. That little Pennsylvania town saw the rebel power broken; the very flower of that army of Northern Virginia left, either killed, wounded, or prisoners in our hands, and with the simultaneous fall of Gettysburg and Vicksburg, the Confederate cause was given up as hopeless by most, is not all of its most sanguine leaders. From that time, although the process was slow, it was certain, and every man who after that time left the Confederate ranks, left his place unfilled forever. All honor to Grant, but his great fame can easily spare the need of of justice to others as his great heart would grant it, and he knew that when he received the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, that Five Forks and Boynton Plank Road contributed to that result no more certainly, and no more directly than did Gettysburg, Antietam, South Mountain and the battles on the Peninsula. If it were otherwise, if all the soldiers before the last final campaign, were needlessly killed, then indeed would the nation be a nation of mourning. And while to the Army of the Potomac very much is due, yet all should remember that other armies fought long and well, and all gave their full share of the best blood and their soldier sat in that little parlor at Appomattox, discussing with Lee the terms of the surrender, is it not likely that a mind so fair and capable as his went back over the years of war, and recognized fully, that as not one sparrow falls unnoticed, so the humble private who laid down his life in that struggle gave his mite to the grand result.

Honor and welcome to the Society of the Army of the Potomac; honor them for their great deeds in the past, and show them how the State of Washington, of Berry, of Howard, of Fessenden welcomes her defenders; and not only for what they have done, but for what they are; an army changed in mass to citizens and bearing that citizenship so well and truly; honor them for their victories and for that wonderful endurance of the weary marches they made and the fortitude with which they bore defeat.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

Of the Society of the Army of the Potomac.

The following is the constitution of the Army of the Potomac as adopted at the meeting of the Society held at Steiway Hall, New York, Monday and Tuesday July 6 and 6, 1869, and subsequently amended:

ARTICLE I.
Sec. 1.—This Association shall be known by the name and title of "THE SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC," and shall include every officer and enlisted man who has at any time served with honor in that Army and been honorably discharged therefrom, or remains in service in the regular Army, who shall have given his assent to the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society, and paid his initiation fee.

Sec. 2.—Honorary members may, from time to time, be elected from those who have served with distinction in any of the other Armies, or in the Navy of the United States, and also from those who have acted as Orators and Poets at the Annual Re-unions.

ARTICLE II.
The object of this Society shall be to cherish the memories and associations of the Army of the Potomac; to strengthen the ties of fraternal fellowship and sympathy formed from companionship in that Army; to perpetuate the name and fame of those who have fallen either on the field of battle or in the line of duty with that Army; to collect and preserve the record of its great achievements, its numerous and well-remembered battles, its campaigns, marches and skirmishes.

ARTICLE III.
Sec. 1.—The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, one Vice-President from each of the following named Corps, viz., 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 18th, 19th, the Signal or other Corps, which have been at any time connected with the Army of the Potomac, Cavalry, Artillery and one from the General Staff, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary and a Treasurer.

Sec. 2.—These officers shall be elected at each annual meeting for the ensuing year. The President, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary and Treasurer shall be chosen by ballot, by a majority vote of all the members of the Society present and shall constitute the Executive Committee of the Society. No debate upon the merits of the candidate shall be in order.

The Vice-President shall be chosen by the members of each corps by a majority vote of the members of the respective corps present.

ARTICLE IV.
Political or any other discussions foreign to the purposes of this Society as set forth in this Constitution, at any of the meetings, or any proceeding of such a tendency, are declared inimical to the purposes of this organization and are prohibited.

ARTICLE V.
This Constitution may be altered or amended at any regular meeting of the Society, provided the alteration or amendment proposed, in submitted in writing, and filed with the Recording Secretary at least three months before the regular meeting at which it is proposed to present the same, and provided further, that two-thirds of the members present at such meeting vote in favor thereof.

BY-LAWS.
1. Every officer and enlisted man desiring to become a member of this Society shall, upon giving his assent to the Constitution, pay to the Treasurer the sum of one dollar as an initiation fee, and each year thereafter the sum of two dollars as annual dues, and shall thereupon be entitled to a copy of the proceedings of the Society, when published, free of charge, and the widow of each member in good standing at the time of his death shall be entitled to such copy.
2. No member shall be entitled to vote who shall be arrears.
3. The diploma of membership, and the badge which shall be adopted by the Society, shall be delivered to each member on payment of a fixed sum, sufficient to pay the cost thereof.
4. The Treasurer shall disburse all the moneys of the Society, upon the order of the Executive Committee, attested by the signature of the Secretary, and shall, at each annual meeting, make a report in detail of his receipts and disbursements.

The Treasurer may be required to give bonds in the amount of five thousand dollars, to be approved by the Executive Committee.
5. When the place of the annual meeting shall be decided upon, the President shall appoint a local committee as far as practicable, of one member from each of the corps enumerated in Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution, whose duty it shall be to make all needful preparations and arrangements for such meeting. The committee thus appointed shall be selected, as far as practicable, from the residents of the place of meeting.

6. No member of this Society shall speak more than once on any subject or question of business, and no longer than five minutes, without the consent of the Society first obtained.
7. The Executive Committee shall in due season select an Orator and Poet from the members of the Society, as far as practicable, to deliver an address and poem appropriate to the occasion at each annual meeting.
8. The Recording Secretary shall a book of records to be kept, exhibiting the address of every member of this Society.

9. The President shall appoint Tellers for the elections required by the Constitution.
Prior to balloting for the place for the holding the next annual meeting the President shall appoint a committee of five, who shall report three places for the meeting, and the balloting shall be confined to the places named.

10. The election of officers shall be conducted as follows:
First—A ballot for President, to be continued until some member receives a majority of the votes cast.

Second—The Vice-Presidents shall be selected by the respective Corps and elected by the Society.
Third—A ballot for Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, and Treasurer, on a single ticket, the balloting to be continued until three officers are elected by a majority of the votes cast.

In balloting for officers other than the Vice-Presidents, the votes shall be deposited in a box in charge of the Tellers, placed in front of the platform, and the Corps shall vote in succession in the order named in Article III, of the Constitution.

11. In the absence of the President, the Vice-President senior in rank in the Volunteer Service present at the meeting shall preside.

12. A full report of each meeting shall be printed, and copies forwarded to every member entitled to receive the same.

13. Honorary members may be elected by a three-fourths vote of the members present at any annual meeting.

14. A majority vote of all the members present at any regular meeting shall be required to alter or amend these By-Laws.

15. Cushing's Manual of Parliamentary Law shall be the authority for the government and regulation of all meetings of this Society.

SPRUCE HEAD BRIDGE.

Oct 22 1889
The Citizen of South Thomaston Enlightens the Stranger.

Courtesy of the Citizen.
Some Questions, Pro and Con, Concerning the Bridge Question.

Stranger.—"How long a time have the citizens of So. Thomaston, who want a bridge from the village of Seal Harbor to the island of Spruce Head been trying for it?"

Citizen.—"They petitioned and received a grant from the legislature Feb. 22nd, 1880. The question was agitated previous to that."

Stranger.—"Did the town make any effort to prevent legislation from granting that petition?"

Citizen.—"Yes. They authorized two of their ablest men among the opposers to go to Annapolis with instructions to call legal advice before they agreed to a bridge, and they did, at a big expense and no purpose, for the petitioners got all they asked for and more."

Stranger.—"Is a bridge much needed?"

Citizen.—"Yes. Those who oppose and those who approve do not quarrel on this point. All agree that a bridge would be a great convenience, not only to all the inhabitants of Spruce Head, but to the workmen at Seal Harbor and other parts of So. Thomaston, who work upon the island and board at home; finally all who have business upon the island would be benefited."

Stranger.—"Has Spruce Head contributed much to the treasury of the town?"

Citizen.—"Since the organization of the Bodwell Granite Co. at Spruce Head in 1871 the books of said company show that they have paid to the town of South Thomaston taxes to the amount of \$5,184.74 and the M. Sawyer property the sum of \$2,500."

Stranger.—"What part of the territory of Spruce Head do these two companies own?"

Citizen.—"About one-eighth—probably the remaining portion of Spruce Head has paid some \$500 in taxes to the town since 1871."

Stranger.—"How many men find employment on the island?"

Citizen.—"At times the Bodwell Granite Co. has employed 150 men, but for the past two years from 80 to 100 men have been employed. There are now at work in the Sawyer quarry some 35 men, but there have been times when this quarry gave employment to 50 or 60 men."

Stranger.—"What amount has been paid to workmen by granite companies on Spruce Head for the last nineteen years?"

Citizen.—"I think, to say that 75 men have had constant employment at \$2 per day, which gives the comfortable sum of \$355,000, is a moderate statement."

Stranger.—"What is the expense of ferrying per man?"

Citizen.—"Twelve dollars per year."

Stranger.—"Has the town ever put out any money in building roads on the island?"

Citizen.—"No sir. The only road upon the island is the right of way, purchased by granite companies, which has the inconvenience of three separate sets or pairs of bars in the distance of a little more than one-half mile."

Stranger.—"Is the town as heavily in debt as some represent?"

Citizen.—"Does anyone presume to say the town is in debt? If you will refer to the last town report for the year ending March 31, 1889, you will find the liabilities of the town are \$365.53 and the resources \$3,520.78, which, as you see, leaves a balance in the treasury of \$3,155.25."

Stranger.—"What will a bridge cost of sufficient size and strength to meet the requirements?"

Citizen.—"Responsible parties will build the bridge and guarantee it to stand five or ten years for the sum of \$5,500."

Stranger.—"I hear the selectmen are resisting the decision of the court commissioners. Has the town authorized them to do so?"

Citizen.—"No, sir! The town has taken no action whatever since the decision of the commissioners and the selectmen have no instructions from the town to fight that decision."

Stranger.—"What are the opponents accomplishing by way of defeating the building of the bridge? What have they gained?"

Citizen.—"They have accomplished nothing by way of defeating the bridge, indeed, since the people know the bridge can be built so reasonably and without increasing our present rate of taxation their greatest objections are removed. But you ask what they have gained. I would say they have gained and are gaining big bills of expense which they are piling up for the tax payers to meet."

Stranger.—"It looks as though your town had plenty of money to put out on fighting the bridge and if it is continued will spend enough to build it. Why not put the money into building the bridge and thus help your own townsmen and the interests of the town?"

Citizen.—"I am not surprised at your conclusion or question, for the tax payers in town are coming to the same conclusion and asking the same question. Why not?"

A Good Way to Wash.
Take half a bushel of best unslacked lime, slack it in boiling water and cover it during the process to keep in the steam. Strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer and add to it a peck of salt previously dissolved in warm water, three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste, one-half pound of powdered Spanish whiting and one pound of clear glue dissolved in warm water. Add hot water to the mixture to reduce it to the proper consistency and let it stand covered up, when used apply as hot as possible with a paint or whitewash brush.

A cheaper wash for outside work may be made by slacking half a bushel of lime in a barrel, add a pound of salt, half a pound of sulphate of zinc and a gallon of sweet milk.

Tempering Steel.

It has been remarked that, in the whole range of the mechanical arts, it is scarcely possible to find another process at once so simple and so common in principle, and yet so little understood in theory, as the hardening and tempering of the cold chisels and heavy weights of various kinds. Usually done at one operation, thus, after heating the point, it is dipped in cold water, the tools in this way becoming hardened, and after cooling, the operator lifts the steel from the water and watches it closely as the heat remaining in the body of the metal diffuses itself through the hardened portion. As the heat spreads, the color passes from a white blue to a pale yellow, to a straw color, to a brownish orange, the point being now dropped into water again, that after cooling the temper may be that desired. I delay had attended the operation the brow would be dappled with purple, then passingsuccessfully into full blue, color, now full blue, dark blue, each coloring by its own temper upon cooling, as bright blue for swords and watch springs, dark blue for saws, etc. The philosophy of this has baffled scientific research, although upon the correct solution of the problem depends that blending of maximum hardness and toughness which is such a desideratum. Now, either is procurable at pleasure, as the colder the bath the harder the steel, and the slower, as in oil, the tougher; but extreme hardness is produced at the cost of tenacity, and vice versa.—(Mann, *Practical Metallurgy*.)

HEALTH HINTS.

Powdered sulphur is a simple agent which seems to have a very decided effect in irritable states of the mucous membrane, where it can be directly applied. Just how it acts no one knows. In a hacking cough caused by an irritation in the throat it is very serviceable when taken in this way: Mix finely powdered sugar and sulphur, in about equal parts. Carry a little bottle or box of it in the pocket, and take a "pinch" every hour and oftener if the cough is troublesome. Drop it on to the tongue dry; hold it in the mouth for a minute or two; and then swallow it. In dyspepsia in which there is much flatulence, sulphur often acts exceedingly well when taken in small quantities. Five parts of it should be mixed with one part cream of tartar and of the mixture one-half teaspoonful should be taken every morning while dressing and be washed down with a glass of water either hot or cold. Once a day is often enough to take it for this purpose. And people who have tried bismuth, pepsin, pepsin tablets, etc., etc., without much benefit, will be surprised at the gain that they will experience after using sulphur for only a few days. One of the most confirmed dyspeptics the writer ever saw recently practically cured himself with this sulphur mixture within 10 days. In the victim to chronic flatulency there is almost always a lack of tone in the stomach and intestines. They are stimulated by walking so it is best for dyspeptics while taking the sulphur to walk leisurely two or three miles a day, and take such exercise about two hours after eating their heartiest meal. If they make that a rule they will soon lose that sense of fullness which renders them so uncomfortable and sluggish after eating.

A LAND LEVELING FLOAT.
Popular Gardening Tells of Its Value and How to Make It.

The simple home made contrivance shown in the annexed cut has been found of valuable assistance in evening up the surface of the soil preparatory to seedling down lawns. Its value is also decidedly apparent in smoothing down the slight inequalities to be found in every piece of plowed land.

It consists of two 3x4 inch hemlock scantlings 8 feet long, set the broadest way up and down, about three and a half feet apart, with four boards a foot wide nailed from one to the other, as shown in the figure. Drawn by a team of horses and weighted somewhat this float has a wonderful effect in evening up the surface by passing over the plat. To level inequalities in plowed land the driver steps on the float when a hump is reached. In this case the scantling takes off and draws along a lot of the soil, and by passing to a depression nearby, by stepping off the soil is released. Of course if there are larger humps or depressions the shovel scraper is the tool first required.

A Good Way to Wash.
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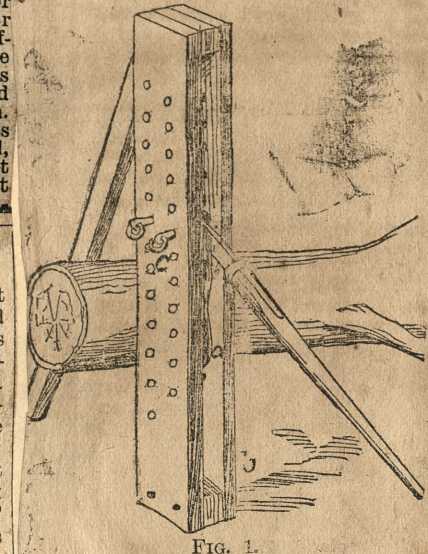
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Take half a bushel of best unslacked lime, slack it in boiling water and cover it during the process to keep in the steam. Strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer and add to it a peck of salt previously dissolved in warm water, three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste, one-half pound of powdered Spanish whiting and one pound of clear glue dissolved in warm water. Add hot water to the mixture to reduce it to the proper consistency and let it stand covered up, when used apply as hot as possible with a paint or whitewash brush.

A LIFTING GIN.

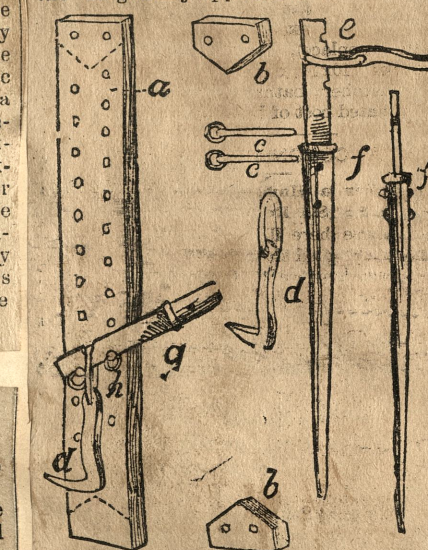
A Simple, Yet Powerful Machine for Farm Work.

At figure is shown a convenient and powerful hand-machine for raising timbers, logs for sawing, corners of buildings and heavy weights of various kinds. Two strong men upon the lever can raise from two to three tons or more. The frame is made of two-inch planks six feet in length and eight inches in width. Two rows of inch holes are bored into these 4½ inches apart, the holes being four inches apart in the row, measuring from center to center. The holes of one row are directly opposite a point midway between those of the other, as shown at a. The sides are firmly bolted together at top and bottom with ends 2½ inches thick, as shown in b. Have the blacksmith make a



couple of inch iron pins ten inches long with strong rings in each, as shown in c. c. Next have a hook made sixteen inches long, from inch-square steel, the very best being required to insure strength, and a 12½ by 2½-inch link from one-half-inch rod, which is attached to the hook, as shown at d (see Fig. 2), allowing the link to play nicely in the hook.

For the lever procure a bar of iron two feet in length, three inches in width and one inch thick. In this make notches to fit the pins, 4½ inches apart from center to center, the first being ½ inch from the end of the bar, and the second diagonally opposite to fit the link



as shown at e. In a stout lever, 4½ feet long, cut a slot down the center half the length and the same thickness as the bar, bolt to the lever and tighten with an iron band as shown at f. To operate, place the frame upright against the object to be raised; place the lever as shown at g, insert the pin h, bear down on the lever and insert the pin in the next hole higher on the other side; then raise again, put in pin No. 1, and proceed as before until the desired height is obtained. When raising logs or any object against which the top of the frame does not rest, the top should be braced as shown at figure. The machine has been in use here for several years and gives excellent satisfaction.—Rural New Yorker.

An Unpatented Fence.
The posts, H, are set one rod apart and stand four feet above ground. There are ten strands of No. 10 galvanized wire stapled to the posts, 4½ inches apart, making the upper wire 45 inches from the ground. The panel, A, is made of one board 7 of an inch thick by 5 inches wide and 10½ feet long; the pickets are 4 feet long, 3½ inches wide and 1 inch in thickness, nailed to the board A (one in the middle and the others 3 feet from

each end), by eightpenny wire nails and clinched. The panel is attached to the wires by fourpenny wire nails drawn into the pickets two-thirds of their length, and then bent over the wires where they cross the pickets and pounded down. Fence staples will not do for this on account of their splitting the picket.

After the panels are attached to the fence, nail a short piece of board at the joints, S, with wire nails and clinch, which makes a continuous board from end to end of the fence and 54½ inches high. The one objection to this fence is that with a single wire there is no provision for expansion and contraction, which could be overcome by using a twisted wire without barbs, which would of course make the fence cost more. The cost of the fence is as follows: No. 12 wire weighs 7 ounces to the rod, single strand, or 4 pounds 6 ounces for ten strands, which at 34 cents per pound would amount to about 15 cents. It takes one-quarter of a pound of staples and nails per rod, costing 1 cent; 9½ feet of lumber, which costs to get sawed at \$3 per M—about 3 cents per rod, making the cost of material for the fence aside from the posts about 19 cents per rod. The labor of building is not large as compared with other fences.—Ohio Farmer.

Importance of Pure Water for Country and Suburban Homes—The Late George Geddes' Plan for Filtering Rain Water Illustrated and Described.

At this season of the year much impure water is used, causing a great deal of the sickness which prevails in summer. Boiling the water before using it modifies the danger. If used for tea or coffee the process is quite simple. If for drinking water it may be boiled and kept till wanted in a cold apartment or ice house in corked bottles or jugs. When there are mineral impurities that cannot be removed by boiling the water it is safest to use filtered rain water.

The late George Geddes for more than a quarter of a century used filtered rain water for all domestic purposes in his family, and during that time there had

been no disease of a character resulting from the use of bad water. For several years he had used a brick filter, a section of which is represented in the accompanying cut. It was twelve feet long, and for convenience in covering only six feet wide. It would hold 4,000 gallons. The lower course of the cemented stone walls projected four inches into the cistern to prevent any crack. The covering with six inch flag stones, fitted to the walls with cement, left no entrance except through the man hole b and the leader from the roof. A foot of earth rested on the cover, and the man hole flags included an air space shutting out frost. The roof should be kept clean, and the first water after a long drouth excluded. The filter was a hollow brick cylinder, c, c, with an inch air hole, and containing the pump. The water soaking through the four inches of brick became perfectly filtered, and was as pleasant to drink as any we ever tasted. The overflow, d, d, carries off all sediment. A self acting valve, closed when no water is escaping, prevented the entrance of mice. Thanks are due to Country Gentleman for the foregoing cut and its description.

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The pages of history will be bright with the
story
Poets will sing of their garlands of glory,
Ever the theme will inspire the pen
To write of the fight in the dark Devil's Den.

About Catering for Parties.

From a late number of the Hotel World we extract the following on getting up banquets for special occasions, written by Jessup Whitehead, the well-known authority on everything comprised within the limits of the hotel kitchen.

Never, if possible to avoid it, agree to furnish refreshments for a party without having the committee bind itself to pay for some certain number, whether they come or not. Four times out of five, where it is a party party, there will be fewer people in attendance than were expected, and the hotel keeper or caterer who agrees for so much a head has to lose all he has prepared in excess, while it sometimes is the case that not more than a fourth of those provided for ever come. It is made the worse for the caterer because the members of the committee are apt to become excited over prospective numbers and induce the provider of the feast, at his own risk, to provide excessive amounts; if on their risk, they will be more cautious. A few months previous to this writing a hotel manager was applied to to furnish dinner on a stated day for five hundred locomotive engineers on their annual celebration, and acting on advice the same as above laid down, obtained a contract for five hundred dinners at a dollar a head. The hotel was already crowded, but by an effort such as hotel people can make when they try themselves, the extra five hundred dinners were prepared and the crowd arrived on time, but only three hundred and sixty came, and they were well entertained. There was, of course, a surplus left over of about one hundred and forty dinners, but the hotel manager, having his contract all right, got his pay for them and was so much ahead. In too many cases the result is

different; the hotel man takes the risk, loses the one hundred and forty meals, and thereby loses all his profits on the transaction and works for nothing. When it is a free or complimentary feast the proper way is to contract for the probable number, and agree to feed all above that number at a certain price a head.

The worst feature of hotel-party giving, except in the most experienced hands, is the large excess of provisions prepared and left over; the preparing of twice as much as will be needed. The fear that there may not be enough is the reason of this super-abundance when feasts are prepared without any basis of calculation, yet it is easy to know in advance how much will be consumed by any given number. One hundred people at a party will eat one hundred pounds of food and drink one hundred pints of fluids. That is, each person on an average eats a pound and drinks a pint. One hundred women eat less than the same number of men; many men eat much more than a pound, but in a mixed gathering the average remains as stated. To furnish one hundred pounds of cooked meat it is necessary to buy two hundred pounds, because meats in an average way lose half their weight in cooking and trimming. Chickens and turkeys lose more than half their raw weight; hams and tongues lose less; fresh meat and fish just about half; consequently the calculation of two hundred pounds of raw meats, poultry and fish for one hundred persons is near enough for the average, and is a rule easy to remember.

As each person at a party will eat a pound of something, where cheapness is demanded the feast should be made up as much as possible of things made of flour, sugar, and, sometimes, eggs. A supper of all sorts of yeast-raised cakes, with lemonade or ice-cream, can be furnished at a few cents a head, while nothing in the meat line can be served for less than fifty cents and upwards; to serve only one-half of a canvas-back duck to each person may cost one dollar a head for that one item alone.

Allow one quail for each person, and one-third more as a reserve for repeated orders, at a quail supper or breakfast, but half a quail is enough for each person at a course dinner, when quail forms the game course. Smaller birds, such as snipe, cannot be divided. Spring chickens should be calculated to serve half a chicken to each person, but a good deal depends on their size and upon the consideration whether chicken is to be the leading dish of the meal or only part of a dinner of many courses.

To know how much of each kind of meat, game or fish will be required in an ample feast, calculate that each person eats two ounces of each kind; a cut of beef or ham weighs about two ounces, a quarter of a young chicken about two ounces, an ordinary helping of fish about two ounces, sandwiches one or two ounces each, according to the thinness of the bread. Eight different kinds of food served in two-ounce portions, will make up the pound that fills the capacity of the human stomach for solids.

Guard against disaster by being fortified with a reserve of ice cream and cake, cold chicken or turkey and ham sandwiches. The feast may be all consumed, the dinner or supper over, but if these things remain all the late arrivals can be made happy. In some cases, such as winter excursion parties, the one thing of paramount importance is hot coffee and means of getting it served in short order. In all cases the coffee is a thing of the first consideration. Provide three-fourths of a pint—that is two cups—for each person expected, or nine gallons for a hundred people. This will require four and a half pounds of ground coffee, or a pound for two gallons of ordinary coffee, but for strong coffee for a regular dinner a pound to one gallon is required, and less than half the quantity of coffee is wanted by each person than is necessary to provide for an excursion.

For an oyster supper calculate a pint of soup or stew for each person, made up of one-half oysters (raw measure) and one-half milk. As both oysters in bulk and milk are bought by the gallon this is an easy calculation; it is twelve gallons for one hundred persons, of which six gallons are bulk oysters and six gallons milk. But the oyster yields a large amount of liquor in cooking, and when the stew is made in these proportions the result will be only one-third or even one-fourth of cooked oysters in a bowl of oyster stew. Large and choice

oysters for frying are bought by the hundred. A dozen will fill an ordinary coffee cup. A dozen is a portion for an oyster supper; four to six for each person are plenty for a hotel breakfast. When oysters form part of a course dinner four to six for each person are enough; that will be a cupful of selects for three persons, or four or five gallons of large oysters for a hundred persons. It will readily be understood that there is a great difference betwixt the requirements of the boarders at a hotel table, where oysters are served as commonly as beef or bread, and a party supper, where the people come especially to eat oysters.

Dinners served in courses require the preparation of greater quantities than for ordinary meals or party suppers, for two reasons: First, although all persons do not eat the same things, and some will eat the relishes or vegetables and not touch the fish or meat that is set before them, yet it is necessary to place upon the table enough for every one of each separate course, and some of the dishes may be returned to the kitchen scarcely touched; and, second, the usual long duration of course dinners, being anywhere from one to three hours, allows the stomach to become partly emptied of the first sustenance and enables people to eat actually more at a sitting than the average sufficiency. They sit and perhaps sip stimulants until they become hungry again, and the caterer may as well make his calculations double for such occasions, and his charges according. However, Nature will assert herself at last, and the caterer who has to furnish few succeeding meals to the same persons gets even.

Plimouth

Next came the poem by John Boyle O'Reilly:

One thing is true for Law—the common will;
One living truth of Faith—God regnant still;
One primal test of Freedom—All combined;
One sacred Revolution—change of mind;
One trust unshaking for the night and need—
The tyrant-father shall cast the freedom seed.

So held they firm, the Fathers are to be,
From Freedom's truth of Faith—God regnant still;
Pilgrims for manhood, in their little ship,
Hope in each heart, and prayer on every lip.
They could not live by king-made codes and
Laws; they chose the path where every footstep bleeds.
Protesting, not rebelling; scorned and banned;
Through pain and prisons barred from the land;
Through double exile—first in their own land,
Then from all lands—unlike, unworried, true,
Selected grain to sow the earth anew;
A willowed part—a saving remnant they;
Dreamers who work—adventurers who pray!

What vision led them? Can we test their prayers?
Who knew they saw no empire in the West?
The later Puritans sought land and gold,
And all the treasures that the Spaniard told;
What line divides the Pilgrims from the rest?

We know them by the exile that was theirs;
Their justice, faith, and fortitude attest;
And those long years in Holland, when their
band
Sought humble living in a stranger's land.
They saw their England covered with a weed
Of haughty lordship both in court and land;
With helpless hands they watched the error grow,
Fride on the top and impotence below;
Indulgent nobles, privileged and strong,
A haughty crew to whom all rights belong;
The bishops arrogant, the courts impure,
The rich conspirators against the poor;
The peasant scorned, the artisan despised;
They marked those evils deepen year by year;
The wrongs grew grosser, the freedoms disappear,
Till England meant but monarch, pride, peer,
At last, the Conquest! Now they know the
word:
The Saxon tenant and the Norman lord!
No longer Merrie England: now it meant
The payers and the takers of the rent;
And exacted not from lands alone—
All rights and hopes must centre in the throne.
Law-tutes for prayer—their souls were not their
own!

Then o'er the brim the bitter waters welled;
The mind protested and the soul rebelled.
And yet, how deep the bowl, how slight the flow!
A few brave exiles from their country go;
A few strong souls whose rich affections cling,
Though cursed by clerics, hunted by the king,
And vision of the universal law,
Their wives and children kneeling on the sand.

Then twelve slow years in Holland—changing
years—
Strange ways of life—strange voices in their ears;
The growing children learning foreign speech;
And growing, too, within the heart of each
A thought of further exile—of a home
In some far land—a home for life and death.
By their hands built, in equity and faith,
And to the preparation of a heart-beat
Of wayfarers who may not rest their feet;
Their Pastor's blessing—the farewells of some
Who stayed in Leyden. Then the sea's wide
blue!

"They sailed," writ one, "and as they sailed they
knew
That they were Pilgrims!"

God flings their lives as farmers scatter grain,
His breezes scatter the seed of freedom;
And to the preparation of a heart-beat
Of wayfarers who may not rest their feet;
Before His prompting terrors disappear,
He pours the life while patient seamen steer;
Till, port reached, nor North, nor South, but
Heard:
Here, where the shore was rugged as the waves
And no rich meadows had the Pilgrims stay.
Was spread the symbol of the life that saved;
The cross first the outer things; to make
Their own advantage, unalloyed, unbound;
Their blood the mortar, building for the ground;
Their cares the statutes, making all anew;
To learn to trust the many, not the few;
To bend the mind to discipline, to break
The bonds of old convention, and to face
The bounds and barriers of class; to face
A desert land, a strange and hostile race,
And conquer both to friendship by the deed
That Nature pays to justice, love, and toil.

Here on this rock, and on this sterile soil,
Began the kingdom not of kings, but men;
Here centuries sank, and from the bitter brink
A new world reached, and raised an old-world
link.

When English hands by wider vision taught,
Threw down the feudal bars the Normans brought,
And here revived, in spirit of sword and stake,
Their ancient freedom of the Wapentake!
Here struck the seed—the Pilgrims' rootless town,
Where equal rights and equal bonds were set,
Where all the people equal-franchised met;
Where doom was writ of privilege and crown;
Where human breath blew all the idols down;
Where crests were nought, where vulture flags
—were furled.
And common men began to own the world!

All praise to others of the vanguard then!
To Spain, to France; to Baltimore and Penn;
To Jesuit, Quaker, Puritan and Priest;
Their toll be crowned—their honors be increased!
We slight no true devotion, steal no fame
From other shrines to gild the Pilgrims' name.
As time selects, we judge the treasures heaped;
Their deep foundations laid; their harvests
reaped;
Their primal mode of liberty; their rules;
Of civil right, their churches, courts, and schools;
Their freedom's very secret here laid down;
The spring of government is the little town!
They knew that streams must follow to a spring;
And no stream flows from township to a king.

Give praise to others, early-come or late,
For love and labor on our ship of state;
But this must stand above all fame and zeal:
The Pilgrim Fathers laid the ribs and keel.
Of their strong lines we base our social health,
The main—the home—the town—the common-
wealth!

Unconscious builders? Yea: the conscious fall!
Design is impotent if Nature will;
No deathless pile has grown from intellect,
Immortal things have God for architect,
And men are but the granite He lays down.
Unconscious? Yea: They thought it might avail

To build a glorious crew about their lives,
To shut out all dissent; but nought survives
Of their poor structure; and we know to-day
Their mission was less pastoral than lay.
More Nation-seed than Gospel-seed were they!

The Faith was theirs: the time had other needs
The salt they bore must sweeten worldly deeds.
There was a meaning in the very wind
That blew them here so few, so poor, so strong.
To grapple coarse work, not to extract wrong.
Their saintly Robinson was left behind;
To teach by gentle memory; to shame
The bigot spirit and the word of flame.
To write the dear mercy in the Pilgrims' law;
To lead to that wide faith his soul foresees—
That no rejected race in darkness dwells;
That are no Gentiles, but they make themselves
That men are one of blood, and one of spirit;
That one is as the whole, and all inherit!

On all the story of a life or race,
The blessing of a good man leaves its trace.
Their Pastor's word at Leyden here sufficed:
"But follow me as I have followed Christ!"
And, "I believe there is more truth to come!"

O gentle soul, what future age shall sum
The sweetest life of Holland's tender land!
Thy sight to hear of conquest by the sword:
"How happy to convert, and not to slay!"
When valiant Standish killed the chief at bay,
To such as these the Fathers owe their fame;
The Nation owes a temple to thy name.
Thy teaching made the Pilgrims kindly, free,<
All that the later Puritans should be.
Thy piety instilled marks their destiny.
Thy love won more than force of arms adroit—
It writ and kept the deed with Massachusetts;
It earned the welcome Somerset expressed;
It lived again in Eliot's loving breast;
It filled the Compact which the Pilgrims signed—
Immortal soul—their faith where men combined
From one deep lake of common blood to draw
All rules, rights, and poencies of law.

When waves of ages have their motive spent
Thy sermon preaches in this Monument,
Where Virtue, Courage, Law, and Learning sit;
Calm Faith above them, grasping Holy Writ,
White hand upraised o'er beautiful, trusting
eyes,
And pleading finger pointing to the skies!

The past is theirs—the future ours; and we
Must learn and teach. O, may our record be
Like theirs, a glory symbolised in a stone,
To speak this speech, of life and labor done.
They had no model; but they left us one.

Severe they were; but let him cast the stone
Who Christ's dear love dare measure with his own.
Their strict professions were not cant nor pride.
Who calls them narrow, let his soul be wide!
They were exclusive—yes, but with their faults,
Their golden probity mankind exalts.
They never lived in practice, peace or strife;
They feared too much, some sins men ought to
fear.

The lordly arrogance and avarice,
And vain rivalry; the stern enthusiasm of their life,
Impelled too far, and weighed poor nature down;
They missed God's smile, perhaps, to watch His
rown.
But he who digs for faults shall resurrect
Their many virtues born of self-respect.
How sum their merits? They were true and
brave;

They broke no compact and they owned no slave;
They had no servile order, no dumb throat;
They trusted first the universal voice,
The first were they to practice and instill
The rule of war and not the rule of will;
They lived one noble test: who would be freed
Must give up all to follow duty's lead.
They made no revolution based on blows,
But taught one truth that all the planet knows,
That all men think and look on as a throne.
The people may be trusted with their own!

In every land wherever might holds sway
The Pilgrims' leaves are at work today.
The Mayflower's cabin was the chosen womb
Of high-predestined for the nation's gloom.
God grant that those who tend the sacred flame
May worthy prove of their Forefathers' name;
More light has come—more dangers, too, perplex;
New prizes, new greeds, our high condition vex.

The Fathers fled from feudal lords, and made
A freehold state; may we not retrograde
Afreeshold state; may we not retrograde
May we, as they did, teach in court and school,
There must be classes, but no class shall rule;
The sea is sweet, and not the salt the pool.
Though vast the taken of our future glory,
Though tongue of man hath not to such a
story—
Surpassing Plato's dream, More's phantasy,—still
we

Have no new principles to keep us free,
Nature works with changeless grain on grain,
The truths the Fathers taught we need again.
Depart from this, though we may crowd our
shelves
With codes and precepts for each lapse and flaw,
We cannot be protected from ourselves!
We must keep in every stroke and vote
The law of conscience that the Pilgrims wrote.
Our seal their secret: Liberty can be
The State is freedom if the Town is free.
The death of friendship by the deed;
They sowed the seed of federated Man.
Dead nations were but robber-holds; and we
The first battalion of Humanity!
All living nations shall our codes shine,
One after one, shall swing into our line.
Our freedom heritage shall be the guide
And blossom order of their regime;
The sea shall join, not land from land,
Dividing farm from farm, not land from land.

There's a city by the sea,
Not a great one but to me
Dearest than the cities sung in story.
Not Babylon of old,
With its grandeur half untold;
Nor Thebes of hundred-gated glory;
Nor Athens in its prime;
Nor the Rome of ancient time;
Nor the Paris of to-day;
Paris, beautiful and gay,
Not the London of to-day,
England's pride, and boast and crown,
One-half so dear to me
As this city by the sea.

With no battlements or walls,
No castle-towers or halls,
No sculptured monuments of marble or of brass,
And no ruins, run to mould, and weeds, and grass;
With no galleries of winding way,
Which shall we grand a part
In the history of the cities of the past;
The loyal renewed that feeds its fires
With the fond memories which this day inspires,
The wishes that our tongues but faintly frame
For added lustre to this honored name?
These be our offerings; nor wilt thou refuse
To take them at our hands, white-throated muse,
With eyes down-dropt, submissive to the spell,
In which the past and future seem to dwell,
The spell of music falling on thine ears
Where thou dost sit amid thy thronging years.

For the chorus of thy children's praise
Seals thy fair river's reminiscent song.
Leading thy thoughts, by sad and sunny ways,
Back to remembered scenes, now vanished
long.
The present fades before thy dreaming eyes,
And the bright vision of the past arise.
The pioneers, who tilted thy virgin soil,
Salute thee, pausing in their patient toil;
The captains, from their homeward-speeding
ships
Shout a glad greeting through their bearded lips;
Light-hearted youths, in ever-changing throngs,
Repeat thy name in academic songs;
And stalwart soldiers, in their brave adieu,
As they go forth to join the boys in blue,
Kindles thine eye with unaccustomed light
As these fair visions pass before thy sight,
Summoned by the spirit of the river to glow
About thee, as its constant current flows
Close by thy side, and chants a low refrain
That calls the vanished centuries back again.

While thus thou sittest, wrapped in grateful
thought,
Of days departed long, yet not forgot,
The ocean, with its never-resting tide
And rhythmic passion, presses to thy side.
Breaks at thy feet, and the sea's green light
Like the deep voice of some prophetic ear
And lo! thine eyes are lifted, and alight
With visions that rise upon thy quickened sight,
Gilding with light the untold years that wait
To add new beauties to thy queenly state.
For like the babe that rode to Merlin's feet
On a wild wave, and the waves' green light
Flourished a fair promise to thy wave-washed seat,
Born on the diaphanous of the sea—
A promise of the grace, yet unrevealed,
That shall crown thy years with thy presence yield,
Of gifts more precious from the sunlit skies
Than those which charm thy backward-turning
eyes.

Of wealth, love, learning, and the happy pride
Of her whose sons in loyal faith abide.
So listening to the river and the sea,
Whose voices blend in sweetest harmony
Of hope and memory, thou dost seem to greet
Thine elder self, and future, as they meet.
And join with us, who throng about thee now
To crown with living love thy radiant brow.

From a loving sense of duty
I have sung the charms and beauty
Of my little city, Rockland, by the sea;
If you find words for its glory story
Come and see it in its glory
And, like me, in love with it you'll be.

—Rev. W. O. Holman in Rockland Free Press.

Read I believe at
Libby
1889

PROF. CHAPMAN'S POEM

In the sweet tones of music breathes a spell
Of two-fold power to touch the human heart;
A spell that Nature weaves, no less than Art,
Herself an instrument wherein doth dwell
The harmony of sounds that thrills and sweet
In varying chords, now suited to impart
Gladness to life, and now to soothe its smart,
A harmony more rich than speech can tell.

A spell of two-fold power, that leads the soul
Thro' pleasant melodies into the land
Of memory, or with notes more full and free
Unveils the realm of hope—so is the whole
Of life by subtle concord sweetly spanned,
The years that have been, and the years to be.

The river, flowing onward to the sea,
Sings to itself, and sings to all that hear,
A pleasant song, alike at work or play;
Its foamy fingers sweep, with careless skill,
The wheel revolving 'neath the busy mill,
And straight it seems a happy, useful key,
Whose liquid melody beguiles the ear,
That listens to it on a summer's day.

This is its work; and when its work is done
It hurries forth to greet again the sun,
And gleams and sparkles on its winsome way
In all the rapture of unfettered play.
It ripples o'er the stones, and, like a brook
Trills a clear strain of wondrous merriment;
It resins a moment in some eddying nook,
Crouching an air of indistinct content;
With deep-toned mirth it leaps the threatening
Heaving below the rich melodious call
Of the full current, in the tranquil pride
With which it moves to meet the ocean tide.

III.

A solemn cadence thrills the patient shore
Beaten by tides, and by the waves that break
Upon it, while their low-voiced echoes wake
Desire to know the secret eversmore
Held by the sea, yet uttered in our ear:
A secret that the wayward clouds partake,
Drifting across the upper deeps that make
No answer to the ocean's ceaseless roar.

It is the secret of the vast Unseen,
Stretching away beyond our feeble ken,
And in the music of the waves we hear
Hints of far shores, and shrines, and islands
green.
Where, Hope, the Enchantress, dwells, and
beckons men
To seek the riches of her unknown sphere.

IV.

O town beloved! Mistress of our hearts,
Proud in the beauty that the ages impart,
Proud in the reverence that thy children pay
To thee in memory of thy natal day,
Bending a look of recognition sweet
On us who gather at thy festive feet—
What shall we offer at thy festive shrine?
What but the love that is already thine,
The loyalty renewed that feeds its fires
With the fond memories which this day inspires,
The wishes that our tongues but faintly frame
For added lustre to this honored name?

These be our offerings; nor wilt thou refuse
To take them at our hands, white-throated muse,
With eyes down-dropt, submissive to the spell,
In which the past and future seem to dwell,
The spell of music falling on thine ears
Where thou dost sit amid thy thronging years.

For the chorus of thy children's praise
Seals thy fair river's reminiscent song.
Leading thy thoughts, by sad and sunny ways,
Back to remembered scenes, now vanished
long.
The present fades before thy dreaming eyes,
And the bright vision of the past arise.
The pioneers, who tilted thy virgin soil,
Salute thee, pausing in their patient toil;
The captains, from their homeward-speeding
ships
Shout a glad greeting through their bearded lips;
Light-hearted youths, in ever-changing throngs,
Repeat thy name in academic songs;
And stalwart soldiers, in their brave adieu,
As they go forth to join the boys in blue,
Kindles thine eye with unaccustomed light
As these fair visions pass before thy sight,
Summoned by the spirit of the river to glow
About thee, as its constant current flows
Close by thy side, and chants a low refrain
That calls the vanished centuries back again.

While thus thou sittest, wrapped in grateful
thought,
Of days departed long, yet not forgot,
The ocean, with its never-resting tide
And rhythmic passion, presses to thy side.
Breaks at thy feet, and the sea's green light
Like the deep voice of some prophetic ear
And lo! thine eyes are lifted, and alight
With visions that rise upon thy quickened sight,
Gilding with light the untold years that wait
To add new beauties to thy queenly state.

For like the babe that rode to Merlin's feet
On a wild wave, and the waves' green light
Flourished a fair promise to thy wave-washed seat,
Born on the diaphanous of the sea—
A promise of the grace, yet unrevealed,
That shall crown thy years with thy presence yield,
Of gifts more precious from the sunlit skies
Than those which charm thy backward-turning
eyes.

Of wealth, love, learning, and the happy pride
Of her whose sons in loyal faith abide.
So listening to the river and the sea,
Whose voices blend in sweetest harmony
Of hope and memory, thou dost seem to greet
Thine elder self, and future, as they meet.
And join with us, who throng about thee now
To crown with living love thy radiant brow.

The congregation then united in singing the
following hymn:
Before Jehovah's awful throne,
Ye nations bow with sacred joy;
Know that the Lord is God alone,
He can create and he destroy.
His sovereign power, without our aid,
Made us of clay, and formed us men;
And when, like wandering sheep we strayed,
He brought us to his fold again.

We'll crowd thy gates with thankful songs,
High as the heavens our voices raise,
And earth, with all her thousand tongues,
Shall fill thy courts with sounding praise.
Wide as the world is thy command,
Vast as eternity thy love;
Firm as a rock thy truth shall stand,
When rolling years shall cease to move.

THE SILENT DEAD.

What path damns the dead? Their couch is low,
And over it the summer grasses creep,
Or winter snows enshroud it, white and deep,
Or long prevailing winds of autumn blow.

They hear no rumor of our joy or woe—
The ways we tread are perilous and steep;
They climb no longer—free, at last, to sleep—
Our weariful, vex life no more to know.

Do they forget their loves of long ago,
And the glad hopes that made their glad hearts leap?
Or the spent joys for which they used to weep,
When Love and Sorrow buffeted them so?

On us, by winds of Fate swept to and fro,
Do they have pity whom no rude winds sweep?
How can I tell? Their mystery they keep
Beneath the blossoms, as beneath the snow.

TENNYSON'S BIRTHDAY.

The Veteran Poet Laureate of England Will Complete the Eightieth Year of His Age To-Day.

[BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

The HERALD European edition publishes to-day the following dated LONDON, August 5, 1889.—Lord Tennyson, who was born at Somerby, Lincolnshire, on August 6, 1809, celebrates his eightieth birthday to-morrow.

He is staying at Aldworth, his residence on Blackdown, whence he removed from Faringford, his Isle of Wight house, after his recovery from his recent illness.

His medical adviser announces that the distressing symptoms are past, and His Lordship is now able to take walking and driving exercise over his favorite headlands, where he is to be seen daily, weather permitting.

1809—AUGUST 6—1889.

Amid the sweep of strenuous modern days,
Deep freighted with communicable thought,
Which, with the wings of science, reaches out
To the black hours of death; amid the harsh,
Tumultuous beating of this fever life
Which longs to conquer all things that are known
And the unknowable; amid the cries
And clamors of ambition, and the roar
Of an undaunted progress—here I see
The gracious figure of a grave old man
Whose eighty years have sung themselves in song.

Like some white, silver river that has flowed
Serenely in its tranquil valley bed
Betwixt green banks, which, when our globe was young
Echoed the pippings of unstartled birds
And flowered in native wildness; he has thrived,
A singer of the simpler antique sort,
And one who has not spoken save to speak
The voice of Beauty.

Yet his life has been
Knit to our life as minutes to their seconds;
For he has watched the blossoming of time,
Like a lone wanderer on a lofty height
Who looks into the distance and beholds
What wears the vaporous veiling of a dream
And still is vital in reality.

He has seen the lightning clasped with human hands
And seen the mad seas mastered; he has gazed
Into the secrets of the mutable earth
And far along the pathways of the stars;
He has felt the pulse of centuries in the span
Of one man's brief existence; nobler minds
Than those of that proud Greece which he has loved
Have torn dark mysteries from the universe—
What time he dreamed and saw; and he has heard
The potent will of peoples throb against
The tyranny of thalassidom and the throne;
While, with his eyes set westward, where the sun
Sinks at the red of twilight, he has viewed
The building of a nation, one in kin
With the strong England of his tender heart,
Yet closer to the whole world's destiny.

No pioneer of faith that fires the soul;
No leader for the moral rights of men;
No breaker of fresh soil and daring thought;
Still, he was like the ivy in its creep,
And wore the subtle glory of his art,
The spell of color and melodious tongue,
Around the pillars of his age. He made
The past awaken from its mouldered mounds
And crowned again old epic tales of love,
Of brave King Arthur and the sad Elaine;
But, more than all, he lived in what he learned,
And the Round Table grew beneath his touch
Into the Present. He could not choose but follow
Where knowledge, like a blazing beacon, flamed;
And, though still mindful of some vague despair,
Some lotus-sweet regret, his heart was near
To the new world's new passions.

Hark to him!
For he is of the purple knights of song
That never writ in water: here he stands,
The master of his craft, the crowned of all,
His music is the imperishable form
Of those wide visions which are looming clear
Up on the soul's horizon. Like the wind
That murmurs with a rhythmic wantonness,
Or peals with wild, sonorous harmony,
His speech drifts to the flowing of his thought
In aerial motion. His the grace of art
Which finds the hidden magic in a word,
And holds the language of a race in leash
As flowers are held in bondage to the sun.

GEORGE EDGAR MOORE

[Written for the Lewiston Journal.]

GATHER THEM UP AS THEY FALL.

The pleasures of life are many,
His troubles are very few.
The sun and the moon will see it
And heaven has smiles for you!

The stars forever are gleaming,
Though stormy the day and night,
And life can be rosy with colors
As the morning hues of light.

This world is a beautiful garden
With flowers so pure and rare,
Thy breath in sweetest of whispers
That love is everywhere.

The winds so softly are crooning
Such soothing, melodious songs,
We have to right and wrong,
Or sigh over aching wrongs.

The heart that has banished sorrow
Hath cometh that sweetest of all,
And knows that sunshine and roses
Are smiles from Heaven's shore.

Then gather them up as they're falling
For heaven is good and true,
And know if they pass you forever
The fruit lies wholly with you.

CHAS. MONTESKOR BROWN.

DEMETER AND PERSEPHONE.

LORD TENNYSON'S LATEST POEM RECEIVED.

CABLE FOR PUBLICATION HERE.

The Independent will to-day publish the following poem received by cable from Alfred, Lord Tennyson:

DEMETER—Faint as a climate changing bird that flies
All night across the darkness, and at dawn
Falls on the threshold of her native land
And can no more, thou comest, O my child,
Led on by the god of ghosts and dreams,
Who laid thee at Eleusis, dazed and dumb
With passing through at once from state to state,
Until I brought thee hither; that the day
When here thy hands lay fall the gathered flowers
Night brought through crowded memories once again
On the last self. A sudden nightingale
Saw thee and flung into a frolic of song
And welcome, and a gleam, as of the moon
When first she peers along the translucent dew
Fled waving o'er thy face, and chased away
That shadow of a likeness to the King
Of shadows, the dark male, Persephone.

Queen of the dead no more, my child, these eyes
Again were human, godlike; and the sun
Burst from a swimming fleece of winter gray,
And robed thee in his day of head to foot.

PERSEPHONE—Mother, and I was folded in mine arms,
I saw not, and I knew not, and I knew not
I envied human wives and nested birds.
Yea the cubbed lions, and nest of birds,
The human wives, and nest of birds, and birds,
My breast to ailing infants in the night,
And set the mother waking in amaze to find
Her sick one whole, and forth again I went
And out from all the night an answer shrilled,
"We know not, and we know not why we wail."
I climbed on all the cliffs of all the seas,
And asked the waves that moan about the world,
"Where do you make your moaning for my child?"
And round from all the world the voices came,
"We know not, and we know not why we wail."

Trace of thee
I saw not, and I knew not, and I knew not
A league of labyrinthine darkness, came
On three gray heads beneath a gleaming rift,
Where and I heard one voice from all the three,
"We know not, for we spin the lives of men,
And not of gods, and know not why we spin.
There is a fate beyond us."

Those gray heads,
What meant they by their fate beyond the fates,
But younger, kinder gods to bear us down,
As we have down the gods before us; gods
To quench, nor hurt the thunderbolt; to stay,
Nor stop the plague, the famine, gods, indeed,
To send the moon into the night, and break
The subtlest laws of Hades into Heaven,
Till thy dark lord accept and love the sun,
And all the shadow die into the light;
When thou shalt dwell the whole bright year with me
And sons of men who grow beyond their race
And made themselves as gods against the fear
Of Death and Hell. And thou, that hast from men,
As Queen of Death, that worship which is fear,
Henceforth have living risen from the dead,
Shall ever send thy life along with mine.

LONDON, England.

THE HAUNTED PALACE.

In the greatest of our valleys
By good angels tenanted,
Once a fair & stately palace—
A palace of peace, of joy, of love,
In the monarch's thought's dominion—
It stood there.
Never a step spread a phalanx
Over fabric half so fair!

Banners yellow, glorious, golden,
On its roof did float and flow,
(This—all this—was in the olden
Time long ago.)
And every gentle air that dallied,
In that sweet day,
Along the ramparts plumed and pallid,
A winged odor went away.

Wanders in that happy valley,
Through two luminous windows, saw
Spirits moving musically,
In a quietude of power,
Round about a throne where, sitting
(Porphyrean!)
In state of his glory well-benighted,
The ruler of the realm was seen.

And all with pearl and ruby glowing
Was the fair palace door,
Through which came flowing, flowing, flowing
And sparkling evermore,
A troop of Echoes, whose sweet duty
Was but to sing,
In voices that surpassed beauty,
The wit and wisdom of their king.

But evil things, in robes of sorrow,
Assailed the monarch's high estate,
(Ah, let us mourn!—for never morrow
Shall dawn upon him here desolate.)
And round about his knees the glory
That blushed and bloomed, it fell,
And he lay shivering long and cold,
A ghastly form upon a bed of pain.

And all with pearl and ruby glowing
Was the fair palace door,
Through which came flowing, flowing, flowing
And sparkling evermore,
A troop of Echoes, whose sweet duty
Was but to sing,
In voices that surpassed beauty,
The wit and wisdom of their king.

Grafting is the insertion of a cion of one species or variety, on the stem of another. As a general rule, shoots of the previous year's growth are used as cions. Do not use fruit buds. They should be cut in the fall, after the leaves have fallen off, and during the winter. Pack them in dry earth, and keep in a cool dry cellar until wanted for use. They should never be taken from trees that are not sound and healthy. Firm, well-ripened wood, taken from the upper branches of the tree are the best. A small, well-ripened, sound cion is better than one as large as a man's finger, if unripe or pithy.

Anything from a yearling seedling to a tree forty years old may be used as a stock, but it must be sound and healthy, whatever its age. The tools used in grafting are a saw, chisel and grafting knife. A grafting composition of wax, made of two pounds of rosin, one and one-fourths pounds of beeswax and three-fourths of a pound of tallow, will answer every purpose. If preferred, raw linseed-oil may be used in the place of tallow. For whip-grafting on the root of small trees, thin calico cloth soaked in the composition is better than the composition alone. Thoroughly soak and tear in strips wide enough and long enough to make two or three wraps about the stock, and the graft will be secured.

The two modes of grafting most commonly used are whip-grafting and cleft-grafting, the former used in grafting roots and small trees.

In whip-grafting on the root, seedling stocks one or two years old are generally used. As the graft is always made at the collar, the stems are cut off at that place. The small tap roots and fibrous roots are removed, leaving them about four inches long. After being washed clean they are ready for the operation. Make an even, smooth, sloping cut an inch long, upward on the collar of the root. In the center of this cut make a slit or tongue downward. Have the cion three or four inches long; on the lower end it has a sloping cut downwards, in all respects like that in the stock, and in this have the slit or tongue cut upwards, this to match or correspond with that in the stock; fit them neatly together, the tongue of one within that of the other, and the inner barks of both placed in close and perfect contact, on at least one side. The fit ought to be so complete that they will sit close and firm in all parts. After putting on the wax, wrap firmly with a strip of the soaked cloth. Keep in a dry, cool place until ready to plant in the spring. The only tool needed in whip-grafting is a sharp knife.

Whip-grafting on small trees stands in the same way.

Cleft-grafting is used when the trees or branches are too large for whip-grafting. In this case the cion is cut like a wedge. The wedge part, cut for placing in the stock, should be from an inch to an inch and a half in length, with a bud at the shoulder, where it is to rest on the stock. The outer edge of the wedge shape should be some thicker than the inner. When your cion is ready, make a sloping cut upon the stock an inch and a half long, in such a way that it comes to a point. About half way down the length of the slope cut the stock off square; then split the stock on one side of the split by placing the chisel on the square or horizontal surface, and striking with a light mallet: keep the split open with the knife or chisel until the cion is put in with the thick edge out. The cut parts should be completely covered with the wax, and the work is done.

Where large branches are to be grafted, they are cut off horizontally, with the saw, made smooth with the knife, then a split made by the chisel being placed in the center of the cut, and two cions being inserted, one at each end of the split, taking care that the inner bark of the cions on one side comes in contact with the inner bark of the stock. Cover well with wax. If both cions grow so as to make branches that are too close together, one may be cut out.

The three points to be sure of are: 1. Have sharp tools that make clean, smooth cuts. 2. Have the inner barks of the cions and stocks in perfect contact. 3. Have every part of the cut, surface and split perfectly covered with wax.—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

FARM AND GARDEN.

VERY DESIRABLE VARIETY OF EARLY SWEET CORN.

Making Poultry One of a Series of Rotational Crops—How Farmers Feel About Improving Cattle—One Way to Layer the Grape.

Numbered with experienced southern horticulturists is Mr. T. V. Munson, of Baton Rouge, in an article on "Horticultural Surgery" in *the Texas Farm and Ranch*, occurs the following:

Tann Notes & Items



FIG. 1—LAYERING THE GRAPE.

In Fig. 1 it is desired to produce new individuals by layering. We must first partly stop, by a wound, the food supply from the parent, cause the layer to heal the wound, and at the same time secure its food from mother earth itself. We do this by cutting the branch partly in two, from upper side, as at "a," so as to get all the young roots on your layer, and not as "b," by cutting on lower side, causing generally weak roots to start both from the layer we wish to move and the old stock, which damages both the mother plant and the young sought, with no advantage otherwise. Another quicker, and about as good way as any, is to give the branch a quick twist, as though intending to make a wither, but twisting only at one point, then bend down in a trench and cover, leaving top out with leaves on. In fall, cut away from old plant, take up and transplant. That is for layering, in summer time, young growing wood.

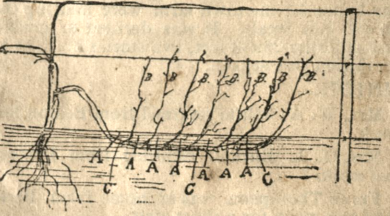


FIG. 2—LAYERING THE GRAPE.

For spring layering the grape, proceed as shown in Fig. 2. A trench some four or five inches deep along row is made so as to be out of way of cultivation. A good strong cane is selected, pinned down as at "a, c, e," in the trench while yet dormant, and left uncovered till buds expand and grow branches, "b, d, h," reaching several inches above surface of ground, then begin gradually filling in fine soil along trench, till level. By fall nearly every shoot will have taken root near the old vine when it springs. Then cut apart at "a, a," and "c, c," remove and plant as a separate vine. Some varieties, very hard or impossible to grow from cuttings, can be made readily grown in this way.

Handy Things to Know.

Here are some figures and rules very handy to know and have at hand, in the mind or on paper:

A rod is 16 1/2 feet or 5 1/2 yards.
A mile is 320 rods.
A mile is 1760 yards.
A mile is 5280 feet.
A square rod is 144 square inches.
A square yard contains 9 square feet.
A square rod is 27 1/4 square feet.
An acre contains 43,560 square feet.
An acre contains 4840 square yards.
An acre contains 160 square rods.
A section, or a square mile, contains 640 acres.

A quarter section contains 160 acres.
An acre is 8 rods wide by 20 rods long.

An acre is 10 rods wide by 16 rods long.

An acre is about 208 1/2 feet square.

A solid foot contains 1728 solid inches.

A pint of water weighs 1 pound.

A solid foot of water weighs 62 1/2 pounds.

A gallon (of water) holds 231 solid inches.

A gallon of milk weighs 8 pounds and 10 ounces.

A pint (of water) holds 28 1/2 solid inches.

A barrel (31 1/2 gallons) holds 44 solid feet.

A solid foot contains nearly 7 1/2 solid pints.

A bushel (struck) contains 2150 solid inches.

A struck bushel contains about 1 1/2 solid feet.

The reason poultry killed at home, though young, is not as tender as that bought at the market, is that the former is generally not killed until wanted, and when eaten is still rigid with death, while that bought at the poulterer's has been killed at least hours—more often days. Poultry ought to be killed several days before being eaten, dressed at once, and, with a few bits of charcoal in it, hung in a cool place.

Many articles, like straw, etc., are unpalatable or not relished by stock, although they may possess a highly nutritive value. Such stuff should be cut up, moistened, a little grain added and allowed to slightly ferment and soften. If the stock still refuse to eat it, add some cheap low grade or refuse molasses and they will take to it like

snoot children to candy. The same has a good effect, too. It is largely used in England with coarse foods.

Provide the boys with mechanical apparatus and tools. There is no greater pleasure to most boys than the handling of a tool; and many great men and ingenious inventors look back with gratitude and delight to the day when they were first allowed to use the lathe, the saw and the plane.

Every parent should study the characteristics of his children, and help them to such reading as will most practically assist them in developing their capabilities. The farmer should put before such of his boys as are inclined to work on the farm, good agricultural papers.

Milk cows, of course, need to be well fed to keep up the flow of milk. The use of roots, steamed feed and ensilage reduces the quantity of water they will drink. Water that has had the chill taken off, say at a temperature of fifty degrees or higher, may be drank in any quantity without injury.

Watch your grocer and you may find out sometimes why you don't get good prices for butter. I know a farmer's wife who took extra pains with her butter, but could get no sort of price for it. She found out, on investigating, that the grocer who acted as her commission merchant, kept the butter box open between a big codfish and a bag of onions. Good butter is spoiled by bad company very often.—*Dairy World.*

Take a wide bowl or soup plate to the cow stable when you go to milk; set it on the floor at the height of a milk stool, so as to expose it fully to the air of the stable, behind and close to the cows. If the day is close and heavy, and the milk is cold, and the stable is not cleaned out and aired, the result will be surprising. Take the milk to the house or anywhere away from the stable and try to drink it.—*Dairy World.*

Oleomargarine Under Warner Miller's Law.

From the American Analyst.

The following is a report of eight tests of butter made by the U. S. Internal Revenue Collector at Des Moines:

1. Butterine. Pronounced good butter.
2. Creamery butter, two years old. Pronounced oleomargarine.
3. Fresh creamery butter, three ounces salt to pound. Pronounced good butter.
4. Sample, one-third lard. Pronounced good butter.
5. Creamery, five ounces salt to pound. Pronounced good butter.
6. Creamery, churned at 73° temperature. Pronounced oleomargarine.
7. Sample, half lard. Pronounced good butter.
8. Unsalted creamery from the churn. Pronounced oleomargarine.

It will be observed that the Government inspector hit it right twice out of eight times.

Blinders for Horses.

Of all the absurd and wicked practices, that of using blinders on our horses, ranks first. We claim here to have an animal with superior powers, with instinct if not reason, yet when we come to harness we blind the eyes so that all objects, save directly in front, are obscured. No valid reason can be given for this practice, and in the handling of colts this winter, it is a good time to give them the free use of their eyes. The evils to be dreaded are all imaginary, else why not cover the eyes entirely, and teach the animal to depend upon the rein and word of command. The object seen soon becomes familiar, and fear departs. The accidents, so frequent, would be reduced if the horses were taught to use their eyes, and given the opportunity to do so. It is no wonder that they become frantic with fear when unusual noises burst upon them from sources they cannot see. Let us trust more to the sagacity and education of our colts, and teach them to fear nothing, by familiarizing them with everything. If our horses have common sense, and no one will claim they have not, then let us educate, and refine that. In proportion as we do that they will become safe co-workers with us for us. Throw overboard the blinders.

At the meeting of the Maine Pomological Society held at Farmington, Feb. 3d, a paper was read by Mr. P. Whittier of Chesterville, detailing his experiences in raising and marketing apples. Mr. Whittier is one of the largest orchardists in Maine, having raised the past year 1500 barrels of apples. The practical points of his paper were that we should not grow too many

varieties, his attention being given almost wholly to the Baldwin, which he regards the best variety for profit. In keeping up the fertility of an orchard, he spoke highly of pasturing it to sheep, but he also manures heavily and mulches all his trees, even the oldest ones. In sorting his apples three grades are made—an extra No. 1, a No. 2, and a third quality which is used entirely for evaporating. He packs in new barrels which he makes himself. Where the apples are put into the cellar he prefers keeping in large bins, with the exception of russets, which should be packed in tight barrels, as they shrink and wither if exposed to the air. He regarded apples of very slight value to feed to domestic animals of any kind. As to material for mulching he would use anything except apple pomace and sawdust. He would use under no consideration.

BARBED WIRE FENCE LAW.

THE LIABILITY OF OWNERS FOR DAMAGES INCURRED ON CATTLE.

New York, Jan. 7, 1887. Justice Magie of the New Jersey supreme court has just laid down some important barbed wire law giving what is believed to be the first decision by a competent judicial authority in this country as to the responsibility for damages inflicted upon cattle by such a fence. The case before him was that of Karl Polak, a New York business man resident in Plainfield, N. J., against Caroline and Samuel Hudson. The Hudsons owned a field with a barbed wire fence around it, and Polak owned a fine colt. The colt and the fence had a row, which resulted in injuries that made it necessary to kill the horse. Mr. Polak then sued for the value of the animal. His lawyer, Craig A. Marsh, set up the plea that the barbed wire fence was legally an invention of the devil and entitled to no consideration in court. Justice Magie upheld him so far as to declare as follows: The right of the owner is to put up a suitable and proper barrier to prevent the incursions of his neighbors' cattle, and to keep within his own inclosure his own animals. But that right is subject to the duty which the owner, in common with everyone else, owes to his neighbor; that duty is to so use his own property as to do no injury to the property belonging to another. The duty which the owner who erects a fence owes to his neighbor, is a duty to be performed with reference to the use of the adjoining land, and if that use be in the way of pasturage for horses or cattle, it must be with reference to the habits of such animals in their disposition to break through, and no owner has a right to erect such a barrier, or to incorporate in it that which, in view of the natural habits and dispositions of such animals as would naturally be kept on the adjoining land, would be dangerous and likely to produce injury. The plaintiff is entitled to recover from the defendants, although he had bailed his colt to the adjoining owner to be kept at pasture, and although that owner knew of the existence of this wire. It is understood that this issue will be still further contested by the barbed wire manufacturers, whose interests will be seriously affected.

DIPHTHERIA.

A NEW BUT SURE CURE FOR THIS DREAD DISEASE.

Ruth Lockwood, the nine-year-old child of Thomas Lockwood, became seriously ill with diphtheria Tuesday night. She was so weak that it was deemed dangerous to try tracheotomy, or cutting the windpipe. Thursday Dr. Nichols, who was attending her, received a copy of the Paris Figaro, which contained a report made to the French Academy of Medicine by Dr. Delthil. Dr. Delthil said that the vapors of liquid tar and turpentine would dissolve the fibrous exudations which choke up the throat in croup and diphtheria.

Dr. Delthil's process was described. He pours equal parts of turpentine and liquid tar into a tin cup and sets fire to the mixture. A dense resinous smoke arises, which obscures the air of the room.

"The patient," Dr. Delthil says, "immediately seems to experience relief; the choking and rattle stop; the patient falls into a slumber and seems to inhale the smoke with pleasure. The fibrous membrane soon becomes detached, and the patient coughs up microbicides. These, when caught in a glass, may be seen to dissolve in the smoke. In the course of three days afterward the patient entirely recovers."

Dr. Nichols tried this treatment with Ruth Lockwood. She was lying gasping for breath when he visited her. First pouring about two table-spoonfuls of liquified tar on an iron pan, he poured as much turpentine over it and set it on fire. The resinous smoke which rose to the ceiling was by no means unpleasant. As it filled the room the child's breathing became natural, and as the smoke grew dense she fell asleep.—*New York Sun.*

Horse Notes.

Put the stable in good order. A cold stable is an expensive thing, and a small crack in the wall will often do more injury than to leave a window open.

Fat is kept down without either starving or overworking, by calling on the pores of the skin to carry it away. This is done by working the horse briskly, in thick clothing about once a week, or as often as is found necessary.

The idea that the horse will or should lie down and sleep all night is not entertained by those who know the animal. The horse never sleeps long together. The foundered horse will lie down all night and all day, too, rather than put his weight on the inflamed and sensitive laminae, but not a horse that can stand without a pain.

The largest breeding establishment in America for thoroughbred horses is the Belle Mead stock farm in Sumner county, Tenn. It contains 4000 acres. The richest stakes ever won in America were the Peyton, run in Nashville in 1843, and the Futurity, run at New York in 1888. Each was worth \$43,000 to the winner. The Futurity was for two-year-olds, and was won by Proctor Knott, owned by Bryant & Scroggins, of Kentucky. The horse won the largest stake of that season, the sum reaching \$69,789 which is the largest amount ever won by a two-year-old in a season.

HORSES WITH HEAVES.

A horse with a bad case of heaves is of little value for business. But a diet largely of oats and bran, wetted to the consistency of thick mush, with half the quantity of bright hay usually fed to a sound horse, sprinkled with water, and but little water given at a time for drink, will, in nine cases out of ten, fit the animal for daily labor, unless it be a few exceptional days of close, muggy weather. The stable at all times is the best place for a horse with heaves, as the groom has control of the quantity and quality of food, which is not the case when the animal is in pasture. If the hay be lightly threshed and well shaken, to rid of dust, it will be far better, not only for the animal so affected, but for all horses. In some cases straw may be substituted for hay, but it is absurd to assert that straw is better than hay for horses generally.

HORSE AND STABLE.

W. J. Gordon is using for road purposes what is perhaps the most wonderful team ever driven. Guy, 2.103, and Clingstone, 2.14, compose it. There is no question that the pair, given a good day and a good track, could easily beat the team record and perhaps even do better than the trial mark of 2.15 1/2, made by Aldine and Maud S. When Mr. Vanderbilt drove Maud S. and Aldine the latter could not go alone faster than 2.19, yet Maud carried her along. Good judges say that Guy and Clingstone can make 2.14 when on edge.—*Sporting World.*

Good Drinks for the Table.

Good coffee should be made of two thirds Java, one third Mocha, the first for strength, the last for flavor. It should be evenly browned, and freshly and finely ground. Two heaping table-spoonfuls to a pint of water. Pour on the water boiling let it steep half a minute, briskly and then settle. It will be clear without the aid of eggs or shells.

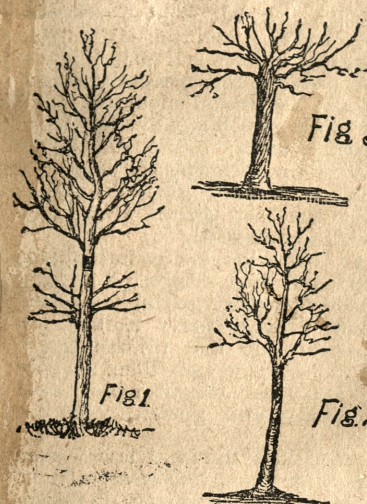
Tea should never be boiled, as that extracts the tannin which is a bitter and powerful astringent. A tea-spoonful for every person. Pour on boiling water and let it stand a short time.

Tea "a la Russe" is quite a revelation to those who have never tried it. It is to place a piece of peeled, well-sugared onion at the bottom of each cup before pouring over it the tea, hot and strong. The tea can be served in the same way.

Cooking Items

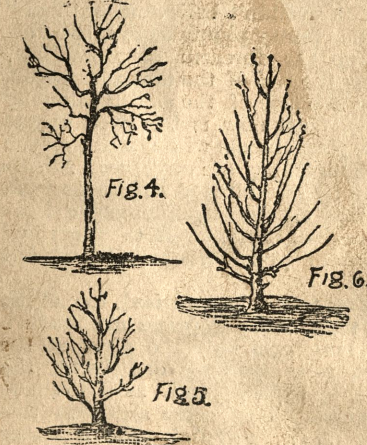
How to Regraft Old Pear Trees.

Fig. 1 represents a tree with a dozen grafts inserted into the lower branches for forming a new rounded head. To prevent the upper branches from reducing the vigor of the newly started grafts a broad ring of bark is shaved from the stem just above the inserted grafts. The next season the portion of the tree above the ring may be sawed off, and the wound covered with grafting wax or shellac varnish, and the grafts will soon take possession and form a well rounded head. The new trees bearing from half a bushel to a bushel of handsome pears the third year. If the whole of the tree were to be headed back and grafted the same year, many water sprouts would spring up among the grafts and a check be given to the tree.



NO. 1—OLD PEAR TREES REGRAFTED.

Grafting at the top of the tree to prevent undue shading of the newly started grafts would do for a tree of horizontal growth like the apple, but in an erect growing pear tree it would throw the new top too high. As represented in Fig. 2, where the dozen inserted grafts would be seven or eight feet from the ground, if the lower limbs were worked the following year the larger grafts above would shade and abstract the vigor from the new ones. Fig. 3 with a naturally horizontal growth has enough of smaller shoots sufficiently near the ground for forming a new top in the center above the lowest branches, to allow a portion of them to remain till the next year, when the grafting of the whole may be completed.



NO. 2—OLD PEAR TREES REGRAFTED.

Fig. 4 represents a tree of that excellent but crooked growing variety, the Winter Nels, grafted at standard height on a straight stem, and is thus transformed into a shapely tree; varieties of slender and feeble growth may be placed upon such beautiful growers as the Bufum. Fig. 5 shows a pyramidal dwarf a few years old, from which all the branches have been cut, except those into which the grafts have been inserted quite near the main stem in order that the bearing portions may be near the center. The appearance of such a tree, after a year's growth, is represented by Fig. 6, the shoots having already grown two feet or more, and require the same care and skill as would be needed for other dwarfs, says Country Gentleman, from which the above was taken.

Cafe au Lait is a common beverage among French people. It is made with a quart of clear, strained coffee, a quart of boiling milk, sugar to the taste, whip that mixed of applied with a brush in a similar manner two or three times would destroy it. In either case care must be taken not to apply water, and pour in the coffee and milk alternately. Cover closely for three or four minutes. Put a spoonful of the whipped and sweetened white of egg in each cup.

AN EXCELLENT EMETIC.—Warm mustard water—two teaspoonfuls of ground mustard and a teaspoonful of salt in a tumblerful of tepid water—is an excellent emetic for one who, by accident or design, has taken poison. An unbroken raw egg, swallowed, will usually as quickly return and bring the offensive matter with it. Some poisons act themselves as emetics, opium for instance; in such a case, let the patient vomit while you are waiting for the doctor, and ease the vomiting by giving copious drinks of warm water; nausea on a comparatively empty stomach is very straining, so give tepid water drinks to keep the stomach supplied with liquid to throw up; it is on the principle of rinsing out a bottle until it is clean. Meanwhile, put a heaping tea-spoonful of coffee into a pint of hot water and let it boil well. After the patient has vomited freely half a dozen times, administer this very strong, hot coffee in teaspoonfuls or table-spoonfuls, if the patient can take it, once in five or ten minutes; as the patient grows easier, give a table-spoonful every fifteen minutes for twenty-four hours. In all such cases call a physician at once, but do try to keep the patient alive, even if the doctor has to wait to take his slippers off and don his boots! Ignorance of such simple ways of saving life is criminal.—*Our Country Home.*

Useful Hints.

Sand paper will whiten ivory knife handles that may have become yellow with age.

Try putting a little borax in warm soups when you have some nice laces to wash. Allow the laces to soak an hour in this water; shake them about in it, and then rinse well in two clear waters. To the last rinse-water add a little white sugar. Never use starch.

Put them all out well and place between two white cloths in an old heavy book.

Kid shoes may be kept soft and free from cracks by rubbing them twice a week with pure glycerine.

If in cooking meats, etc., too much salt is used, add one table-spoonful of vinegar and one table-spoonful of sugar.

This item may interest the owners of the irrepressible small boy, whose pants and shirt-waists are always parting company, buttons bursting off every time he stoops.

Sew elastic loops inside the waist-band of his pants in place of button-holes.

Grind your tapioca in the coffee mill, and you will find it cooks much more evenly and quickly.

Always sing a fowl with white paper.

One quart of flour and one pint of liquor each weigh one pound.

To boil a chicken fast makes the meat tough.

Always place a strip of paper on the breastbone of a fowl to prevent its scorching.

Two table-spoonfuls of spice will weigh one ounce.

Put some salt and a little vinegar in the water before boiling fish.

The most thoughtful housekeepers may forget to put the beans to soak Friday night for Saturday's baking.

A Chelmsford housekeeper, who knows whereof she speaks, states that the neglect may be successfully remedied by putting cold water in the pot before placing in the oven for baking.

Insecticides—The Application of Paris Green.

Paris green and the arsenical preparations are now generally recommended for the destruction of the codling moth, the plum curculio and other insects. It is applied with a sprayer or pump. For the codling moth two or three applications are recommended, the first just after the petals drop from the blossoms, a second application two or three weeks later. Professor Maynard recommends spraying with Paris green for the destruction of the plum curculio, spraying just before the blossoms open, just after the petals drop and again one or two weeks later. The proportion is one pound of Paris green to one hundred gallons of water; stronger than this mixture is likely to injure the foliage.

How to Destroy the Current Worm.

The current worm, i. e. the insect destroying the foliage of the current and gooseberry, is easily killed by the use of powdered white flint-bore. It may be applied as a powder, or it may be mixed with water and the foliage sprinkled with it. In case of an immediate rain or other cause the insects are not killed, a second or third application may be necessary.

A New Remedy for Destruction of Black-knot.

Prof. S. T. Maynard, at our recent Winter meeting in Damariscotta, stated that a single coat of spirits of turpentine or kerosene applied to the black-knot would destroy it; also, a second coat applied with a brush in a similar manner two or three times would destroy it. In either case care must be taken not to apply water, and pour in the coffee and milk alternately. Cover closely for three or four minutes. Put a spoonful of the whipped and sweetened white of egg in each cup.

When this application is made, of course, the wart makes its appearance. The remedy is so simple it deserves a trial by our fruit growers.

The dairy exhibit was small and choice. Mr. Abner Blake and Mrs. William Bowers displayed a jar of laid-down butter, native, and Mrs. William Blake, the same, both good enough to eat. Mrs. John Wooster, jar of ball butter, native, also good enough to eat; Mrs. Gilbert Marsh and Mrs. Alvin Oxton, cases of golden cake butter, too good to eat.

Mary E. Jones, Rockland, exhibited a nice loaf of bread. Mrs. Wm. Bowers, Camden, and Eliza A. Lermont, the latter but 11 years old, exhibited nice loaves of brown-bread. The reporter is very fond of nice brown bread and so got the recipe of these prize makers. Read it and then try it:

2 cups Indian meal
1 cup rye
1 1/2 cup molasses
1 pint sour milk
1 tea-spoon soda
Steam three hours
Cost 10 cents

Miss Lermont used a cup of flour, two cups water-milk, a table-spoonful of soda, a tea-spoonful of salt and steamed 2 1/2 hours, in other respects her recipe being like Mrs. Bowers'.

Fish and how to Cook them.

FINNAN HADDOCK. This fish takes its name from the village of Finnan, in Scotland where it is cured in perfection. It differs from the common haddock in two respects: It is only slightly salted and smoked, and only the small fish are cured in this manner. Owing to the slight salting and smoking the haddock will not keep long, therefore it is not often shipped to places far away. We rarely get the genuine Scotch fish here, but a good article is sold under that name. Finnan haddock should only be broiled. Wash the fish in warm water and wipe it dry. Place it in the double broiler and cook it over coals for twelve minutes. Place on a warm dish and spread generously with butter. Serve at once.

FRIED CODFISH. Have the fish nicely dressed and split, cut in pieces as large as the hand, roll in meal, and lay in a pan in which there are plenty of hot fat; salt to taste, and fry until nicely browned. Be careful in turning the fish that it does not break. Always put your fish in the pan the flesh side down; after that is well browned, turn and brown the skin.

CODFISH CHOWDER. These are very nice for breakfast, as it takes but a short time to prepare them. To make fresh cod chowder, place round pieces of fish in a kettle with a few sliced potatoes; add a little water, not quite enough to cover the fish; salt and pepper to taste. Stew until the bones cleave from the flesh readily. Have ready one table-spoonful of corn starch mixed with size, add this and a piece of butter the size of an egg. Let this scald and you will have a most excellent chowder.

SALT FISH CHOWDER. Strip into shreds and remove all bones from one and one-half pounds of salt cod; put over the fire and simmer slowly for one hour, changing the water until properly freshened, then add one pint of milk, one table-spoonful of butter, one table-spoonful of dissolved corn starch, and a dusting of pepper. Let this come to a boil and dish immediately.

FISH BALLS. Take one-half of a medium sized cod, strip off the skin and soak in warm water two hours. If you use pickled fish it will require a longer time. Thoroughly wash two quarts of potatoes, put them in a kettle in which there is enough boiling water to a little more than cover them. Place your soaked fish in a bag, tie firmly, and when the potatoes have boiled ten minutes, put in the fish and boil until the potatoes are done. Peel and mash them while hot, remove all bones from the fish, and mix thoroughly. Form into flat cakes, roll in flour, and fry in hot fat until nicely browned. To be eaten as soon as taken from the pan.

Useful Receipts.

HOMINY WAFFLES.—One cup of cold boiled hominy, one cup of milk and one of flour, a small piece of butter and two well-beaten eggs. Bake in waffle irons and serve as soon as cooked.

WHIGS.—Quarter of a pound of butter and half that quantity of sugar, beaten to a cream; two eggs, one pint of milk, flour added to make the mixture the consistency of muffins; bake in cups in a quick oven.

CRACKER GRUEL.—Two square or two Boston crackers. Roll them fine and brown over the fire, then stir them into a boiling mixture composed of a cupful of milk and one of water containing one salt-spoonful of salt. Cook one minute.

REVIEWING THE PAST.

1888
Last week we gave our readers a letter from Col. W. C. Plummer on old times in the South. Col. Plummer also spoke in South Thomaston, and speaks of that town as follows:

"I traveled yesterday from the mountains to the sea, and I am domiciled beneath the roof of Capt. William H. Luce, who formerly belonged to that class which goes down to the sea in ships. Was met by the captain on my arrival at Rockland last evening by rail, on the Knox & Lincoln road. Stepping into his buggy we were soon driven to his place, which is about four miles distant from Rockland. The people assembled in the Baptist church—a structure which is 102 years old.

"The town is close down to the seashore. The chief industry—now that ship building is a thing of the past—is granite cutting. I mean of course the chief industry carried on by the land's people. A very large proportion of the coast dwellers are interested or engaged in the catching and curing of fish. In the years gone by this, like nearly all the coast and river towns of Maine, was an important ship-building point. It is claimed that, the stone cutting industry is better for the people here than shipbuilding ever was, and that they are better off now than in former years. While sitting back and enjoying a smoke with Captain Luce last evening, just before going up to the church to speak, I was very agreeably surprised by the entrance of Mr. Webb Counce and his brother, Harvey Counce. I had not seen them for twenty-nine years. They were not over the meridian of life then—they are now white haired. They were both active Republicans 40 days, and they seem to take as active an interest now as they did then. They rode over from Thomaston to see and hear me—and I highly appreciated the compliment. They are stalwarts of the old-time Republican faith—never having wavered or faltered. It is good to see and talk with such men.

"The people along the sea coast of Maine suffered heavy losses of shipping by the ravages of rebel privateers. Captain Luce was about the first victim. He sailed from Rockland as commander of the bark Ocean Queen, April 11, 1861, loaded with lime, bound for New Orleans. The bark arrived at the mouth of the Mississippi on the 16th of the following May, and was seized by the rebel privateer, Calhoun. Several other prizes were captured during the year 1861 and taken to New Orleans, and the most of them were burned. The Ocean Queen was among those which were spared, and after Butler's occupation of New Orleans, in 1862, Captain Luce recovered his bark. He afterwards received \$17,000 of the Geneva award. He quit following the sea in 1884, and bought the fine residence he now occupies in this village—his family consisting of his wife and a twelve-year-old daughter. He is surrounded by the comforts of life, but it is easy to observe that he still has a longing for 'a life on the ocean wave,' or something more active than his present retired way of living."

THE VOICE OF OREGON. Vox Populi—Vox Dei.

In Oregon the people vote, and the candidate's name is on the wall. This morning, seen once more on the wall. Struck terror, in the great St. Louis hall. To the vote-tellers of the ballot box. It sounds like Carolina's earthquake shocks. Across our border, the knightly Tupper Gets the word, and goes without his supper. Chamberlain to my Lord Salisbury cries: "The Yankee knaves will cheat us of our prize." Payne through the Standard Oil trust is stealing; It gives the Whiskey King a sober feeling. The traitor Jeff feels queer about the pills And constipation fills the heart of Mills. The Rocky Mountains shed a beacon light. The star of Hope sits on the brow of night. The lightning flash is for the quivering wire; It sets the mighty prairies all on fire. The pines of Maine will wave the echoes back, E'en the dull Cleveland feels it on his track. Vermont's Green Mountain range will grow, Her streams will sing of Freedom as they flow. The Emancipator, spite of her boodie city, From her long sleep, the Old Dominion wakes, And on her brow, the dust and rubbish shakes. Let stars on fabric, and the pulsing sea, From off the banks they whistle with glee. The soldier on the farm and in the mill, Will shout it to the fellows with a will. It is the key note of the next campaign, Who battles for the right, fights not in vain. Let the world know what we are about, It is our turn, to turn the rascals out. GEO. W. WHITE.

(New York Letter to Washington Star.)

Amber.

PRECIOUS GEM FROM A PRUSSIAN MINE.
There is a little unpretentious store on Nassau street, with a shop in the rear, where more amber is cut than in any other establishment in New York. Meerschaum is carved there in great quantities, but amber is the special object of trade. The ruling genius of the place is an intelligent man of middle age, who learned the trade in Vienna, where nearly all meerschaum and amber carvers are schooled. He tells you that when

they begin as apprentices they are frequently sent out to the house of some nobleman or magnate to clean and repair his collection of pipes.

The collector is not considered of much account by the apprentice unless he has an assortment of 100 or more pipes, some of them very delicate and requiring the utmost care in handling.

The Nassau street amber dealer leads the way into a shop in the rear of his place. It is a queer-looking place, full of odd-looking machines, one of which is a polishing apparatus, made of rags fastened in a circle about the spindle of a lathe. The room is flanked all about with racks full of carving tools. The dealer goes to a large cabinet of drawers full of dull-looking lumps of amber, and he explains that no product is more variable in price. One lot which he shows you was purchased for a dollar a pound, while another, which looks little better to your unpracticed eye, cost \$50. It is in selecting as well as the economical cutting of his amber that the successful dealer makes his money. A pound of amber, carefully cut, frequently yields not over three and a half ounces of marketable goods, and the loss in cutting is always over 75 per cent. The dealer selects a promising piece of amber, starts a delicate little circular saw and cuts it in two. Then he takes one of the sections, places it endwise on a little block of box-wood, selects a curious and rather clumsy looking iron tool, somewhat resembling a stonecutter's chisel, from the rack, and cuts the amber with a downward push of the implement. Nearly every piece of amber has specks and flaws, and to cut it so as to remove these and still keep the piece of a proper size and shape requires the utmost care.

As the dealer gradually fashions the piece into a pipe mouthpiece, he tells you what he has learned about amber. He says: "It is full of electricity, and I suppose that is why one of the ancient philosophers believe it to be possessed of a soul. I myself believe that it has curative properties. We take the small fragments and make them into beads, which we sell at from \$1.50 to \$12 a set. They are worn by many people as a preventive of sore throat. I have known men to wear them. The most of our amber comes from a mine in Prussia on the Baltic coast. Some is fished out of the sea near Dantzic. Some amber has been found at Gay Head, at Martha's Vineyard, and at Cape Sable, in this country. Then something so closely resembling amber that it is called false amber is found in India. It goes to China, and is highly prized for ornaments. If you go over on Mott street you will see the Chinese dudes wearing bracelets made of it. The Mohammedans take more amber than any other people. Amber is designated as clear, cloudy, or milky. The Mohammedans and the Americans, who are good judges, prefer the milky variety. In Hungary they like best the clear or transparent. The American has a reason for liking milky amber. Now, here is what looks like a cigar-holder of transparent amber, but it isn't amber at all. It is made of gum copal. It isn't easy to imitate the milky amber, and that is why it is preferred by many."

As the dealer talked he had gradually fashioned the mouthpiece to the required shape. He put it into a lathe-like machine and performed the delicate operation of drilling a hole through it and cutting a thread on it by which it was to be attached to the pipe stem. Then it was polished. The operation lasted about an hour. The dealer said that a piece of amber weighing 2½ pounds is a rarity, and that the largest lump ever discovered was of 13½ pounds. Its use is increasing every year. Whenever an amber cutter begins work on a transparent piece he always looks in it for an insect or a drop of water. If he is lucky enough to find such a curiosity he knows he can sell it to a collector or a

college museum for a handsome sum. The insects which became imbedded ages ago in the soft tree gum which gradually hardened and found a place in the ground as amber are subjects of careful study by naturalists. Not long ago a college purchased in Europe two large transparent specimens, in the center of each of which was a perfect fly. They were highly praised until it was discovered that they were made of gum copal, and that the insects were house flies of late date. To find a piece of amber with a drop of water in it is considered the greatest of good fortune, and a small piece will bring \$50 or more.

The rage in New York for large hair ornaments has given an impetus to the amber trade, and one carver in the dealer's shop has fashioned a large piece into an elaborately carved breastpin representing a rose.

Straight briar pipes with horn mouthpieces have become very popular with some New York smokers, while the Germans prefer for street smoking a little meerschaum with a goose bone stem. The Anglomaniacs make a good struggle to introduce in New York the English fashion of smoking a pipe on the street, but the attempt was not attended with entire success. Comparatively few smokers in New York use a cigar or cigarette holder, but the great number of those articles given as presents during the holiday season by wives who don't know what else to buy and who hit upon a smoker's outfit as a last resort keeps the trade lively. If the Tenton grandees who used to control the amber mines of Prussia and roll in luxury from their proceeds, were now alive and could have a monopoly of all the amber cut and sold in New York, they could live in great grandeur, for nearly all the amber in America is handled in New York.

1887
Feb 10 - Died

Capt. Archibald G. Spear, one of Rockland's oldest and best-known citizens, died last Sunday morning at the age of 84 years. His life has been an eventful one, and so identified with the history of our city as to be of especial interest. He commenced life in the capacity of master of coasting vessels, and when the wheels of steamboats commenced to fret the waters of the Penobscot he began a career as a steamboat pilot that is really remarkable. His first experience was in the pilot house of steamer J. W. Pease, Capt. William Flowers, which plied between Bangor and Boston; then on the Kennebec; then in the Penobscot—not the present boat of that name, but an old pioneer on the line; then in the Daniel Webster, which run between Bangor and Portland; then, returning to the Boston route, in the Governor, commanded by Capt. Joseph Farwell. At the outbreak of the war, this boat was chartered by government, for use as a transport, and Capt. Spear went South in her. On his return, he again entered the service of the Boston & Bangor company and piloted the steamers Katahdin and Cambridge in the days of their youth. Some fifteen or twenty years ago, he retired from active work, but frequently filled temporary engagements in piloting yachts, government vessels, etc. Up to within a year or two, his health was excellent, and he bore his weight of years wonderfully. And the decline of his powers was gradual and general, and not the result of any local disease. Capt. Spear's long and active life gave him a rare fund of information, and a native shrewdness and keen wit gave him the power to make the most of it, so that he was a most interesting man to converse with. His record as a pilot is perhaps unparalleled. It is said that no boat ever had a collision, got ashore, or met with any kind of an accident of that character, when he was in the pilot house. He knew every inch of the coast thoroughly, and had rare judgment in allowing for tides, currents and winds. In this respect he seemed well

nigh infallible. He was well-known and greatly liked in this community, and his memory will long be honored. His wife died some years ago. They had a family of four daughters and one son. The eldest, the wife of Ex-Gov. Garcelon, died at her home at Lewiston a few weeks ago. Of the other daughters, one is the wife of United States Senator Wm. P. Frye, one is the wife of Mr. E. D. Graves of this city, and one, Miss Emma Spear, resides at home. The son is Wm. E. Spear, esq., a well-known and prosperous attorney residing in Boston. The funeral occurred on Wednesday, and was largely attended.

Remedy for
Poison

WHAT TO DO FOR POISONED PEOPLE

Dr. Murrell, in the preface to his little work on poisons, says: "I can imagine nothing more painful than to be called to a case of poisoning and not know what to do. That our readers may never find themselves in a position in which they will remorsefully feel their utter worthlessness, a few directions will be given in this journal, now and then, in regard to the proper treatment of certain emergencies, while waiting for the doctor to come.

In cases of poisoning from substances swallowed, there are two things to be done. 1st. Empty the stomach. 2d. Give something to stop the action of the poison.

To empty the stomach, give an emetic, a teaspoonful of powdered ipecacuan (ipecac) in a tumblerful of warm water, or a tablespoonful of the syrup of ipecacuan. If either of these are right at hand. If vomiting does not occur, do not wait many minutes before repeating the dose. If ipecacuan is not at hand, do not wait time in running after it, but stir a tablespoonful of ground mustard, if that is near, if not, the same quantity of salt, in a tumblerful of warm water, and give a quart of it at frequent intervals, following each dose with a cup of lukewarm water. Use any water which you can get the most quickly, even that from the wash-bowl or laundry; the very repulsiveness of it will help along the emetic action. Meanwhile tickle the back of the throat with a feather, if at hand; if not, do not chase the rooster for his plumage, but run the finger down the throat repeatedly. Make the patient drink the water, cupful after cupful, until the very distention of the stomach causes ejection, and until vomiting has occurred again and again.

If nothing else is at hand proceed with the water as above.

The method of procedure to meet the second indication, to neutralize or stop the action of the poison, will depend upon the character of the poison which has been taken.

If the character of the poison is unknown and especially when it is suspected that it is an irritant poison, soothing liquids should be given after free vomiting has taken place,—milk, raw eggs beaten up, etc.

For acids, sulphuric (oil of vitriol), nitric (aqua fortis), muriatic (hydrochloric), oxalic, or oxalates, but not for prussic or carbolic acid, give alkalies, calcined magnesia, whiting, chalk, or, as almost always on hand and efficacious, soap, in the form of soapy water, soft soap, in tablespoonful doses, or hard soap rapidly shaved, or in bites, with water.

If alkalies have been swallowed, (ammonia, or hartshorn, caustic soda, or potash, quick lime, lye of wood ashes) give acids (anything sour) of a mild kind like vinegar, cider, or lemon juice.

After poisonous acids or alkalies have been swallowed the thing to do first, and quickly, is to neutralize them, for they destroy life by their local corrosive action. For metallic poisons (arsenic, corrosive sublimate, Paris green, for example) give instant large quantities of milk, raw eggs, meal if at hand, flour and water,—anything of this kind which the poison may act on instead of on the coats of the stomach. Empty the stomach as quickly as possible and keep up the vomiting until it is repeatedly washed out with the mucilaginous liquids (as above).

For the vegetable poisons, mostly narcotics, produce vomiting as quickly as possible. As antidotes, use later strong tea or coffee without milk.—Sanitary Inspector.

THE ROCKLAND TRUST COMPANY

Following is the special law to incorporate a number of highly esteemed gentlemen, mostly of this city, into a company for the purpose of receiving and taking care of other people's money, which is now well on its passage through the legislative mill at Augusta.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows:

Section 1. C. E. Bush of Orwell, Vermont; Fred E. Richards of Camden, Maine; Sidney M. Bird, Charles H. Berry, Frank C. Knight, William W. Case, William T. Cobb, William S. White, Edward A. Butler, Albert C. Gay, Gardner L. Farrand, Fred R. Spear, Nathan F. Cobb and Amos F. Crockett, all of Rockland, Maine, their associates and successors, are hereby created a corporation by the name of the Rockland Trust Company, to be located at Rockland, Knox County, Maine, for the purpose of receiving on deposit, money, securities, stocks, bonds, coin, valuable papers, evidences of debt, documents, and other property, and of collecting and disbursing the principal, interest, and income of said property, and may act as agents for the purpose of registering and counter-signing bonds, stocks, certificates, or evidences of debt, and may also hold by grant, assignment, gift, transfer, devise, or bequest any real or personal estate on trusts duly created, and execute such trusts on such terms as may be established or agreed upon with reference thereto, and may also hold real estate for its own purposes.

Section 2. Said corporation shall at all times have on hand in lawful money, as a reserve, not less than twenty five per centum of the aggregate amount of all its deposits, which are subject to withdrawal on demand; provided, in lieu of lawful money, one-third of said twenty five per centum may consist of balances, payable on demand, due from any National or State banks.

Section 3. Any administrator, assignee, guardian, or trustee, any court of law or equity, including courts of probate and insolvency, may deposit or direct any moneys, bonds, stocks, coin, valuable papers, documents and evidences of debt to be deposited with said corporation.

Section 4. The capital stock of said corporation shall be fifty thousand dollars, with right to increase the same at any time, by vote of a majority of its shareholders, to one million dollars. To be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. Said corporation shall not commence business until the sum of fifty thousand dollars shall have been paid in, in cash, and no certificate of shares shall be issued until the par value of the same has been fully paid.

Section 5. All the corporate powers of said corporation shall be exercised by a board of fifteen trustees and such officers and agents as they shall appoint. Two-thirds of said trustees shall be residents of this State, and all shall be sworn to the faithful performance of the duties of their office. They shall be elected annually, and shall hold their offices until others are chosen and qualified in their stead, and shall all be stockholders.

Section 6. The shares of said corporation shall be subject to taxation in the same manner and amount as are the shares of National banks.

Section 7. Said corporation shall be subject to examination by the bank examiner, who shall visit it at least once in every year, and as much oftener as he may deem expedient. At such visits he shall have free access to its vaults, books and papers, and shall thoroughly inspect and examine all the affairs of said corporation, and make such inquiries as may be necessary to ascertain its condition and ability to fulfill all its engagements. He shall preserve in a permanent form a full record of his proceedings, including a statement of the condition of said corporation. A copy of said statement shall be published by said corporation, immediately after the examination of the same in some newspaper published in a subland.

Section 8. The shareholders of this corporation shall be individually responsible, equally and ratably, and not one for the other, for all contracts, debts and engagements of said corporation to the extent of the amount of their stock therein at the par valuation of, in addition to the amount invested in such shares.

Section 9. The first meeting of this corporation shall be called in the manner provided in the Revised Statutes, chapter 46, section 3.

Section 10. This act shall take effect when approved.

Time flies. How many of your citizens of to-day remember Beethoven hall? A name I noticed in to-day's Boston Globe brought back some queer memories of that once popular resort. The name was Procter. About thirty years ago, Procter played a week's engagement at Beethoven hall, taking the leading part with a company managed by Mr. Wm. English, Mrs. English and Lucille and Helen Weston being of the party. Lucille was a little girl and Helen little more than a child. They were children of Mrs. English by a former husband. The play was, "Nick of the woods; or, the Jibbernainosy." As is often the case with traveling companies, they were obliged to depend somewhat on local talent. Among the auxiliaries at this time were two strapping young fellows; in weight and measure they were men, but in age they were boys. They were used in the act where the said Jibbernainosy comes like a wild animal among the villagers, throwing them aside and handling them much as a giant would handle pigmies. The act was very effective, and usually brought down the house. One evening, I think it was about the middle of the week, I met a number of my boy companions in the restaurant under the hall, then kept by Mr. Elijah Hall. It came to my mind, and I suggested to Arthur Libby that we might introduce an extra act into the play, for one evening at least. Near us stood the two youngsters, I have mentioned. For convenience, I will call them both Bill. It may seem strange they should both have the same cognomen. But "truth is stranger than fiction." So we will say one was Bill F. and the other was Bill L. Speaking to Libby, so as to be heard by others about us, I said: "It is a fine play they are having; have you seen it?" "Yes."

"Are you going in to-night?" "I think I will." "Procter must be a most powerful man. I always thought Bill L. and Bill F. were pretty likely boys in that way, but the way in which Procter handles them, makes them appear like children." This remark was enough to start the two Bills, and they turned about, and at once took an active part in the conversation. Both of these boys had grown up very fast, but were not particularly fast in anything else. The first remark was from Bill F., and to this effect: "Well, it's all in the play." "What's all in the play?" said I. "Why, that he should throw us about." Libby and I had a hearty laugh, and I said, "Nonsense; you needn't tell me. It's as plain as day, you can't help yourselves." Others about us, seeing the point, took it up, and we worked these two youngsters up to the proper point. And they asked in concert, "What will we do?" "Do! why when he pitches into you give him as good as he sends. Don't give up. Everybody will be looking at you, and you bet you will be a couple of heroes if you get the best of him." They agreed, and you may be sure we all had great expectations when we paid our quarters and took our seats. I will pass over the beginning of the play. Everything went along smoothly, and as the time approached you may be sure we were all loaded as full as boys ever were with the fun in prospect. Up went the curtain, displaying a scene of a quiet village, with the town people in a group, talking of the exciting stories of the Jibbernainosy. When, like a flash, he is among them. Then the fun began. The two Bills stuck to him like leeches. He tried with all his power to throw them off, but it was no go. Then we cried out to them to "down his house," and they did it. Then he spoke to them, first in low tones, to let him get up; but it was of no use; they were in for it, and bound to stay. The audience was in a roar of laughter. Procter, in no gentle terms, commanded them, but they held him as solid as a rock to the floor, until it became a matter of necessity to lower the curtain. Then began an act behind the scenes. Mrs. English was so enraged that she seized a broom and drove the two Bills into the street.

How many jolly times we have had in that old hall. It was there we gave a reception to Daniel Pratt, the Great American Traveler. On that occasion, the late John A. Meserve was chairman of the meeting, and Julius Litchfield (poor Jule) was leader of the band. And such a band! Many a story could be written, but perhaps your readers have had enough already.

THE FOUND STERLING.

A Correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce states the following as the data from which to calculate the value of the pound sterling: In England 32 ounces of pure gold are mixed with 22 ounces of alloy; this is called 2 carats fine, and is valued at \$3 17s. 10d., 2 grains an ounce. In the United States 90 ounces of pure gold are mixed with 10 ounces of alloy of no value. 100 ounces of coin is worth \$1,860 46; an ounce of coin is worth \$18 60. One ounce of pure gold, 1,000 fine, is coined into \$20 67 15-100. A sovereign of England (new) weighs 5 dwts. 8 grains (worn ones not so much), and passes for a pound.

By the above statement you may compute the intrinsic value of a sovereign or pound. By the help of a little arithmetic you will find that a pound sterling is \$4 36-8 and a little over. Less than one hundred years since, one of the United States passed a law that if any one owed 25 shillings, he should be allowed to settle it with a guinea, which was called 21 shillings, and weighed 4 dwts. 10 grains. Since then the British mint changed the coinage, and made the sovereign 20 shillings—21 sovereigns to go for 20 guineas. The 21 sovereigns contained more pure gold than 20 guineas by several shillings value.

The United States (1858) made eagles with a cap on the head weighing 2 dwts. 6 grains 11-15 fine, at \$10; they were then more valuable than silver. In 1893 Congress made them a tender for \$10 66, and made a new coinage with the cap cut off, 9-10 fine, which are the eagles that people now talk about, but do not often see. And by the change of the coinage of two nations you may see why a pound was called \$4 44, and now \$4 36-8 100, if not worn. The habits still to call the pound \$4 44, and the note for 95 per cent, which brings it up to \$4 35 for a pound. By this incongruity of calling the pound one sum and estimating it at another, the contradiction is presented, that between England, and the United States is really *at par*, when it is nominally at 94 per cent, in favor England.

EXTENSION OF CREDITS.

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]
There is considerable dissatisfaction among our larger merchants at the present system of short sales. When goods were sold for a credit of four, six or eight months, the purchaser gave his note for the amount, and the note was represented by tangible assets upon which the seller could raise the money necessary to his business. When a sale was made for cash, it was expected that the buyer would take a few days in which to examine the goods, precisely as if he were buying on credit, and would pay the money in place of the note. By the concession of sellers, the time in which to make cash payments gradually became more and more extended, until a cash sale began to imply credit for thirty days, and lately the time has been extended in many cases to sixty days. Such procrastination is very injurious to the business of the seller, and the way for credit to persons who are totally undeserving of such accommodation.

WEIGHTS OF PRODUCE.

AS ESTABLISHED BY LAW OR CUSTOM IN EX. LOUIS

Articles.	Pounds.
Dried apples.....	34
Barley.....	34
Brans.....	60
White Beans.....	50
Castor Beans.....	52
Buckwheat.....	50
Stone Coal.....	50
Shelled Corn.....	56
Corn in ear.....	56
Unshelled Lime.....	85
Barley Malt.....	35
Eye Malt.....	35
Oats.....	35
Onions.....	38
Irish Potatoes.....	60
Sweet potatoes.....	55
Peas.....	56
Blue grass seed.....	10
Clover seed.....	60
Flax seed.....	66
Hemp seed.....	44
Timothy seed.....	45
Hungarian seed.....	50
One Salt.....	50
Fine Salt.....	50
Sand.....	50
Turnips.....	55
Wheat.....	60

Weights and Measures.

An act of the last Illinois Legislature.—Be it enacted, &c., That whenever any of the following articles shall be contracted for, or sold, or delivered, and no special contract or agreement shall be made to the contrary, the weight per bushel shall be as follows, to wit:

Articles.	Pounds.
Dried Apples.....	34
Barley.....	34
Brans.....	60
White Beans.....	50
Castor Beans.....	52
Buckwheat.....	50
Stone Coal.....	50
Shelled Corn.....	56
Corn in ear.....	56
Unshelled Lime.....	85
Barley Malt.....	35
Eye Malt.....	35
Oats.....	35
Onions.....	38
Irish Potatoes.....	60
Sweet Potatoes.....	55
Peas.....	56
Blue grass seed.....	10
Clover seed.....	60
Flax seed.....	66
Hemp seed.....	44
Timothy seed.....	45
Hungarian seed.....	50
Coarse Salt.....	50
Fine Salt.....	50
Sand.....	50
Turnips.....	55
Wheat.....	60

B90.119.66
Sent to Capt Tallney
July 1870

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY.

A Woman's View of the Art of Which Her Husband Is a Devotee.

GENTLEMEN—A letter from you addressed to my husband has come to hand. You ask him to write you an article for the Photographic Annual that is to be published next year, and you put in some taddy about his being a well known amateur, and some stuff about what he writes being of interest, and that sort of thing. My husband is now on a photographic tour, as he calls it, and of course I open all his letters. It is not likely that my husband will be back in time to write the article you wish. When he goes off with that confounded camera of his you never know when he will come home. So I am very pleased to give you a woman's view of amateur photography, and if you print it in your annual I think you will not have another article just like it.

My unfortunate husband was stricken with the amateur photographic plague about three years ago. Up to that time I always considered him reasonably sane. I made no objection at the time to his joining the array of photographic cranks, because, you see, I knew nothing of the subject. I have done everything I could since that time, but, although he has quit smoking at my request, he refuses to give up the camera habit. At the time he began this so-called recreation my house, or perhaps I should say our house, was one of the neatest in the neighborhood. You ought to go through it now. My carpets have been ruined with those abominable chemicals which he uses. I don't pretend to know their names, but I know well the effect they have. Then the bathroom is something frightful to behold. He uses that for what he calls his dark room, and has contrivances for shutting out the light.

I notice that, in one of the books you sent him, Daguerre was the inventor of photography. He may have been the inventor of photography, but I think it was another vulgarous gentleman with the same initial who was the inventor of amateur photography.

My husband was reasonably good tempered until he took up your diabolical art. I one time opened the door of the room in which he was working. It was all dark inside except a fearful red lamp, which threw a ruddy glow on his face, and made him look as if he were going to have an epileptic fit. The moment I opened the door and let some light into the room that man went perfectly crazy. He claimed I had spoiled a dozen of his plates, although I had touched nothing, and I came near suing for a divorce because of a few remarks. If the evil one was not the inventor of amateur photography then I would like to know who was. Then the pictures he does turn out when he gets them finished are perfectly awful. He has tried at different times to photograph the children, but the poor little dears looked like wooden images in the pictures. I went into the bathroom once with the baby and put him in the bath tub. There was some water there already, and it looked clear enough, but in it was some horrible solution of silver that turned most of the baby jet black, and we haven't been able to get out the color to this day.

Then the cost of the thing is something frightful, although my husband carefully conceals what he spends on it. I came across one of the photographic dealer's bills the other day, and it was enough to make one's hair stand on end. Pyrogallic acid, whatever that is, was fifty cents an ounce.

Just think, if I had to pay that price for sugar! Eight dollars a pound, instead of ten cents!

Fifty cents an ounce! And that wasn't the worst of it. Now what do you think chloride of gold costs? For fifteen grains he is charged fifty cents. Now that, as you know well enough, is very near \$30 an ounce, and \$20 an ounce is over \$200 a pound.

don't know how many pounds of the wretched stuff he uses every week, but if he uses ten pounds of it, and I am sure he uses ten pounds of sugar doesn't go very far in a house with that large family he has. You would see that that is \$2,000 for that one thing alone, not to mention the dozens of other chemicals he uses, and I am sure I don't know what the price of them is.

I tell you that amateur photography was invented to drive a poor woman crazy who has a husband that is a victim of the villainous practice. No wonder he says he can't afford a new dress for me when I ask him for it. The house is stained with horrible solutions from cellar to garret, and I'm always afraid to use any cups or glasses for fear there is some dreadful poison in them. The cat took some milk out of a saucer that had something or other of potassium in it and it just curled up and died.

I'm always afraid to sweep in any part of the house for fear it will raise a dust that will spoil something that he has tacked up on a board to dry. I wouldn't mind all this so much if he ever took a picture that was worth looking at; but, as I said before, he never does. There, now, print that in your miserable photograph book if you want to.

Mrs. JOHN THIRPO.

N. B.—If you ever write to my husband again telling him that his articles on photography will be appreciated I will burn your letter and you will lose your postage stamp.

